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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Communications.

A Word in Favor of Sheep.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have resided in this county fifteen years and during that time have had some experience in sheep raising. I live upon a farm and have all my life although I have other business than farming; am of the opinion that sheep husbandry is the most profitable of all the stock business in Kansas. There is no difficulty in making the sheep business a success. The best grade is a mixture of Cotswold and Merino giving the wool length as well as fineness and weight. Men of small means on small farms can handle no stock that will pay them better than sheep, and the rule runs in favor of those with large farms and greater capital. Besides being the most profitable class of stock in bringing returns annually, sheep are the best gleaners to be found; they clean a farm of all weeds, briars and brush and tend to enrich it every day. Hence being the most profitable; best gleaners and best fertilizers of any stock. Why not more of the farmers engage in the business? I see many object to the business because of so much loss sustained by dogs and wolves. I notice some writers to your paper complain that their sheep are killed by wolves and dogs in the night time while the sheep are in corral. Now there is no need of any such casualties as this, it is the easiest thing to prevent the canines from entering your corral. There are many sure remedies. I will give you some of the remedies used by myself which serve as a sure preventive. If your neighborhood is infested with worthless curs place around your sheep corral small bits of meat with a small crystal of strychnine in it and there will be less sheep killed. The same remedy will reduce the number of wolves. But you will find it necessary to have a corral that will keep them out and that is very easily made. If your fence is a stone wall or a board fence, stretch a wire about six inches above the top of the fence and no dog or wolf can scale the fence without alighting on the top, and the wire prevents him from getting any foothold on the top of the fence.

Labette Co., Kas.
J. S. WATERS.

From Mr. Colvin.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is no stock so easily kept with the same profit as sheep. A pound of wool costs no more freight than a pound of beef or pork and is worth far more in the market. Sheep consumes the prairie grass, straw, corn fodder, sorghum, and in fact, everything raised rough and smooth as well as the grain, and pays far better for their feed than any other stock. But every one knows how to feed hogs and cattle, but sheep must be learned, to succeed well, any practical man can learn by a small herd first and a great many new, beginners succeed from the start with good large herds. In fact, any man who will shelter, feed and water well and herd them or have them herded without a dog will succeed.

It is cheaper and better to buy your sheep here, than to either ship from the east or drive from the west. All eastern sheep have to become accustomed to the grass and climate and there are great risks for raw hands to encumber in driving from the west, as they often meet with severe losses and are very apt to drive too hard on dry stretches and get their herds in a very bad shape. The grass being dry they seldom recover in time to go into the winter in good shape. All who purchased here have gone through without loss, while most who drove their own through have lost more than the difference in price, and many have lost heavily on account of getting old sheep, which is almost invariably the case with raw hands among these wild herds.

The feed, millet, sorghum, straw and fodder that they will use from fall till spring with sod walls is all the shedding they require, with the waste thrown up on a shed to protect ewes in the lambing season. Lumber shedding is a nuisance and useless expense only looking better but not so warm.

From first of August to middle of September is the best time to buy inasmuch as they have plenty of time to recruit for winter.

The cause of so much mortality in stock is

the want of feed, water and exposure during the long cold winter. Those who fed and watered will have lost none. I feed from December to grass in spring and a month earlier in the fall is better. A good herder is all the help wanted except in hauling and stacking feed. Ordinary winters sheep get half or more of their feed on the range and a good many require them to live on the range altogether, but such sheep men have but a small profit on their investments. The more feed the more profit is the motto with successful sheep men. They will want one good ram to each 75 ewes; good rams are the cheapest in the long run.

W. J. COLVIN.
Larned, Pawnee Co., Kas.

Some Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I beg leave to submit a list of questions to the readers of the FARMER concerning a number of plants some of which I have cultivated and others of which are known to me only by hearsay, hoping we may be able to obtain something like a scientific as well as practical classification.

Am I right in supposing that So go, Imphee, Broom Corn and Dhurra or Egyptian Rice Corn are varieties of one species of plant? If so, what is its correct botanical name? Do these varieties all mix up when planted together? The Sorgho handbook makes the statement that sorghum and millet will mix. Does the writer mean the small Millet, the German Millet, the Pearl Millet or some variety of Dhurra known by the name of millet somewhere? Is the term Indian or African millet ever applied to any variety of Durra?

In what relation do the Early Amber and Kansas Orange stand to Sorgho and Imphee? What would be a correct classification of "Sugar Cane"?

Is there such a grain as Brown Dhurra and who has it? Is the common rice corn White Dhurra?

Who cultivates a small kind known as Guinea corn? What is Chocolate corn?

There is said to be a distinct species of sorghum sometimes known as Green Valley Grass which is perennial in the south. Who can tell anything about it or its value?

Among my Early Amber cane last year there was one hill of larger coarser stalks with a loose brushy lighter colored head. I remember the same appearance in the Chinese sorghum years ago and noticed it also in the rice-corn last year. Does it indicate mixture with broom-corn or is it a reversion to the original stock?

In my Chinese cane last year there were stalks whose heads turned down like those of rice corn. I cannot see how it could possibly have been at any time mixed with rice corn. Is it a common variation? Is there any variety of Dhurra or rice corn which holds its head up? What are the varieties of broom-corn?

Let us put our information together and see if we can not to some extent bring order of what seems to me even in the botanies to be great confusion.

T. C. MOFFAT.
Clyde, Kas.

Listing.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been much interested in what I have seen in the FARMER about listing, especially so, because very large yields of corn are reported from counties where this mode of planting is general, yet it appears to me, there are, objections in the way, in many portions of the state. I suppose it is well enough where the soil is deep, but where it is shallow the seed is deposited below the best portion of soil and cannot make so good a growth as it would were it planted nearer the top. I think too that there certainly would be difficulty in running the subsoiler in ground where there are stones below the surface, and many of our best farms in eastern Kansas have some rocks on them.

I see also in the FARMER of April 27th a new mode of culture illustrated; this is exactly the opposite of listing and yet the plan is recommended as much better than the ordinary way, giving very large yields.

Now, the conclusion I arrive at is this, it cannot be because the corn is planted in a furrow that it is better, neither is it because it is planted on a ridge, because these being opposite cannot produce like results. Then we must look for the cause of increase over ordinary culture some where else. Now I find that in one thing the two modes agree. The corn

is planted with a drill in both cases, a single grain dropped at a place. The question then is, is drilling preferable to planting in hills? I believe it is.

Richmond, Kas.

Sheep Dip.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have noticed in your paper the advertisement of Little's Sheep Dip, and would say that I have had charge of between sixty and seventy thousand sheep in California, have used the "Italian Extract," "Sulphur and Lime," "Concentrated Lye," "Soft Soap," "Tobacco," and other kinds of dip, and think "Little's Chemical Dip" one of the best I have ever used for scab, fly-blows, and fresh cuts, also for foot rot.

Yours respectfully,
L. M. PIPKIN.
Adams Peak, Pottawatomie Co., May 14.

Farm Letters.

AURORA, Cloud Co., 125 miles northwest of Topeka, May 17.—The weather has been very favorable for spring work. Plenty of rain, though no very warm rains yet, consequently the ground is not as warm as usual at this time of year, causing early corn to rot in the ground. Some farmers are complaining of the wire worm eating the corn; think the cause is lack of warmth in the ground. Nearly every one in this neighborhood is replanting; this is somewhat discouraging, but there is plenty of time yet before the fall to make a good crop, nothing preventing.

Fruit in this section is pretty badly killed, especially peaches. Orchards which bore nicely last year are not fruiting at all, as far as heard from. Some well protected by wind breaks, of other trees seem to be all right. Small fruit is doing splendidly and gives promise of a full crop.

The rains have been very beneficial to the wheat, that was left this spring after the severe winter, a great many plowed up their wheat, all of it being winter killed. The few pieces left look exceedingly well, better than for several years, and will probably give a good yield.

Young timber is growing wonderful well; those who set out cuttings or planted seed feel that their labor will be rewarded by a nice growth of trees in a few years, which will be a great benefit to this part of Kansas, both in beautifying the farms and forming windbreaks, which are so much needed.

Stock of all kinds is looking well; feed is good now, and the several herds in this vicinity find plenty to eat.

Farmers will commence shearing sheep next week, and if wool were a better price it would help them wonderfully; we hope for better prices at no distant day.

I wish your excellent paper success.

Mrs. J.

BARNES, Washington Co., 100 miles northwest of Topeka, May 18.—Plenty of rain. Corn nearly all planted. Cultivators being started on first planting by those who were fortunate enough to have good seed; 25 per cent. of early planting must be re-planted; the first time we were ever troubled by seed rotting.

Spring wheat, oats and grass were never doing better. Winter wheat coming on fine, only 20 per cent killed.

Peach crop very light, cherries and apples promise well.

Hogs are selling for \$4.75; Corn 25 cents.

J. R. T.

MOUND CITY, Linn Co., 100 miles southeast of Topeka, May 18.—We are having a wonderful growing spring.

Corn is mostly planted and a large amount plowed once, and is an uncommon good stand.

Wheat is being injured by chinch bugs; there never was half so many here before at this season of the year.

I think fruit trees bloomed full, but apples have blighted badly. Some varieties will make a fair crop.

Times are good and farmers are doing a good deal of building.

I promised to give to the readers of the FARMER my experience in raising potatoes, which is the most uncertain crop raised here. Early potatoes in general do well, but the late ones are a failure. As a rule the only kind of late ones that I have tried is a red potato known here as the "Session" and in other places by different names. Cut these into small pieces, have the ground in good condition, manure if the land is not already rich,

mark 18 to 20 inches apart and drop one piece in each place and cover lightly with hoe. Another way, mulch with 3 or 4 inches of straw or hay, the former is best. The potato should be on the driest part of the farm; red or sandy land is better than heavier soils. From the 25th of May to the 5th of June is the best time of year, last year the latter date was about right, but usually the first of June is late enough. Potatoes planted in this way will seldom fail here and will yield from one to three hundred bushels per acre.

W. A. D.

IOLA, Allen Co., 120 miles southeast of Topeka, May 18.—I am not a subscriber to your paper, but read it occasionally and like it.

The spring here was backward till Easter; since that time the weather has been all that any reasonable man could ask for, plenty of rain and warm sun so that everything is now well advanced in growth.

Corn is all planted and up, and a good deal worked over once and some twice.

Oats look well but is being injured by chinch bugs.

Wheat along the river bottoms look very well, but out on the prairie it has all been more or less injured and some of it entirely killed by the bugs, but I think their career will be checked now; as we have been having hard rains during the last two days, and to-day it has been raining steadily for two or three hours with no appearance of quitting yet; the ground will be completely soaked.

Grass is growing fast, and cattle are doing well.

Fat hogs about all sold; only middling success with spring pigs.

M. A. W.

CLAY CENTER, Kas., May 16.—We are having fine growing weather now; the last two weeks have exhibited unusual warm weather for the first half of May. We have had enough small showers to keep things growing splendidly but no good soaking rains this season.

In my section, northeast of Clay Center, the wheat stands about as thus: One half is good, one fourth middling, and one fourth poor.

The old peach trees are badly damaged, though they put out much bloom; but two to three weeks later than they would if uninjured. I fear the trees are so badly damaged that they cannot recover enough circulation to sustain the fruit and foliage and will have to succumb later in the season and die outright.

S. B. KOKANOUR.

A Premium Butter Maker's Methods.

The Indiana Farmer says: one of the most successful dairymen in the west is Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. He gives the following as his method in making a certain lot of premium butter. It was made from a dairy of fifty cows in the month of November: The cows were fed during the time on early-cut hay, that is, cut in June, as soon as blossoms fairly appear, also about four quarts of sliced yellow-globe mangel wurzel, with four quarts of wheat middlings to each cow once a day, perhaps better if twice. The cows regularly salted three times a week, and have free access to water pumped from a well. Milking done about six o'clock, morning and evening; the milk immediately submerged in ice water, at a temperature of 45 degrees, in the cans, and allowed to remain about eleven hours, or between milkings; then the milk is drawn off, and the cream mixed altogether and brought to a temperature of 62 degrees, and occasionally stirred, for 24 hours to 36 hours, or until it becomes a little acid and commences to thicken. The temperature of the cream at the commencement of churning should never be below 60 degrees, or above 62 degrees, and moderately churned until the cream breaks, or until globules of butter appear, the size of wheat kernels, when churning should cease, a gallon of cold brine to every eight gallons of cream added, mainly for the purpose of floating the butter so that the buttermilk can be drawn off free from the butter, then as much more cold brine added, to work and harden the butter, and allowed to remain about ten minutes, with a few revolutions of the churn. After the brine is drained off, the butter can be salted, either in the churn or upon the butter-worker, at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce or one ounce of salt to the pound of butter (according to the dryness of the butter,) and worked but slightly at this time; cover with a cloth and let it stand four or five hours, when it is worked to the consistency of conveniently packing, which should be immediately done, pressed firmly down until well filled, covered with a clean muslin cloth cut the shape of the package, and wet with brine, and the butter kept in a cool place until used.

Kansas Stock Topics.

The number of sheep in Sumner county has increased from 4,200, March 1, 1880, to 15,181, March 1, 1881.

R. Dorman shipped two car loads of cattle and three of hogs to St. Louis on Friday. He is one of the most extensive shippers in southeastern Kansas.—Girard Press.

One large herd of cattle from the south, numbering some five or six thousand head have arrived. We expect another drive in every day. The general round up and cutting will take place soon.—Cimarron New West.

Messrs. Hudson, Watson & Co., of Burnet county, last week sold a herd of 1,340 head of cattle at the following figures, for yearlings \$7.25; two years, \$10.50; three years, \$13; heaves, \$14. Over 1,300 of the herd were males.—Caldwell Post.

Mr. O. C. Williams, Tuesday, sold to Col. W. P. Herring, of Emporia, a large stockman and stock agent of the A., T. & S. F. Railroad, one hundred head of two and three years old cattle for \$4050 cash.—Osage City Free Press.

One hundred and seventy head of fine Durham bulls from Iowa, and destined for points in Colorado and Texas, were at the East Atchison stock yards this morning. The yards are now in fine condition and again ready for business.—Atchison Patriot.

Last Tuesday morning, Ed. Lowry turned a horse loose in a pasture fenced with barbed wire, and in a few moments it ran with full force against the wires, injuring it so badly, it had to be knocked in the head. Barbed wire fences are killing and maiming more stock than they are worth.—Clifton Review.

A. C. Fox, three miles south of Onaga, has a Poland-China sow that is only twenty-two months old that weighs 550 pounds and has had thirty-seven pigs within 11 months. First litter eight; second, twelve, and third, seventeen. How is that for raising pigs.—Onaga Journal.

A herder of sheep for Mr. Nixon, of Indianapolis, was arrested in Logan Township, under the new sheep law, prohibiting diseased sheep from running at large and fined \$50 and costs last Saturday. Mr. Nixon came all the way from Indianapolis to attend the trial and claims that great injustice has been done him.—Eldorado Times.

Mr. E. J. Humphreys, of Fairmount lost five calves last week, from the effects of red clover. White clover seemed to be the terror last year. It is thought that the late season had poisoned the red variety. The remedy used by Mr. Humphreys is bi-carbonate of soda. He says he used it with success. For several years cattle have been killed by eating white clover on the prairies, and those saved were subjected to treatment with the knife. Thus far no cases of disease from eating white clover this season, but some may be looked for in a very short time.—Leavenworth Times.

Eighty per cent of the cattle on the range in the upper Arkansas Valley, and in the counties south of the river are Texas, Colorado or half-breeds, and are in no sense native Kansas stock. They are driven in from other states, and held on ranches by the owners. The shipping in of a large number of thoroughbred bulls, within the past year or two, promises a great improvement in the stock of that great region. Experience proves that a 1,700 pounds three-year-old is not an impossibility in that country, under this new system of crossing the very best with the poorest. The stock interest of that section is rapidly growing into immense proportions.—Great Bend Register.

The hog product of Sedgwick county has proved very important the past year. It has been the leading one for fine profits. But for hogs, and the fine prices they commanded, many farmers would have been close run. The price at times have been high. There is one thing connected with the Wichita hog market that is remarked by every one, and that is their pure breed or quality. Nearly all the hogs offered this winter and spring have been thoroughbreds, or high crosses and grades. Berkshires and Poland Chinas by the thousands have been sold and shipped that would have taken premiums for high blood and perfect points in most eastern fairs. This is a great hog county, as well as a good sheep and cattle country. The grasshopper year cleaned out all the hogs of this country, and farmers in re-stocking went for the highest bred and finest kinds, so that there are no really poor or common breed of hogs in the county.—Wichita Eagle.

The Farm and Stock.

A Lesson for Sheep Men.

The position taken by the Review on the subject of free ranges is corroborated in an able manner by the following abstract of an article in the new *Shepherd's National Journal*: The methods of sheep husbandry in the west have been, with occasional exceptions, so successful, that pastoral sheep-raising west of the Missouri river has been regarded as a practically safe venture for investment of capital. The exceptions intimated have been few and far between, as well as unnecessary, had proper precautions been taken against emergencies that were liable to arise. The past winter has been a serious one to western and southern flock-masters. The losses have been immense, and are not yet wholly apparent, as lambing time has not yet come, nor the shortening of the wool clip duly considered or estimated. The filling up of some of the ranges with stock has caused the pasturing to be greatly reduced from what it has been in years gone by. The drouth of last summer intensified this condition greatly; so that the putting up of hay was cut off to a great extent from former years. Then the winter came so much earlier than formerly, and has continued so persistently, that the situation is one of no precedent heretofore known.

Flocks that have been well fed, and have had shelter, are looking finely, and point out the future course to the wool-growing industry of this country. The ranges need not be considered sufficient for sheep to secure a living summer and winter; this nomadic system has been unreliable, precarious; and the cause of untold losses. The sooner we come to permanence in ranches for the west, the sooner we shall develop the capacity of this country for wool-growing purposes. Grass and water are sufficient for summer use, but winter must be provided for in the same business-like manner as in the agricultural districts, or disaster will continue to overtake the flock-master. The hay from the prairies is of excellent quality—from some localities unsurpassed by the tame grasses in the east. These natural meadows can be cheaply enclosed by indestructible fences, of iron posts and barbed wire, and is exactly the happy way out of the difficulty on the treeless plains. Iron roofing and siding are cheaper than pine boards, and barns that would hold thousands of tons of hay could be filled—if not in one year, in two or three—and be kept for emergencies, like this year has brought about.

Alfalfa has proven to the Colorado ranchman that more sheep can be kept on a given area of land than was ever dreamed of by the most enthusiastic ranchman of the plains. This plan may be considered by some as visionary and impracticable. It is the only way to meet the continual emergencies now arising in Texas, Colorado, and many other sections now suffering from insufficient feed and shelter; these two are the only lacking essentials of the Texas-Missouri country, and they have to be met somehow. Thousands of sheep will be driven next fall to cheap corn in Kansas and Missouri for wintering, and back to summer pasturing in other states. Large capitalists are preparing cattle ranches upon a more secure method for future handling. With sheep it is more imperative, practical, and cheaply done. This will necessitate the owning of the lands and establishing of homes, where comforts and culture may surround the owners or attendants of the flocks. It is the right way, and the sooner adopted by wool-growers of the south and west the better. It has been evident to observers that flocks and herds have had to go further out, year by year, to find pasturage. Some ranges are left as untenable, but subdued and ready for fencing and tame grasses, that, with another system of handling, would support more and better improved flocks than the wild grasses ever did.—*Farmers' Review*.

Experiments With Sorghum.

C. E. Thorne, of the Ohio State University furnishes to the *Farm and Fireside* the following as to some experience with sorghum and its products there:

A few acres of sorghum, of the Early Amber and Early Orange varieties, were grown upon the farm of the Ohio State University the past season, for the purpose of testing their value as syrup producers, and also of investigating the clarifying process described in the recent publications of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington.

The general conclusions drawn from these experiments were as follows:

1. The Early Amber cane is a little too early, and of rather too small a habit of growth, to yield the best returns in our latitude. For certain purposes it will be found profitable to cultivate this variety: as for farms and districts where one mill must work a large amount of cane, and therefore must run for as long a time as possible. Here the early amber would be found very valuable, as it would enable the mill to be started by the middle of August, while a succession of later varieties would keep it running until late in the fall. The smallness of the habit of growth of this variety may be partially compensated for by thicker planting. We have no reason to consider it any richer in cane sugar than other varieties of sorghum, but upon this point we cannot speak with authority.

2. The Early Orange proved, with us, a very late variety, but few of the heads being ripe when frost came. It made a very fine article of syrup, and yielded fifty per cent. more to the acre than the amber. This, however, was

chiefly owing to its more vigorous habit of growth. Had the amber been planted enough thicker to counterbalance its smaller size the difference in yield would not have been so great. The orange showed one peculiarity which I have never seen in any other variety of sorghum, which was, that the deposit, which sometimes so troubles the manufacturers by adhering to the bottom of the pan, in this case remained in suspension in the syrup, in the form of a white, floury powder, which settled to the bottom of the vessel when at rest.

3. We came decidedly to the conclusion that heat and the skimmer are the best clarifiers for sorghum juice, when syrup is desired. Lime, no matter how carefully it was added, nor how well it was neutralized with acid, invariably darkened the product. Heat coagulates the albumen of the juice; this, in rising, carries to the surface all particles of cellular tissues and other light impurities which may be held in suspension, and these may be thoroughly removed by the skimmer. To accomplish this the juice must be kept at a shallow depth in the pan—from one to two inches—and there must be portions of the surface free from ebullition, in which the scum may collect, and from which it must be faithfully removed.

That a larger per cent. of crystallizable cane sugar may be obtained by the use of some chemical clarifiers is indicated by the following analysis, kindly made for us by Prof. N. W. Lord, of two samples of syrup, the first (a) having been made without any clarifier, while in the second (b) the juice was first defecated by the addition of milk of lime, and the lime afterward neutralized with sulphurous acid:

(a) Uncolored, cane sugar 25.1 per cent.	
grape " 44.0 "	
cane " 29.7 "	
grape " 40.9 "	

4. We see no encouragement in our experiments for the hope that sugar will ever be economically made from sorghum by the appliances within the reach of the ordinary farmer. That sugar exists in this cane in profitable quantities is fully demonstrated, but to extract it with certainty and economy will require such an expensive outfit in the way of machinery, and such a thorough knowledge of the business, as to make it a specialty, just as the making of beet sugar is now. Nevertheless we see every reason to consider sorghum as among the profitable crops of Ohio agriculture. It is no more difficult to obtain a yield of one hundred gallons of sorghum molasses to the acre, than to get twenty bushels of wheat, or fifty bushels of corn. A crop of this size may be raised and manufactured into syrup for thirty cents per gallon, while crops of twice this amount are frequently produced, and, of course, the larger the crop the smaller the relative cost of production.

One item of sorghum culture has, heretofore, been generally overlooked by farmers, and that is the value of the seed for feeding purposes. Experiments made on the farm during the past winter have fully confirmed the statement of Dr. Collier in the report of the department of agriculture for 1879, that this seed is very nearly equal to corn in feeding value. An acre of sorghum should yield from twenty to thirty bushels of seed, owing to variety and yield, while the seed may be stripped, by the machinery used in stripping broom corn, at a very small expense.

From an extended experience in the growth and manufacture of sorghum I give the following estimates of the cost and value of a crop of one hundred gallons per acre:

ONE ACRE SORGHUM.	
DR.	
To plowing and harrowing.....	\$ 3 00
Planting and seed.....	50
Hoing.....	1 00
Cultivating.....	2 50
Harvesting cane.....	4 00
Harvesting seed.....	2 00
Manufacturing.....	20 00
Total.....	\$33 00

CR.	
By 100 gallons syrup.....	\$40 00
Twenty-five bushels seed.....	7 50
Blades for fodder.....	1 50
Total.....	\$49 00

The Career of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

In connection with a new and accurate portrait of "the old horse," *Wallace's Monthly* takes occasion to present the following summary of his life, which is not only interesting, but worthy of preservation for ready reference:

On the 5th of May, 1849, there came into the world an ordinary looking colt which was destined to become the greatest trotting sire ever known. Rysdyk's Hambletonian was got by Abdallah, the neglected son of Mambrino; dam the Charles Kent mare by imp. Bellfounder; g. d. by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. He was bred by Jones Seely, Sugar Loaf, Orange Co., N. Y., and sold with his dam, when a few months old, to Wm. M. Rysdyk, for the trifling sum of \$125, or one-fourth as much as his service fee when in the zenith of his fame.

At two years of age Hambletonian began his duties in the stud, serving four mares the first season, three of which were known to drop a foal, one of them an animal of special note, namely, Katy Darling, and the produce Alexander's Abdallah. The second and third seasons his fee was the modest sum of \$25, during which he served 118 mares, getting 91 foals. From 1854 to 1862, his patronage was large, covering in that time 880 mares, getting 624 foals. For 1863, his service fee was raised to \$75; in 1864, to \$100; in 1865, to \$300, and the following year to \$500, which remained at that figure for the remainder of his life. From 1871

to 1875, he was limited to 30 mares the season, the produce being in the ratio of 70 per cent. of the mares served.

In all, it is estimated he served over 1,800 mares, and got about 1,300 foals. These figures and results demonstrate the extraordinary stamina of the horse. At two years of age he went in the stud, and continued his duties for 25 years, with the exception of the year 1868. His heaviest season was that of 1864, when he served 217 mares, getting 148 foals; his lightest seasons those of 1869 and 1870, serving 22 mares each year, and getting 16 and 18 foals respectively. The wisdom of limiting him to a small number of mares at what was considered his decline, is apparent in the fact that in 1870 he got Orange Girl (2.20), and in 1872, Kisbar (2.30), both out of American Star mares, his best nick.

The get of Rysdyk's Hambletonian with records of 2:30 or better number thirty-two, and of this number, Dexter, Chester, Enfield, Harvest Queen, Jay Gould, Kisbar, Maud, Nettie and Orange Girl are out of Star mares. Other mares he crossed well on were by Henry Clay, Harry Clay, Bellaire, Mambrino Chief, Long Island Black Hawk, Jupiter, etc.

It was not alone as the sire of 2:30 trotters that Hambletonian was superior to all others, but as a transmitter of his wonderful powers. Besides his thirty-two sons and daughters in the 2:30 list, he has fifty-six sons, twenty-one grandsons and six great grandsons, sires of 2:30 trotters, and of his daughters, eleven have produced 2:30 trotters, five of which have records of 2:25 or better. These ninety-four descendants have got and produced 274 performers in the list—about one-sixth the entire number. His best son—Volunteer—has twenty-one sons and daughters in the 2:30 list, five of them with records of 2:20 or better. Like his sire, Volunteer is an in-bred Messenger, and got his performers from about the same lines of breeding.

Hambletonian himself was a developed trotter. As a three-year-old, he trotted in 2:43, and could trot in 2:40 at any time when matured. His speed, and power of transmitting speed with other good qualities, came to him through the triple cross of imported Messenger, supplemented by the Bellfounder strain, which was a trotting element of no mean order. Abdallah, the sire of Hambletonian, got three in the 2:30 list, and was the sire of nine daughters, the dams of 2:30 trotters, Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, taking the highest rank. Amazonia, his dam, was a game and lasting trotter, knowing nothing but the gait. Mambrino—the sire of Abdallah—got Mambrino Paymaster, the sire of Mambrino Chief. The Charles Kent mare, the dam of Hambletonian, was a speedy trotter, achieving a reputation for lasting qualities. She was by imp. Bellfounder, a horse of decided trotting action, and he out of Velocity, a stout and speedy trotting mare. One Eye, the dam of the Charles Kent Mare, was by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger; dam, Silvertail, by imp. Messenger. Therefore, the Charles Kent mare inherited her trotting form and action from both sire and dam.

In color Hambletonian was a bright bay, his legs black, extending above the knees and hocks, with white socks behind, and a small star in the forehead.

So strong was his individuality that he stamped his likeness upon all his progeny in indelible figures, which are unmistakable in the youngest of his descendants. He was a horse of wonderful prepotency, mighty in his powers of transmission—a Sampson among his kind. His value to the breeding and commercial interests of the country are incalculable, and his greatness is proclaimed each year upon the trotting turf. On the night of March 26, 1876, Hambletonian died, in the 27th year of his age.

The Best Sheep for Both.

Concerning the kinds of sheep for producing both wool and mutton, Mr. A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City, writes as follows to the *Drovers Journal*:

"If the object is to raise mutton without taking the wool into account, I would say the South Down or Shropshire Downs are the best; the former having the preference among the best judges as a choice mutton sheep. But if it is the desire to combine both mutton and wool in the same sheep, then I would say breed the Cotswold ewe to a large, well woolled Merino ram. This, in my judgement, will come nearer producing (in the first cross) the all-purpose sheep than any other mode of breeding. Of course, the mass of the farmers have not the Cotswold ewes to commence with. Then the next best and cheap cross to make for the purpose named is to obtain large-bodied, well-wooled common ewes and breed them to large bodied, heavy-fleeced Merino rams. And if the ewe lambs are afterwards crossed to same kind of ram the progeny is a No. 1 combined sheep. I might add that the first cross also makes a good wool and mutton sheep, such an animal as will satisfy the great majority of farmers who raise sheep in small lots.

"Sheep arriving at Chicago are just as they run on the farm; that is to say, good, bad or indifferent, just as the farmer or shipper may have them. They arrive there and some are sold to parties who take them into the country to feed; some to parties buying for direct exportation to the Old World, and a large proportion of the receipts are taken by buyers for the eastern seaboard and intermediate markets. These latter cull out the common and rough sheep as much as the condition of the market will bear, taking as good stock as pos-

sible. This, coupled with the fact that the farmers in the older states have pretty generally discarded scrubs, explains why the quality of the sheep received at Pittsburgh and other eastern markets is so generally good and is yearly getting better. While it cannot exactly be said that we Western Yankees do like the shoemaker who always went barefooted, for we do use much of our best stock, but we certainly use the lion's share of the common and 'off grade' stock, sending eastward and to Europe the great bulk of our choice mutton."

Poultry.

First Points in Management of Chickens.

Years ago I commenced on a small scale, trying to make a little money by raising chickens and selling eggs. It was rather up-hill work. Every ill that could befall chickens came upon my broods. If I had a fine lot of chicks hatch out, they would either get drowned, or have the gaps or some other ailments that was sure to carry them off before they were well feathered out. Usually, just as they were hatching, there would come up a heavy shower that would finish them off, and the mother hen would cluck around with two or three chickens. One year I had about a hundred chicks hatched out, without any serious accident. I fed them on corn meal wet up with milk. They would eat well, and in about two hours they would tumble over, kick a few times and die. In the morning four or five would be missing. An old lady relative came to make a visit of a few days, and I asked for the benefit of her wisdom and practical knowledge. She told me not to feed them at all till they were twenty-four hours old, the best food to give them then being bread soaked in milk, with the addition of pounded crockery. She said I must always have chicken food well soaked and swelled before it is fed to them. She thought that the cause of so many of my chickens dying, was simply feeding them on dough just mixed, and they filled their little crops so full that when the food swelled it burst the thin skin, and so of course they died. The pounded crockery was to help make their food digest.

I asked her what I should do when they had the gaps. "It is better to prevent their having them," she said, "by stirring up a little sulphur with their food, once or twice a week, and a little black or cayenne pepper. Giving them sulphur also prevents their getting lousy, and adds to their good condition and growth. A chicken that is covered with lice will be weak and puny." She said that Indian corn and wheat bran are good food, using sour milk to wet it with. Sour curd given occasionally, is good. They must always have water enough to drink. I told her that my hens never laid well in the winter, although I fed them well. She gave several reasons for this—feeding too much, so as to fatten them, or they needed lime, bones, charcoal, or warm water to drink, and above all a warm place to live in.

I also asked her why so many eggs that I set never hatched. She adduced various causes; perhaps their diet was one reason; any article of diet that makes the white of an egg thin and watery is not good for them. Wheat is the best for laying hens, swelled with hot water. Cayenne pepper once a week makes hens lay, also scraps of meat, burned bones, etc. If hens eat their eggs, that can be remedied easily enough by giving them clear tallow to eat.

My aunt closed by saying that there is as much science required to understand raising poultry, as there is in studying astronomy, and perhaps it pays better, especially when eggs are twenty-five or thirty cents a dozen, and the hens lay well.—*Farmer's wife in Country Gentleman*.

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

An Alliance at Clay Centre.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—We organized a County Alliance at Clay Centre, May 14th, S. B. Kakanour, of Clay Centre, president; L. H. Stewart, vice president; L. Hammond, secretary; C. M. Swinehart, treasurer.

The delegates present manifested a lively interest in the cause, and we expect a great success as soon as the busy season of this spring is over, especially during the fall and winter months, when we can devote more time to talking up the interests of the cause of the farmers' movements and uprising. There seems to be a strong desire among the more intelligent farmers to become better informed on the subject. But as we are all of the laboring class we have but little time at our disposal to work up the cause, but with our six subordinate alliances, in as many townships, well scattered over the county, with others contemplating, we expect to have the rays of light—though feeble at present it may be—well distributed, and to have the warmth and interests of the movement spread as fast as possible, or as could be reasonably expected. From the appearance of the standing and the intelligence of the delegates in attendance, we would judge that the work was in good hands and must succeed.

Of course we get a great deal of free advertising and adverse criticisms, but we never expected anything else. All movements of reforms are subject to this, and we are prepared for it.

S. B. KAKANOUR.

Clay Center, Kas., May 16.

Object of the Grange.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted for self-protection and self-preservation of the American farmers, and its rapid growth is without a parallel in the history of our country. No organization preceeding it has accomplished so much good for its members in the same length of time as did the Grange. It has brought the farmers over that isolated position formerly so common and so generally practiced on the farm, to that social culture that improves and enlivens the mind to greater usefulness, and to appreciate the good in others; it has cultivated in its members generous hearts, to feel for the distress of their fellow beings, it has opened the hand of charity to the needy, and to raise the fallen and oppressed to a higher position in life. The Grange is educating its members to better understanding, not only their own but every interest in the land, they are becoming more familiar with the general interest of the whole country, and with all questions of political economy, and the affairs of government. This makes them better farmers, better citizens, and elevates them to a higher man and womanhood. Would it not be well for farmers and their families, who are not identified with the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, to pause and reflect, and candidly consider this subject, and see the great advantages so richly enjoyed by the membership farmers of the Order that improves them socially, intellectually, politically and morally, while they are standing still. Could you see the inestimable loss you already have suffered, in withholding your membership from the only organization of your own class, working together to advance your interest, and the welfare of yourself and families, the only organization that the farmers have ever had to protect themselves, and to advance their interest and the only one that has ever promised relief to the farmers, or that can relieve you from bearing unjust burdens, and restore to you equal and just rights with other classes and interests, could you ever see this subject in its true light and comprehend its importance I am sure you would no longer allow the golden opportunity to pass by unheeded; you would soon be united with others in the Order co-operating for the general good.

The toiling millions engaged in agriculture have long since realized that their interests had been neglected, and shamefully ignored. Special legislation and favoritism, had been carried to an alarming extent, until unjust discrimination became the general rule, between agricultural labor, and the distribution of its profits. Paying exorbitant prices for supplies, unreasonable burdensome proportions of taxes, extortionate rates of transportation, and legislative discrimination against agriculture, were among the great reasons that have largely contributed to the absolute necessity of farmers organizing for self protection. Not for waging a warfare against any interest, as is sometimes charged by selfish or designing men, but to the contrary, as its declaration of principles already

advocate, as well as their efforts, claims and demands which have all been in perfect accord with their avowed principles, and in harmony with good government, aiming to deal justly with all mankind, and to bring about just economical relations upon the broad and human principles of exact justice between all interests and classes, so that prosperity, peace and happiness, might spread, and be distributed over the land, as to reach every citizen and household and there enjoyed as the fruits of good government.

No other organization promises so much to its members, and to the world, none other can claim greater consideration of intelligent people and especially of the farmers, for much of the future happiness and welfare of farm life depends upon the present, and the farmers of to-day must provide for the future, and the results of the near future, depends very much on the present effort of the farmers of the present. Patrons should nerve up to a greater energy, renewed zeal, stronger activity, higher purposes, and loftier aims, in all that pertains to our noble organization. The duty and responsibility of farmers is a subject of great importance, and will be considered in a future article.—H. Eshbaugh, in Patron and Farmer.

Knowledge is Power.

Worthy Master Draper, in his annual address at the late meeting of the Massachusetts State Grange, advanced the following sensible suggestions, which we commend to the consideration of every person who reads the FARMER.

"The question of education, as applied to our Grange work, is a very comprehensive subject, and one on which much of the success or failure of our Grange life depends. To my mind, it is less understood than any other part of our work. The improvement upon the minds of our membership, that must follow the proper conception and appreciation of our most beautiful and impressive ritual and the familiarity with our organic laws, the education and confidence a Patron derives from being accustomed to speaking in public, in taking part in debate, and his acquaintance with parliamentary usages, is already understood and appreciated. But there are broader and more important questions to be included in our Grange education, which I can only briefly allude to at this time. The farmer's position in public affairs to-day, you are forcibly reminded, is not what it should be, and we cannot expect any great change until the farmer himself is properly educated to assume positions of trust and influence—till he is more thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of government, with questions of finance, and better informed on the great question of political economy. We talk and scold about this law and that, about our abuses by this party and that, that we are not represented in the state government by as many farmers as we should be; but if we will be honest, and look at the question in its true light, does not the fault lie at our own door? As a class, are we improving our opportunities? As a class, are we thinking, studying and progressing, and keeping pace with the intelligence of those engaged in the other pursuits of life? Knowledge is power? Let us look to it that the education of farmers in these important matters is no longer treated with indifference."

Farmers hold the balance of power throughout this country, and by throwing their weight on the political tilting board, they can carry the destiny of any political party in their vest pockets. As soon as public men are made to understand that farmers will not have long to wait for any just measure of legislation that they ask for.

Prairie Farm Fencing.

C. E. Whiting, of Monona county, one of the successful and enterprising Iowa tree planters read the following paper at the last meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

Some years since I promised the State Horticultural Society that I would at some future time give the results of my experiments in using my lines of standing trees for fence posts. I have given the plan of nailing the boards to the trees a fair trial, but find it a partial failure owing to the rapid growth of the trees tending to draw the nails through the boards, and the liability to break the nails by the movement of the trees in high wind. Still, with these objections I have found the live posts much better than the ordinary posts.

If a tight board fence must be had, the better plan is to nail the boards to short posts (square or round) in separate panels, fastening the short posts to the trees with wire.

But in all places where the pig-tight fence is not needed, barbed wire stretched very tightly on the trees I find a perfect success, two wires making a complete protection against cattle and horses, and three wires against sheep. I have for some years past had miles of this fence and it has given me entire satisfaction, with the single exception that we have as yet no staple for fastening the wire to live fence posts that quite fills the bill.

So well am I satisfied with the results of fence experiments, and with the beneficial effects of the belts which are no longer an experiment, and so certain am I that the timber belts I am year by year adding to my lands are the best investments that I can make in dollars and cents, that I shall continue my method of fencing and protection by belting so long as I have a quarter section unfenced and unprotected.

Notwithstanding my great abundance of na-

tive and cultivated timber, and the ease with which I am doing my fencing, I have often been led to exclaim: How long! oh! how long! will the great state of Iowa, with all her intelligence, her schools, her churches, and her public libraries, retain on her statute books that relic of the dark ages which compels one man to take care of all his neighbor's stock, and the poor man to spend his all in trying to fence his crop against the great and lawless herds of his wealthy neighbors, thus retarding our progress as a state by many millions every year.

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

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DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Guinea, 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.

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. Price low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address,

Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Ill.

\$25 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.

Dealer in

Hides & Tallow,

Furs and Wool.

Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, TOPEKA, KAS.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

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

Breeder and Shipper.

Eggs for Hatching

In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

F. E. MARSH,

GOLDEN BELT

Poultry Yards,

MANHATTAN, KAS.

I will sell Eggs the balance of the season from my PREMIER LIGHT BRAHMAS at the following low prices, warranted to carry safe, 13, \$1.50; 26, \$2.50; 52, \$5.00.

There is Not

the least doubt that the

terrible frequency of late

years of Paralysis, Insan-

ity and the worst forms of

organic disease is mainly

attributable to the quanti-

ties and constituents of the

medicines of the day.

Take Simmons Liver Reg-

ulator, a purely vegetable

medicine, containing all the

virtues of Calomel without

any of the injurious tenden-

cies of that drug, and prompt

to start the secretions of the

liver, and give a healthy tone

to the entire system, without

salivation or any danger.

When used as a Cathartic it

does not produce any nausea

or sick stomach when about

to purge. It is so mild in its

action as not to interfere with

business or pleasure. Beware

of imitations gotten up on the

popularity of Simmons Liver

Regulator.

Buy the Genuine in White

Wrapper with Z, pre-

pared only by J. H. Zella and

Co.

For Sale Cheap.

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

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 equaled. Among them are seven pure Princesses of the best strains: two Perls (pure Bates) and several Young Marys, Phyllys, etc. Most of them are sired by the famous 4th Duke of Hildurst, 21509. For catalogues and particulars address

J. C. STONE, Jr.,

Leavenworth, Kas.

To Thoroughbred Stock Breeders and Dairymen:

75 THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORNS.

100 High-bred Grade Cows and Heifers!!

100 Choice Sows with Pigs!

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

JUNE 21st, 22d, and 23d, 1891.

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.

Rockford Farm for Sale!

Containing 617 acres of land, and for a stock farm is unsurpassed in the West. In a high state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, large and commodious house, barn, sheds, cattle and horse stable, hog pens, etc. In short, in excellent condition for breeding fine stock on a large scale. For catalogue of stock, price of farm, and other particulars, address

RUDOLPH ADAMS, Proprietor,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

JOINT SALE

Cattle & Horses

At Saint Mary's, Kas., Tuesday May 31, 1891,

by ST. MARY'S COLLEGE and J. W. FITZGERALD.

100 head of pure bred and high grade Short Horns, consisting of cows with calves, heifers bred to Short-Horn bulls, yearling and two year old thoroughbred bulls, entered in 20th Vol. A. H. B.; also a few choice high grade young bulls, fit for service.

The famous "Mission Herd" has that grand sire 8224 EARL DUMORE, 29445 at the head.

PRINCE CLIMAX 2d, 28337, a fine show animal and No. 1 sire, stands at the head of Mr. Fitzgerald's Emerald Valley Herd. Several fine mares with colts, some bred to Fitzgerald's "Mambrino Messenger" Trotting Stallion, and others to his celebrated "Clydesdale Stallion," will also be sold.

Terms, six months credit with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, or 5 per cent. discount for cash. Sale to commence at 11 a. m.

Col. L. P. MUIR,

Auctioneer.

HORSE BILLS.

The CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE of Topeka,

Kansas, is prepared to print in the best style, on good heavy paper, all kinds and sizes of

Horse Bills!!

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

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

CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,

TOPEKA, KAS.

Royal George.

Pedigree.

Royal George was raised by Mr. Thos. Betts, Montreal, Canada East, and was imported by John Dillan, in 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 and well broke to either saddle or harness; is of good disposition. In short, he was said to be the most perfect horse of his kind to be the best horse they were ever called to examine and pass through the British lines. Royal George was sired by Mr. Cumberland's Old Royal George.

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

Terms, \$10 to insure.

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 Comet, he by Green's Bash-

aw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, and has

four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrino.

The above horses will stand for the season, from the first

of April to the fourth of July, at Silver Lake, Monday

Tuesday and Wednesday, and at my stable, corner of Har-

ison and 12th streets, Topeka, Thursday, Friday and

Saturday. Green's Bashaw has 11 horses in the 30 class.

T. K. MGLATERY.

KANSAS

Loan & Trust Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

LOANS MADE

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

K. B. SWEET, President.

GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

Breeders' Directory.

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

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

D. R. W. H. GUNDT, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3600 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

H. ALLBROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '90-91, consists of 10 million orange hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 pear apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

Kansas Home Nurseries.

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

CANCER

Cured without the knife or pain by J. McLaughlin, M.D., 215 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. Send for Book.

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka,

The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

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

VERY CHEAP.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, 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 "22" 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.

Cincinnati Artisan.....Newspaper.
Letts, F. C., & Co.....Short-Horn Sale.
Miller, W. H.....Plants and Seeds.
Montgomery, T.....Flowers.
Rideout & Co.....Revolvers.

Scott county, Mo., will raise 2,100 acres of melons this year; Mississippi county, at least 1,500 acres. Average yield is 1,000 melons to the acre, or not far from 3,000 car loads, and worth at 5 cents each, about \$180,000.

The year's product of the Fairbault refinery in Minnesota was 600 barrels of choice syrup and about five tons of pure sugar "of a shade equal to the best coffee C, and quality equal to the best coffee A." It is all from Amber cane, and wholesaled readily at 84 cents per pound.

Chas. A. Davis, a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, has been elected to the chair of chemistry and mathematics in the Colorado Agricultural College. The first named college is in honor to that state, and a benefit not alone to Michigan but to agriculture throughout neighboring states.

A New York special announces the arrival there by the steamer City of London, of eighteen Percheron Stallions, intended for the stables of the well known breeder and importer, M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill. It is Mr. Dunham's purpose to import 200 head during the year, and these 18 form the first installment.

The man who never failed is a myth. Such a one never lived, and is never likely to. All success is a series of efforts, in which, when closely viewed, are seen more or less failures. The mountain is apt to overshadow the hill, but the hill is a reality nevertheless. If you fail now and then, therefore, don't be discouraged.

A man named Hawthorne recently took a drove of seventy-five hogs by steamer to the Cascades from Portland, Oregon. On the way he proceeded to sew up the eyes of all the swine in order that, after landing, they might not stray into the forest and get lost. He had served some of them in that cruel way, when by threats of the vessel's officers, he was compelled to desist.

In a personal letter from Phil. M. Springer, Esq., the thorough-going Secretary of the American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ills., he says Volume V. of the Berkshire Record is well under way and being furnished with pedigrees by most of the leading breeders as well as by many who have more recently commenced to breed Berkshires. The previous volumes of the Record are unsurpassed by any similar publications made and each succeeding one grows better. The vice president of the association for Kansas is Prof. E. M. Shelton, of Manhattan.

The Scientific American advances the following important information to those, who desire to get rid of stumps upon their farms: "In the autumn or early winter bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the size of the stump, and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of saltpetre, fill the holes with water and plug it close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug and pore in about a gill of kerosene oil and ignite. The stump will smoulder away, without blazing, to the very ends of the roots, leaving nothing but the ashes."

The butter dealers of Washington market, New York, have effected an organization, the main purpose of which is to prevent the illegal sale of oleomargarine. They offer a reward of \$100 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any one selling oleomargarine contrary to law in Washington market, and the clerk of the market was called upon to withdraw his permit and suspend from the market any one selling that article. The clerk in response said he could not go as far as that, but he would suspend from the market any person found selling oleomargarine.

There are few implements upon a farm which are more useful than the roller. If seed be rolled in the roller not only presses all the

small stones below the surface and leaves the surface of the land so that it can be easily mown with the machine, but it presses the soil close around the seed, thus hastening vegetation. If passed over the mowing land at this season of the year the roller levels all inequalities leaving the ground in good condition for the operations of both mowing machine and rake, and is likely to save a great many dollars in the ordinary repairing of mowing machines and in the grinding of the knives.

The New Commissioner of Agriculture.

The dispatches state that Dr. Geo. B. Loring, of Massachusetts, has been nominated and confirmed Commissioner of Agriculture in place of Le Duc, whose resignation was requested by the president. As is known the FARMER believed a Commissioner should be selected from the great agricultural section of the country west of the Alleghany mountains, and that he should be a man of enough breadth of comprehension to grasp and realize the magnitude of the subjects with which he is expected to deal; a man who has given some attention to agriculture from other motives than that it would serve as a stepping stone to a gubernatorial chair or a seat in congress. If Mr. Loring shall prove that kind of a man the bread and meat producers of America will rise up and call him blessed. We desire to see the new commissioner given time and opportunity to accomplish something of value before we judge him a failure. If he prove such a man as the department and the country needs he should be kept in the position longer than a single presidential term.

Dr. Loring was by no means our first choice but he has been appointed and is entitled to and will probably need all the support that will be awarded him. We would like to suggest here and now that the large class of papers, both agricultural and secular that have never given the department any encouragement other than growls and ridicule of its chief, should withdraw their fire for a season and give the successor of Newton, Capron, Watts and Le Duc a chance to show of what stuff he is made.

The Rain by Prohibition.

Here and there are people whose sensitive souls are harrowed with the fear that immigration to Kansas will cease, and the best of the people now here go elsewhere because the traffic in liquors has been prohibited. Others think that for every whiskeyte who leaves there will come a score of clean, sober people, glad to cast their lot where drunkenness and rum are discontinued by law. The Dayton O. Telescope puts it in this way: "No state in the American Union ever had before it such prospects as are now before Kansas. With its vast area of splendid lands, with its admirable public school system, it invites immigration with splendid enticements. Its prohibition of the liquor-traffic, if faithfully adhered to, will cause the vicious, the drunken, and the leeches of society to go from it. The same prohibition will draw to Kansas the best, the most frugal and enterprising citizenship known in America. Who will not want to emigrate to a country free from the curse of strong drink? It is next to going to heaven."

Chicken Cholera.

Commissioner Le Duc has issued a paper from the Department of Agriculture upon chicken cholera, giving the results of some recent experiments made, under the direction of the department, by Dr. Salmon for the prevention of this very troublesome disease.

Dr. S. says: For this disease a very cheap and most effective disinfectant, is a solution made by adding three pounds of sulphuric acid to forty gallons of water (or one-fourth pound of acid to three and a half gallons of water), and mixing evenly by agitation or stirring. This may be applied to small surfaces with a common watering-pot, or to larger grounds with a barrel mounted on wheels and arranged like a street sprinkler. In disinfecting poultry houses the manure must be first thoroughly scraped up and removed beyond the reach of the fowls; a slight sprinkling is not sufficient, but the floors, roosts and grounds must be thoroughly saturated with the solution, so that no particle of dust however small escapes being wet. It is impossible to thoroughly disinfect if the manure is not removed from the roosting places. Sulphuric acid is very cheap, costing at retail not more than twenty-five cents a pound and at wholesale but five or six cents; the barrel of disinfecting solution can, therefore, be made for less than a dollar and should be thoroughly applied. It must be remembered, too, that sulphuric acid is a dangerous drug to handle, as when undiluted it destroys clothing and canterizers the flesh wherever it touches.

What it Costs to Make a Breed.

Bakewell, the great promoter of blooded stock, in England, was thirty years in bringing the Bakewell sheep to perfection. That is, such as was thought to be perfection at that time. Where Bakewell stopped, others commenced; and to-day the sheep that are exhibited at our fairs are far superior to any Bakewell ever saw. He would be amazed to see the Cotswolds and Shropshiredowns of the present time; and yet Bakewell was almost the sole agent in giving an impulse to the breeds of sheep so much admired and prized by us now. What must it have cost him in those thirty years of time, in money, care, vexation, disappointment, travel and mistakes, in order to perfect an animal

that farmers were already satisfied with because they knew no better? He had no patent laws to protect his efforts, and all the return that he received was but a small proportion of what he expended. But Bakewell took pride in his work. It was from this he received his payment—happiness in his effort—the giving to the farmers of Great Britain and the world an animal superior to anything they had before. In the light of Bakewell's sacrifices and labors why should farmers complain if they spend but a few dollars to secure at once that which required years of effort and selection to perfect? Men like Bakewell exist to-day. We have enterprising breeders who are improving our stock year after year. Lord Western was a quarter of a century bringing to excellence the Essex hog, and he, too, worked against prejudice and opposition.

The country is richer by millions of dollars from the efforts of our careful breeders. Agriculture is becoming more remunerative through their work. Stock is getting so perfect that the inferior sheep, hogs and cattle of today are almost equal to the best of the last century. The farmer has an individual part to perform in the matter; he should encourage them, promote their enterprises, and take advantage of their efforts by improving his own and making it as perfect as possible.

By the Natural Route.

The Rural World of St. Louis of last week says: The daily departure of at least one immense cargo of grain from that city by the river route for Europe is the great topic in commercial circles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The movement which has so long been regarded as an experiment or with indifference, has become an unequalled success. The railroads running east, and the grain receivers in the sea-board cities, at last realize that the business and revenue arising therefrom, is surely passing away from them forever. The New York and Chicago markets feel its loss more keenly than any others; and the outlook steadily grows more gloomy as the business expands in favor of the Mississippi river route to Europe. Perhaps the largest shipment yet was towed down stream last Saturday night, by the steamers Oakland and Boston. The shipment embraced eleven thousand tons of grain: 200,000 bushels of corn, 150,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 barrels of flour and other freights. To move this volume of grain would require fifty railroad engines on a level track. In other words it would make fifty heavy freight trains, upwards of 1,000 cars. Monday evening a similar shipment was made.

Wheat, Fruit, etc.

A fruit farm near Wichita, covers 160 acres, and contains every variety of fruit that will grow in this latitude.

Wheat is growing nicely since the rain and will be a great deal better than was anticipated two weeks ago.—Winfield Courier.

Hay will be cheaper this fall and winter in Rooks county than ever before. Never was the grass so luxuriant as now.—Rooks Co. Record.

The farmers are all jubilant. Never before did they have more flattering prospects for a bountiful wheat and corn crop than now.—Burr Oak Review.

Postmaster Allen, of Stranger, who was in the city yesterday, says that chinch bugs are making heavy inroads on the new wheat.—Leavenworth Times.

A farmer was in town Wednesday with a wagon load of peanuts, which he sold to H. Tholen. They were raised northeast of Humboldt.—Humboldt Union.

Potatoes will be plenty next fall. Every farmer in the county has put in more or less, and we hear of several who have planted from two to five acres.—Burr Oak Review.

We have lived in this country ten years and in that time have never known crops to fail but once, ('74) and then only partially; but this year we expect an extra yield.—Newton Republican.

A. J. Wilcox residing near Abilene, informs us that a few weeks ago he sowed 40 acres of timothy and clover, and with the favorable weather it promises to be a grand success.—Abilene Chronicle.

Our county has never had a better promise of a good wheat crop at this time of year than now, and as a consequence the farmers are all cheerful, and business generally is looking up.—Hutchinson Herald.

Corn planting is being pushed vigorously and the early planted is coming up splendidly. The acreage will be larger than ever before. Wheat looks well, and gardens are growing finely.—Jewell Co. Review.

Crops have never before in the history of the state made such a rapid growth as during the past week. A. W. Hoyt reports that some pieces of his wheat grew fifteen inches in seven days.—Rice County Democrat.

The Newton Kansan says of the peach crop: "Never before has the prospect been as flattering. If the trees grow one-third as many peaches as they have blossoms upon them, peaches will be too numerous in this county to give away."

There is now no doubt it whatever; we are sure of the biggest fruit crop this year that has been known for a great while. However the small fruits will be almost as scarce as the ap-

ples, peaches, pears, etc., will be plenty.—Ossawatimie Times.

A gentleman who is posted in such matters ventures the prediction that Clay county will plant 100,000 acres to corn this year which with average luck will yield from four to five million bushels, or about ten thousand car loads.—Clay Co. Dispatch.

There are more tame grasses being sown in Morris county this season than during any previous year in our county's history. One party has put in one thousand dollars worth of seed. General attention should be paid to tame grasses. Native pasture is on the wane.—Morris Co. Times.

Reports come in from all parts of the country of the most encouraging nature. Wheat is looking well and the prospect for a good crop is better than for years. Farmers are putting in considerable Amber cane seed and expect to make it one of the most profitable crops to raise.—Wa-Keeney Leader.

Perhaps never before has the prairie grass afforded as good pasturage as it has this spring. Cattle and sheep are fattening rapidly and never before flourished so well. It seems to us there is twice as much stock grazing on the prairies this spring as ever before. It is a healthy financial sign for the future.—Great Bend Register.

The almost daily showers and warm sun, and the excellent condition of the soil, is making everything in the ground grow. Even fence posts, set out a year ago are sprouting. The agricultural society contemplates offering a liberal premium for the best acre of corn raised in the county this fall. Probably \$50.—Chase Co. Leader.

A farmer living near Eden said to a reporter to-day that he plowed up seventy acres of his winter wheat, leaving thirty acres that he was too busy to plant to corn, and which now promises an average crop. He believes that the entire hundred acres would have turned out well had he left it alone.—Atchison Globe.

Even the chinch bugs have given up and do not molest the wheat. Oh, what a glorious prospect there is now for an abundant crop of everything, indeed! Our market is now well supplied with early vegetables of all kinds and in great abundance. If Kansas does not astonish the world this year, it will be because the world has been previously forewarned.—Beloit Courier.

Farmers are setting out a great deal of hedge this spring and many who have hedges well grown are laying them. There is a great deal of this kind of improvement going on, and most of our farmers are fixing up their places so that they look very nicely. McPherson county has the neatest looking farm in the state.—McPherson Republican.

The prospects for fruit, and spring planted crops were never so promising in Kansas. Fruit trees held back by the late spring, blossomed profusely and all kinds of fruit will be abundant. The outlook for peaches is very fine in the southern and central parts of the state. Spring grains are in excellent condition and if the weather continues favorable an abundant harvest is assured.—Mankato Review.

J. D. Wilson, one of our new-comers from Iowa, was up from Caney on Monday, and says this is the grandest county he ever saw. His fifty acres of corn is half knee high, his wheat is good, and his planting of 2,000 fruit and forest trees have made a wonderful growth—lost less than twenty trees. His neighbors crops are equally good. The people are reported prosperous and happy.—Independent Tribune.

The Hessian fly.—We have only heard of one piece of wheat in this county that has proved an entire failure. Henry McKinney, a farmer living about two miles south of Walnut, had twenty-three acres destroyed by the Hessian fly. He plowed it up, and planted corn in its stead. He has another field of wheat on the same farm that is in excellent condition. The fly has done no serious damage thus far anywhere else.—Girard Press.

Mr. A. McQuiston, who lives on Linn creek, called yesterday. He reports that although the prospect for a fair peach crop was anything but cheerful during the fall, it now gives excellent promise. The exceedingly cold spring dwarfed the buds considerably and a great many of them were killed. This was a fortunate rather than an unfortunate circumstance, as is to be seen at once by an examination of those which are developing. It is Mr. McQuiston's belief that the crop will be a fine one as to quality, and a good one as to quantity.—Topeka Commonwealth.

Out of the twenty-five townships in the county, twenty-three report an aggregate of a little over one hundred and twenty-four thousand acres of winter wheat. The two townships Union and Sharp Creek not reported, will make the total acreage something over 180,000. Mound has the greatest acreage, Spring Valley next and McPherson third. Bonnaville has the smallest acreage. The total assessment will reach about \$2,200,000. The assessment of personal property has been made very low, at not more than one-third value. Broom corn acreage, 8,212.—McPherson Freeman.

"What will the harvest be?" It depends entirely on where you live. Here in Ellsworth county, it will be from twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre; from fifteen to twenty tons of sugar cane per acre, about eight head of cattle per acre; about 100,000 pounds of wool in the county, and everything else in the same proportion. We haven't heard of a

farmer in the country complaining of not having a good prospect for everything he has planted, and when that is the case there is no earthly reason for believing anything else than that the harvest will be satisfactory to all parties concerned, and that means everybody in the county.—Ellsworth Reporter.

During the time we were absent from home we visited twenty counties, and we can with sincerity congratulate the farmers not only of Graham, but of the entire northwest, upon the splendid prospects they have for a bountiful harvest. As we went further east, through the counties of Smith, Russell, Jewell, Cloud, and Republic, the prospect was not so flattering, although taking into consideration the large acreage in those counties, the total amount will no doubt be immense. Taking it all in all, however, we are content with our home prospects, and we advise our farmers to remain steadfast, "even unto the end."—Roscoe Tribune.

Moses Shinn sends us a twig two or three inches long, with a dozen peaches on about an inch space. Four peaches from one bud, three from another bud, and the balance doubtless. He don't believe that it can be beat, and we agree with him. The peach crop will be simply immense in this section.—Spring was a long time coming, but it has more than made up for lost time. Everything is growing, and at an exceedingly rapid rate. Three weeks ago it was thought the harvest would not come before July, but it will in fact be but little behind the average time. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, gardens, trees and grass, in fact every species of vegetation is coming forward with wonderful rapidity.—Wichita Eagle.

For the past ten days the fruit trees, except peach trees, have been in full bloom. With the above exception there has never been such a large prospect for a large crop of apples and cherries as the trees present at the present time. As for small fruit, gooseberries and currants, the bushes are hanging full of young fruit. Blackberries and raspberries are all "top" winter-killed. Strawberries promise to be an abundant crop. Grapes, thus far, indicate a large yield. If Professor Vennor's monthly (predicted) frosts will only give temperance Kansas a wide berth she will, this year, beat the world for a large crop of fruit in all except the peach.—Frankfort Headlight.

How to Make Good Vinegar.

Take cane juice as it runs from the mill, or if you should have some too sour by standing over night, after it is pressed from the stalks, as is the case sometimes, pour into a barrel with one end out; let it stand for twenty-four hours, then dip out and strain into your vinegar barrel, leaving the settlings in the first barrel.

To a barrel of the cane juice add a pint of soured yeast dough. No adding of rain water, molasses, or other ingredients is necessary. Store away in a rather warm place, and in six weeks or two months you will have vinegar that will do to use, and in six months you will have vinegar as good, in our judgment, as was ever made from cider. We have made it in this way and it kept good until it was all used up, three years afterwards. Never had any to lose its strength or die of age.

Try it, you who raise cane.
Valley Falls, Kas., May 15.

Entirely Satisfactory.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I received through you a sett of Union Scales, manufactured by the Chicago Scale Co. They are neatly made and finished, and are accurate as far as I am able to test them. They give entire satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,
Geo. M. MARSH, Sec'y.
Buffalo Grange, Putnam, Barton Co., Kas., May 20th.

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 skin, and 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; we as directed. It is not all it claims to be, condemn it.

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

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.

TO WOOL GROWERS.

LADD'S
Tobacco Sheep Dip

IS NOT POISONOUS, and may be used with perfect safety on the animal and those applying it. It is guaranteed an immediate cure for Scab and a prevention of infection, so that there is no loss of time. It is GUARANTEED to pay the cost of application by increase growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece, instead of injuring it. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin and their compounds, GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return. GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap, and safe remedy ever offered to Americans. It is the most undoubted testimony of the above.

Certain Cure for Scab and Vermin
at any season of the year.

No. Flock-Master Should be Without It.
It Costs no more than many Unreliable Preparations Advertised for the Purpose. Has proven a **PERFECT SUCCESS WHEREVER USED.**

Not a single failure, has been reported during the past three years it has been in use, while its sales exceeds all other Dips combined. The leading flock-masters from Dakota to the Gulf unite in pronouncing it the **ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB AND VERMIN** to be obtained.

Send address for our new pamphlet containing testimonials, latest methods for treatment of Scab and Vermin, plans for dipping apparatus, etc.

Published for Free Distribution.
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Sweet Potato Plants.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Fifty bushels of fresh soft maple seed at \$2 per bushel, delivered at express office here. Cash with order.
Address **W. H. MILLER,**
Chillicothe, Mo.

Strayed.

From the undersigned at Half Days Creek, five miles north of North Topeka, on April 27th,
 One 2 year old black mare mule,
 One 1-year old dark brown mare mule.
 One 2-year old sorrel mare colt.
 One 1-year old bay mare colt.
 Information will be received at City Meat Market, of Stulz & Walker, North Topeka. \$10 reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the mules.

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GRINDS twice as fast. Double the capacity. Cheapest mill made. Warranted in every respect. We manufacture ten different styles of cane mills and a full stock of Evaporators and Sugar Makers' supplies. Send for circular to

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40 acres; 400 head of cattle; 350 plow land; 50 acres
cattle; good orchard; stream of water running thro' h.
Stables; 30 acres corral in the timber for cattle. Stables
for one hundred head, shut up each one separate.
Barns, one; seven rooms; cellar, po ch. blinds,
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ies; stable 32x52 three stories high; two stone sheds;
corrals; good orchard; five wells; range for 1,000
head of cattle adjoining farm. Will also sell all the
implements, harness, and harnesses, and harnesses,
and fifty head of cattle, all ages; one hundred head of
horses, pure Berkshire and Poland-China; twenty head
of bays and mules. 40 acres into wheat. Located
on a mile from Topeka. Good road. For particulars
address

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JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

At Fair Grounds, Marshalltown, Ia.

embarked and have about 115 head of well and purely bred Short-Horn Cattle will be offered without reserve, to which breeders and farmers are cordially invited, about 60 of the above being young bulls; also one pure Bates Bull 4 years old. The offering embraces the entire herds of F. C. Letts, Marshalltown, Iowa, and H. Hollister, Wilton, Iowa; also large drafts from the well-known herds of Geo. Hammond, Le Grand, Iowa, and Barney & Traer, West Liberty, Iowa. The females represented are Young Marys, Young Phyllises, Red and White Roses;

roses, Nannie Williams, Lady Elizabeths, Lady Blyer, Rose Buds, James, Adelides, Zella, Belinus, Mrs. Moties. C. C. The 238 in use are Imp. Grand Duke of Kirkingling, 24 (34072), Duke of Moundale 3296 (pure Bates), General Kenick 2955 and Thundale Duke 25604 (pure Rose of Narons), Cicero 22359 (5' Duke) and Perri's Aylesby.

TERMS.—Six months' time will be given on satisfactory terms, without interest if paid when due. Five per cent. off cash.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock sharp each day.

Col. L. P. MUIR, Paris, Ky., Auctioneer.

Catalogues ready May 1st and sent on application to
FRANK C. LETTS, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

LITTLE'S

Chemical Fluid.

The New Sheep Dip.

Price Reduced.

quires no heating; mixes readily in cold water; it is used cold; not sickening to man or beast; produces no ill effect when used internally or externally. Cures the worst cases of Scab, Mange, Foot Rot, Worms in the Throat, Sore Eyes in Sheep, Hille

It all claims to do; forms a water-proof coating on skin; and protects sheep from damage by cold storms, either before or after shearing. Send for particulars, price list, and directions for using.

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

Literary and Domestic

The Sister Months.

When April steps aside for May:
Like diamonds all the rain drops glisten;
Fresh violets open every day:
To some new bird each hour we listen.

The children with the streamlets sing,
When April stops at last her weeping;
And every happy growing thing
Laughs like a babe just roused from sleeping.

Yet April waters, year by year,
For laggard May her thirsty flowers:
And May, in gold of sunbeams clear,
Pays April for her silvery showers.

All flowers of spring are not May's own:
The crocus can not often kiss her;
The snow-drop, ere she comes, has flown:
The earliest violets always miss her.

Nor does May claim the whole of spring:
She leaves to April blossoms tender,
That closely to the warm turfeling,
Or swing from tree-boughs, high and slender.

And May-flowers bloom before May comes
To cheer, a little, April's sadness:
The peach-bud glows, the wild bee hums,
And wind-flowers wave in graceful gladness.

They are two sisters, side by side
Sharing the changes of the weather,
Playing at pretty peek-and-hide—
So far apart, so close together!

April and May one moment meet,—
But farewell sighs their greetings smother;
And breezes tell, and birds repeat,
How May and April love each other.

—Lucy Larcom, in "St. Nicholas," for May.

"The Little Girl, That's a Woman Now."

A WESTERN SKETCH.

WRITTEN FOR THE KANSAS FARMER.

I have been thinking for some time that before long I will get on the cars, and after a ride across half a dozen states, stop at a large city on the borders of our great western prairies,—that there I will take the one daily train which goes down a hundred miles across the prairies until I come to a little western town that I have not visited for several years. There is nothing to draw me on such a long journey except some sad recollections; but I feel that if I should walk along the banks of a little stream which flows south of the town, climb among the rocks, and visit again a low roofed farm house just beyond—I should feel as if I were reading over again a sweet sad poem that I had read once long ago and laid away.

It is a busy little western town; to the north is the rolling prairie through which we pass in coming down to Winfield; prairie, which, as I looked over to the horizon where the earth and sky blended in one undulating line of blue and purple, always brought to my lips "the beautiful hills of heaven." When I traveled this road last there were no cultivated fields, and very few houses to mar the primitive beauty of the land. But the hills and valleys were covered with grazing animals, the fortune of many a future cattle king; and on my ride down there I found this quotation constantly running through my mind also, "the cattle upon a thousand hills are mine."

To the north the open prairie, but the other three sides were shut in by two small streams and a broad smoothly flowing river. The town is built around a "square," on which, the court house will stand one day if the opposition town does not grow strong enough to take the county offices before it can be built.

The history of Winfield is a history of many a western town.

When I first saw it three years ago, it was just resuming prosperity after one of those sudden reverses of fortune to which the towns of our great west are so liable. Ten years before, it had been "booming." Situated in a good grazing country, well watered by a broad river and other smaller streams, it bid fair to become a city of importance. Stores were established; a weekly paper was published with an advertising patronage of \$3,000 a year; a large manufactory was also built which brought to the town an emigration of five hundred families. The city went steadily upward for three years, and then—went back. The manufactory was removed to a more desirable location. There were vacant houses on every street. The paper changed to a "patent outside" and could then be barely supported. Lots which a year before could command almost any price were soon sold for taxes. Business men lost courage and moved away, or remained to settle down into a monotonous life, selling the necessities of life to their neighbors. The town was at a dead stand still. This state of affairs lasted until the spring of the year I visited the place. Then the tide of immigration setting in again, revived trade and was building up the town again.

Across the little stream which winds around the southern part of the town is the house I mentioned. I used to like to drive out that way, for the road, the trees and the rocks, at least, were old and reminded me of my far-away home in the east. Just on the farther bank stood a low farm house with a long porch in front and tall shade trees around it. It was picturesque, and gave a very comfortable feeling of relief after all the new, unpainted pine houses on the other side. It marked an old settler also, for on the frontier one desires at first only to live. After a comfortable living is secured, and not till then, does the go-ahead western man attempt to make his home like. I liked this place from the beginning. Afterward I loved it for the sake of the "little girl, now a woman" that lived there.

It was in the fall when I first entered Winfield and when I first saw Tom Mell.

Father had just moved to Winfield and soon after he got settled comfortably, was taken sick. I was sent for and came at once to nurse him. One evening, as I had been up every night for some time, mother told me to go to bed for a couple of hours while she sat up with father. But I had just laid down upon my bed and was dozing slightly when she stood before me and asked me to get up and give directions to a man who had come to nurse father.

"He is so deaf that I can't make him hear, and so nearly blind that he can't see anything. See if you can make him understand what is needed," she said.

So I got up and went into father's room, and there for the first time met Tom Mell, about as green a specimen of humanity as I ever saw. He was sitting by the stand in a low rocking-chair, rocking to and fro in an absent sort of way, like one entirely cut off from the world. His forehead was flat and low, and his eyes had the peculiar squint common to near sighted people. And his nose looked as if there was a small bone in the end and the skin was drawn from it to the forehead, with a slight depression in the middle. I afterward learned that it was solid, but the thin, almost transparent epidermis never let me fully realize it. His hair was neatly oiled and polished, but it had a queer way of slanting backward on one side and forward on the other, that no amount of oil or polishing could rectify. His whiskers consisted of a thin, wiry mustache and a moderately heavy crop under his chin. The side of his face and neck were deeply scarred with scrofula. I do not give this description of Tom in ridicule, for I soon learned to love him too well for that, but that you may know what a tender heart may sometimes be found beneath an unfavorable exterior.

Just waked from sleep, I could not help smiling as I shouted the directions in his ear, and in return received a thin, low answer, that might have done credit to one in the last stages of consumption. He smiled in return and seemed so completely taken with the idea that he smiled on all through the interview; and when he bent over me at three o'clock in the morning to wake me, he was smiling still.

That was our first meeting, and after the kindness shown us, I took pains to cultivate his acquaintance. At first he always touched his old straw hat when we met, and smiled that peculiar smile, but as we got more intimate he ceased the former and I forgot to notice the latter.

One evening I visited him at his room. It was up over a hardware store on Main street, and was approached by a dark entry, with irregular steps, and boxes and boards in the passage, which rendered it a dangerous route for inexperienced traders even at mid day. Tom was at supper, and while he finished I had an opportunity to glance at his room. In one corner was a bed, made upon carpenter's tressles and covered with an army blanket. Opposite the bed was a table which served as book-rack, writing desk, medicine shelf, dining table and cupboard. The front part had been cleared off and, without a table cloth, he was making a meal of bread and butter and brown sugar, no meat, no vegetables, no tea or coffee. In another corner was a rusty little stove and a very large wood box, a tub and several pots and pans.

The wall was ornamented by a rifle, with which Tom hunted when he had an afternoon to himself; a saw and ax with which he earned his living; a picture of a patent iron bridge (a relic of the manufactory); and a collection of old hats of all colors and stages of decay, and a full assortment of coats, vests and breeches, all displayed to advantage upon the wall. The clothes hung in a line and the hats formed a curve above them.

After supper I lighted a cigar, and drawing our chairs close together in order that I need not ruin my lungs shouting, and also that I might hear his low voice, he told me the story of his life. It was sad, and yet it was lonelier than sad. At an early age he suffered from scrofula, which injured his hearing. Then he was taken down with consumption.

In a comic manner that was pathetic he told me of his sickness and of the "cheerful words" his friends gave him. One phrase he delighted to repeat over and over was one which his uncle used to close every visit with, "You may get well, Tom, but you'd better be a very good boy!" And when he went on to relate how he left home, determined to support himself, how he lived a solitary life although in the same village with his parents, of his struggles and failures, I felt something tugging in my breast and grew ashamed of what I had considered trouble.

It is always so. There are in every village, characters whom God has made for daily lessons to the unsatisfied ones; persons bearing such heavy burdens so manfully that we grow ashamed of our own complaining, and dare not speak of our own little crosses to them.

"I have always tried to get a little ahead," he said in his low thin voice, "but it seems as though I cannot. I used to think I could sometime go to college, and I worked hard to do so, but I had to give it up."

I knew Tom was considered quite a genius in his own way, by the neighbors, but I had not expected to learn this of him.

"That was the hardest cross of my life," He continued after a little pause. "No one, unless he has gone through with it, knows how blank it leaves a life, to strive for years after something that will elevate his condition, and then have it fail, and know that his whole life must be spent in the same low position."

"But then," he added with an attempt at lightness, "I read Fowler and try to be contented!"

"You understand phrenology?"

"O, I can't say that I do. I have read a good deal on the subject though, and it is my favorite study."

"Why not follow it up, and go out as an examiner? That would be easier on you than working at odd jobs by the day."

"No, I couldn't. You see I have studied myself and there are two bumps wanting. I've been cultivating them for two years, though, and they are getting active!"

"What are they?"

"Continuity and self-esteem. Ha! I am afraid you think the last is pretty well developed already!"

And truly those were his failings. His lack of perseverance kept him always at small jobs, and his lack of confidence in himself kept him from taking a higher position which he might have held with credit.

"But I wanted to ask you about a room. I have to leave this one on Friday."

"Why not take the one over Jones' store? It is vacant."

"That's too public, there's a female in the back room! I tell you," he said, straightening up and extending his hand in declamatory style, "people don't know that I sleep on carpenter's tressles, and I don't intend that they shall. I don't mean to reflect on the bed though," he added in an apologetic voice, "for it's a good bed, but the people are not used to that kind of style. Besides, there is a door between the two rooms."

"But that won't hurt you, it's nailed up."

"Yes, but love laughs at bolts. Pshaw! it wouldn't even grin at ten penny nails, and if one of those women should get struck after me, I would be gone!"

"There's the room over the postoffice."

"But there is a family up there also," I suggested, "and what is worse, they would have to go through your room to get out."

"That's so," He said reflectively. "But then, I might build a pipe and run 'em through that!"

The ludicrous idea of Tom Mell, out of fear of a female, building a huge pipe through his room, and sitting by his fire while the enemy crawled through it over his head, was too much for me, and I laughed until it was time for me to leave.

Going home one stormy evening about a month after this, I passed by the village church. I saw the outer door was open a little ways, and hearing the organ, went in; for I knew Tom's habit of passing the long evenings alone, in the church, sending forth as true hymns of praise as were ever heard. I opened the inner door quietly, and walked up the aisle and took a seat, unseen and unheard. I had often heard Tom play, but never when he seemed so free as now when he thought himself alone—alone with God. I had attended operas where our most talented musicians performed but never heard any music that seemed to come from the soul as his did that night.

The storm gathered and broke, and the thunder shook the windows of the church, but Tom was all unconscious. His mind was going out with the strains of a joyful *Te Deum*; as for the noise, I doubt if he even heard it, and as for the darkness, blind people do not mind that. Once a streak of lightning lighted up the church for several moments, just as he came to the passage where the words would have been had they been sung, "Thou art the King of glory, O, Christ! Thou art the everlasting Son of the Father." He was filling the whole church with that strain, and as the lightning came I saw him, that his face was turned toward the cross in the chancel, and shone as if he were looking straight up into the eyes of God. I bowed my head reverently as I would if the words had been sung, for I could feel that his soul was going out in every note, and that the truest of heart worship was going up to God. A tender feeling stole over me there in the darkness, listening to the deaf and blind one, cut off from society by his afflictions, solacing himself by this communion with the Father. What burdens, what heartaches were here soothed and borne away! The *Te Deum* died away, and then without a pause, he commenced that grand evening hymn

"Lead, kindly light amid the encircling gloom.

Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on."

I would liked to have remained longer, but just at the close of this hymn, another bright flash of lightning illuminated the whole church for an instant, and Tom seeing me, called out with a cherry voice.

"Why! Hello! you here? I didn't see you," and came down from the organ. He would not play any more, so we sat together in the pew and talked until the storm was over. As usual, his theme was phrenology.

"As you are a phrenologist," I said, "tell me what I am?"

"I don't think I could. I always wait until I see a man do something and then I look for the bump? I can't look at the bump and then tell what he will do. I haven't got that far along yet!"

"Then I will give you an example. I met a young lady this evening, Miss Mamie Crowell, you are acquainted with her. What is she like?"

"I'd rather not talk about her," Tom said shortly.

"That interests me, Tom! Go on."

"I might as well tell you, I suppose," he replied after thinking for a moment. "But you must not mention it. She has had a pretty hard time of it,—was engaged, and the match

was broken off. It isn't talked of now, but I tell you, only you must keep it quiet. You see there was something the matter, I don't know what. The two were together for three years and then the lover left. All I know is, that he loved her and she loved him, but she can never marry."

"How do you know?" I asked abruptly, for I never liked these tragedies.

"The man was satisfied!" Tom answered as briefly.

"And she loves him?"

"Yes."

"Where is he now?"

"In Australia."

"Who was he?"

"My brother."

I was sorry then I had been so stupid in drawing him out when I knew Tom had a brother out there. I felt as if I had been rude, and so remained silent.

"She loved him," Tom said to himself. "She will never marry. A woman loves but once, a second love with them isn't real love, and Mamie is too much of a woman to give anything else to a man. Neither one was to blame. They had to part, and so they did. She loved him."

One night Tom was sick and I was by his bed. We had no light, and the twilight made him confidential—or, perhaps, it was his mind wandering.

"There was a little girl once, Paul," he said, as he lay on his rough bed in that rough little room. "We used to play together. And one afternoon, I remember, we played keeping house, and I was the man and she was my wife. I often think of that afternoon, we talked then of living together when we got big. I wonder if she has forgotten it. She never speaks of it. But then it could never be. This sickness came soon after, and now I am nearly deaf and blind. No one wants to be with me. It's a lonely life, Paul! No one feels the want of a home as I do. And I am entirely cut off from one. Sometimes I feel that if that little girl, now a woman, would only come into my room once, if she would sit down by my bed only once, as you are sitting now, I should be more satisfied, my life would be happier. The old room wouldn't look so lonesome if she had been in it once. I have given her up, but I love her still. It seems the wider apart we drift, the more my thoughts turn to her and that one summer afternoon."

I had never thought of Tom having any such sad memories in his breast. It was hard enough, God knows, to live his lonely life without any broken dreams to look back to. He did not tell me the name of the "little girl, now a woman," and I did not ask him. But I sat in the darkness and thought of poor Tom, meeting her, perhaps, daily upon the street. Of his thoughts and repressed longings as he did so. Of the two now separated, going their own different ways. The one perhaps not dreaming of the care the other had for her, may be, courted now by another, at least enjoying all the pleasures of society; all of which poor Tom must see and be pained by, having only for himself the bitter sweet memory of a long-faded dream.

I sat and watched by him in silence, and I knew that in my place by his side, he was dreaming of another one, who if she only would come, but for a moment, would do more for him than all else in the world.

After a while he dropped asleep. Poor Tom was dying. I had been by him for a week, doing what I could to make him easy. We were alone most of the time, for each wished it.

On Sunday evening he was more restless than usual.

"Paul I want to see her before I die. Can't you bring her to me?"

"Who is it, Tom?"

"I've never told you. I didn't want to, but now I must see her. I haven't talked to her for eight years. It will do no good, we could never be more to one another, but I want that little hand in mine when I die. We have been apart so long, so long, Paul!"

"Is she good and kind, will she come? You know this is hardly a place for a lady."

"Yes, she will come if you ask her. She is so good and true or I would have forgotten her. But even if she were not I should like to see the little girl—Mamie."

I put on my hat and prepared to go upon the errand.

"Who did you say it was?"

"Mamie Crowell. You know it all now. She loved my brother, but they were parted. I couldn't help loving her still, but I kept it secret. O Paul, you understand all the loneliness of my life now."

I went out and left him alone. I met Miss Crowell on her way to church and she came back with me. I opened the door of poor Tom's room and let her pass in, then I turned away. At last poor Tom's dream of life was realized. His loneliness was over. For a short time, as he had so often wished, Mamie was with him. I knew she would sit down by him, and lay her hand in his, although she might only dimly guess the truth. She did not love him as he wished, yet her's was also so sad a life, that she could feel for him. And, perhaps, the woman's heart in her would tell her that to him, this twilight hour was a repetition of that summer afternoon so long ago. And for him, to have her with him once again was enough.

I walked along the streets for half an hour and then went back. Tom was lying on the bed with her hand in his. There was a sad look upon Mamie's face, but Tom was smiling. He was dead. Another life had gone to God. A life dreary and sad and lonely. But the

passing was made happy by the "little girl, now a woman," and by the old dream lived over again for a brief half hour.

PAUL H. DREME.

From a Trego County Woman.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are having plenty of rain, and the farmer is looking forward to a bountiful harvest. But how is it with the Kansas farmer's wife? She does not have the many comforts that she has had in former years. The majority of them here have no sitting room or parlor, and some of them no sleeping room except the kitchen. The next inconvenient thing in time of rain, is no neat grass about the door. For my part I do not dread work when I can have the house clean and tidy.

I think the lady that liked the "rough life" she was living here better than life in the east had never had any experience in burning "cow chips." But I would not have the readers of your paper think that I am death on Kansas. We have good health here and good appetites. If we (us women folks) had the conveniences here that we have had, I think we would be well suited.

We take the KANSAS FARMER, and as we have been here only a short time, find that the many letters from farmers are a great help to aid in farming. As this is a country where sorghum is raised, I will give my recipe for cookies. It is as follows:

Two and a half cups sorghum, one cup lard, one tablespoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger, two eggs, one teaspoonful of powdered alum dissolved in two-thirds cup of warm water, and flour enough to roll.

H. L. T.

Trego Co., Kas.

Advertisements.

20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.
62 Golden Chromo, Crystal Rose, Diamond, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet 10c. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.
\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. Transparent 10c. Sample taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N. Y.
\$777 A Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine

\$66 A week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Floral, Cards, 10c. outfit 10c. Hall Bros., Northford, Ct.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STRENNER & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Outfit free. Address TRUG & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 All Gold, Chromo & Litho. Cards, (No 2 Allie.) Name On 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Conn.

50 Landscapes, Chromo cards, with name, 10c. 250 Gilt-Edged Cards 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ct.

50 Paris, Motto, Chromo, Birds, Shells, Gold, Silver, &c. Cards, no 2 allie, with name 10c. 6 packs 50c. ROYAL CARD CO., NORTHERN, N. Y.

Agents Wanted. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n st., Boston, Mass.

Particulars free. C. 4S 50

BEATTY'S OUTFIT 15 useful stops, 5 sets ready only—\$68. 100 Sample Fancy & Art Illustrations.

alogue FREE. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

ELEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages.

Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc., in colors, and 47 Select Quotations, 15c. Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co., Northford, Ct.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER

in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 3 years. Price of Washer, \$7.50. Price of agitator, \$3.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.00. Sample, \$4.50. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & Co., Boston, Mass.

70 YOUR NAME IN NEW TYPE 10c

Now types by best artists. Bouquets, Birds, Gold Chromo, Landscapes, Water Scenes, &c.—20 two alike. Agent's Complete Sample Book 25c. Great variety of Advertisers and Trade Cards. Lowest prices to dealers and printers. 100 Sample Fancy & Art Illustrations. Address STEVENS BROS., Box 25, Northford, Ct.

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Established 1841. Tickets and Fares for thousands of Tours for Independent Travelers to all parts of the World. Special Arrangements for Excursion Parties to Europe, Egypt and Palestine. Send for circulars. Address, THOS. COOK & SON, 181 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 4197. C. A. BARATTONI, Manager.

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Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (32pp. 40c), with NEWEST STYLES, at \$1 and upward or \$5.25 per quarter, and up. Sent free. MASON & HAMMAN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabasha Ave., CHICAGO.

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

A first-class Two-horse TREAD MILL POWER suitable for farm use, has been used but little and kept housed, is in good repair, made by O. K. Dietrich & Co., of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water power. Call on or address

C. P. BOLMAR & CO., 102 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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is due and can be procured in cases rated too low at first; also in cases in which the disability is greater than at the time the pension was allowed, or when the pension was increased last. Under the present regulations the prosecution of these claims does not in the least interfere with the drawing of the present pension. Send for the increase questioning blank.

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Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils.

From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

For Boarding Pupils, from \$20 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per session according to grade.

Full Term will commence September 15th, 1900. BISHOP VAIL, President.

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For Boarding Pupils, from \$20 to \$

Dogs Doings.

Rabid Dogs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—So much has been said about mad dogs prowling over the country of late I thought I would send you my experience in the treatment of a most hopeless case; twenty-five years ago my little daughter, a child of about four years old, was bitten on the hand by a furiously mad brute; he then went into the next yard and bit a pet coon, and was soon after killed; the coon was kept chained and died of hydrophobia in ten days. A few days previous to the accident my wife noticed in the newspaper what was said to be a remedy, which was brine. She immediately filled a basin of strong salt water, and kept the child's hand immersed for six hours; changing the salt and water every ten minutes. At the end of this time the hand was as white as snow, even when the skin was removed. She is alive and well to-day, and has had no symptoms of the disease. If the publication of this is the means of saving one life we will both be well paid.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

Hear the Other Side!

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A great hue and cry has been raised in these precincts about dogs, and since the papers say so much against them let us hear the other side. I know that dogs go mad some times, but let people keep out of their way. Now I have five dogs, and one neighbor says he sold his sheep on their account. Well, I am sorry on one account, that is my dogs now have to go five miles to get mutton; they say I ought to feed my dogs, but it is no small affair to furnish bread and meat for five dogs. If you don't believe it try it. What do you think I ought to say, Mr. Editor, of the person who is either too lazy or too stubborn to get out of the way of a mad-dog? Suppose the dogs do kill sheep? What are they good for? They cost far more than they are worth. They have to be fed all winter, and then if you get any wool you have to shear them to get it. The man that can endure to shear must be hard pressed. Let those who are fond of mutton try a good fat coon once and then decide which is worth the most, a good coon dog or a good sheep. Last winter I caught five coons, two possums, and ever so many rabbits and skunks. Now I have been asked by one man to keep my dogs tied up; he says women and children are afraid to come to my house or even pass by it; that he has to accompany his children past my house on their way to school per se. Well I always call them off when a woman or child approaches, and as for the school, his children would be ten times better off at home.

P. S. Please do not put my name to this in the paper.

J. R. DEDBIT.

Mutton to Feed Dogs.

A number of inquiries have come of late as to the adaptability of several of the older states to the raising of sheep. There is a question that takes precedence of those relating to soil, climate, etc., which is, the dog laws. Unless the state has a law that will protect the sheep-owner, and make the township or county responsible for the sheep killed by dogs, don't go there. There is many a sheep-raiser's paradise left unoccupied because of the curse, of which the poorer a man is, the more he owns. No one can afford to raise mutton to feed worthless curs, and that is what sheep-raising amounts to where these brutes are abundant and left to run untaxed, and the sheep owner has no redress.—American Agriculturist.

Policeman Taylor disposed of seventeen dogs in two hours yesterday.—Atchison Patriot.

High Prairie returns 289 dogs; Alexandria, 341. One man in Alexandria returns 16.—Atchison Globe.

An exchange thinks to observe that no dog has yet been awarded a prize for the best case of hydrophobia.

Our city authorities are determined to enforce the dog tax law, and have already sent about 30 of the canines to dog glory. A large number have tied their dogs up to escape the tax, but they will be ferreted out, and not only be assessed the tax on the animal but a fine will be imposed in addition. If your dogs are not worth the tax let them be got rid of, and if they are, come up and pay it like gentlemen. Too many worthless curs are let run at large in our streets and unless the requirements of the law are met, they will be disposed of in very short order.—Abilene Chronicle.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

Strays for the week ending May 25.

Chautauqua County—C. M. Knapp, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Samuel Slater May 9 in Jefferson township one black mare 6 years old, 15 hands high and valued at \$80.

Labette County—W. H. Kiersey, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by H. E. Hammon of Mt Pleasant township March 29 1881 one black horse pony, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, harness marks on sides and neck, 6 years old, valued at \$20.

Lyon County—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by S. R. Taylor of Waterloo township

on the 15th day of April one speckled gray horse, saddle and harness marks, about 15 hands high, a small slit in right ear, about 9 years old, valued at \$40.

Montgomery County—Ernest Way, clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. H. Cox on the 27 day of April 1881 in Lehigh township one small dark colored cow five or six years old, white in face, valued at \$15.

Saline County—Jos. Sargent, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Samuel Merritt of Ohio township April 17 1881 one bay mare 15 years old with star in forehead, valued at \$35.

Strays for the week ending May 18.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, clerk.
FILLE—Taken up by P. G. New of Holland township April 20 1881 one chestnut sorrel filley 3 years old, spot on forehead and white on nose, valued at \$20.

Woodson County—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by William Almond one pony mare, jump on left side and single knee, dun color, branded with diamond on left hip, about 12 years old, valued at \$12.

Wyandott County—D. R. Emmons, clerk.
COW—Taken up by F. D. Crouch of Armstrong May 1 1881 one roan cow 8 years old, no marks or brands, and valued at \$25.

State Stray Record.

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

KIDNEY-WORT.

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is a priceless value. After eleven years of great suffering from Piles and Constipation it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGAN, of Berkshire, Mo., says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER.

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female Disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six quarts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!
Buy it at the Druggists. Price, \$1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY-WORT.

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
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TUTT'S PILLS.

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the head with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEeded, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They increase the Appetite, and cause the bowels to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 25 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of full price.

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(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

MICA AXLE GREASE.

Composed of the largest and finest Mica or talc, and the best oil, and is the best lubricant in the world. It is the best because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than lard or tallow, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease made. It answers equally well for Harvesters, Mill Gearing, Threshing Machines, Corn-Planters, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum.

For sale by all first-class dealers. For our Pocket Cyclopaedia of Things Worth Knowing mailed free, MICA MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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.

AGENTS! ATTENTION!!

Agricultural Commissioners of the N. W. report \$2,000,000 LOST!

during the past year, by farmers in that section from sickness and disease of Live Stock. Our new book, Diseases of Live Stock and their Remedies, is now ready. Endorsed by Surgeon General U. S. Army and leading Veterinary Surgeons. Send for descriptive circular and prospectus.

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PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE.

KEEPS THE HIGHWAYS FIVE TIMES BETTER FOR HALF THE PRESENT COST. PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE SECTION TRIAL. PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE SECTION TRIAL. PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE SECTION TRIAL.

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Chronic, Nervous and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Piles, Eczema, Scabies, Itch, and all other skin diseases. No detention from business. All patients treated and cured. No charge for consultation. Send for circulars. Address: Dr. Henderson, 1315 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo. 1315 Chestnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON

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THE PASTILLE.

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure. Trade Mark. FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speediest and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indirect practices or excesses in youth or adult life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Venereal, Ducts and Glands, and is able to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain, inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is immediately dissolved and soon absorbed, producing a quick and permanent cure. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for the nervous system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Vertigo, Headache, etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been destroyed. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Druggists are too much prejudiced in this trouble, and as many can bear witness to, will, with little if any permanent good. There is no need of generalizing, but let the facts speak for themselves. During the eight years that it has been in general use, no case of permanent cure has been known to fail. It is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1, enough to last a month; No. 2, sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases; No. 3, for the worst condition. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be cured to perfect health, and the vital forces thereof re-established, and cured as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

PILES.

fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., 814 1/2 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

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5 TON WAGON SCALE \$60, FREIGHT PAID.

Brass Beam, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Wearings, Knife Edges and Pivots. Every kind of Scale sold on trial and no money asked till tested. For Free Book on Scales, address JONES OF BINGHAMPTON, BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS.

Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas. Am now breeding from strictly premium stock, having taken first premiums on my stock wherever it has been exhibited. I took \$40 in premiums at the Great Fair held at Bismarck last fall. My Duke of York Light Brahmas are unsurpassed in the West, and my Essex Plymouth Rocks are equally good. The latter having been raised and mated by I. K. Felch, of Yantic, Mass. Orders for eggs for the above stock is now being filled. Order early, as all orders are booked in rotation as they are rec'd. Write for Illustrated Circular and Price List of Eggs. Address: S. L. IVES, Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

H. D. CLARK, Dealer in

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs and Tallow, And Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS,

Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars, &c. 135 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Smoke Stack and Mill Work, Blacksmith's Goods, Wagon Wood, IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, Barbed and Plain Wire, Pumps and Piping.

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BETTER THAN WALL PAPER. MORE DURABLE THAN EITHER.

Marble-Slated Enamel Blackboard. WARRANTED Not to Split, Crack, Scale, or Warp, in Ten Years.

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STOVE PIPE SHELF AND UTENSIL STAND.

AGENTS WANTED for the most convenient, durable, and offered to housekeepers. Agents meet with greater success than ever. One agent made \$100 in 15 days, another \$25 in 9 days, another \$27 in 1 day. Boxings and Freight Free. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

These pills prevent scabbing and greatly improve the quality of the wool. Remove the two greatest evils of the sheep, viz: Lice and ticks, and prevent the loss of wool and the expense of dipping. It is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flock.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use. Also certificates of breeding, showing growers who have used, again guaranteeing the efficacy of the product. It is the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

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

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

Ginger, Baelin, Mandrake, Stillin's, and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the best health and strength Restorer ever used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cleophrasies, and all diseases of the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wearying away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic today. A man who will not cure his symptoms may be, it will surely help you. Remember! This Tonic cures drunkenness, the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM.

The best and most economical Hair Dressing.

\$1000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Fungoid PILES that De Ring's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared only by J. P. MILLER, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa., and sent everywhere without fee. Sold by druggists or mailed for \$1.00.

WANTED AGENTS for COLDEN DAWN.

or LIGHT on the Great Future in this Life through the Dark Valley and in the Life Eternal. ILLUSTRATED. Sells fast. Pays over

\$100 A MONTH FOR AGENTS.

Send for circular and terms. Also send address of two or more book agents and 10 cents for cost of mailing, and receive the People's Magazine of choice literature for 6 months. Address: P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 180 E. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION CURED BY INHALENE.

A healing vapor of CARBOLATED OIL OF TAR. And Balsams, taken direct to the disease. The most reliable treatment known. Home Treatment sent on trial, to be returned if not satisfactory. Address: HOME MEDICINE CO., 8, W. cor. 10th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

KANSAS.

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, especially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in the Southwest Kansas. FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A.T. & S.F. R.R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

ARKANSAS VALLEY LANDS.

Why We Laugh.

One Vaccination Too Many.

Bright and early yesterday morning a middle-aged man, of anxious look and much corporeity, called at the City Hall and went for the Chief of Police with:

"Haf we some shmal-box in der city?"

"I believe we have a sporadic case or two," was the reply.

"Und doze somebody haf to get waxinated to keep him away?"

"Every citizen should protect himself."

"How many dimes was I get vaccinated to kep dot shmal-box out of mein house und saloon?"

"Oh, I guess once will do."

"Vonce! Great shiminy! no more ash dot! Shust wait a minit."

He jerked off his coat and pushed up his shirt sleeves and pointed to four spots on his left arm and five on his right, and said:

"Four und five makes nine dimes dot I vhas waxinated in four days!"

"How is that?"

"How ish dot? Dot's vhat I like myself to know! I vhas shust reading about dat shmal-box de odder day in der Sherman bapers when two men vhalks in mine saloon und says: Sharley, dot shmal-box is all ofer down und you must be waxinated or der Common Council vhill close you oop. So I was waxinated for two shillings und zwei class beer."

"Yes?"

"It vhas shust two hours more as a man comes in und say he vhas sent to waxinate me on der odder arm, und I pays him two shillings und class of beer."

"Yes?"

"Before night a man mit spectacles comes in und says he vhas sent by der Healthy Board to see of I vhas waxinated. I show him two blaces, but he shakes his head und says: Dot waxinatin am too high oop, und you vhill git der shmal-box in der hands. Den he makes dot place here, und I gif him twenty-five cents und class beer."

"Yes?"

"Vell, in der course of four days six more men comes around to waxinate me by order of der Mayor, der Gufenor, der President, der Poard of Public Works, und I doan' know vhat else, und efery dime I pays two shillings und class beer. When I vhas waxinated nine dimes I begins to pelieve I was a greenhorn, und veen der tenth man comes around I hit him on der head mit a bottle und vhalks ofter to see you about it. Vhas it all right?"

I guess the boys were guying you."

"Vhat is dot?"

"Why, you havn't really been waxinated at all."

"N-o!"

"No, and you'd better be vaccinated again."

"Waxinated again! Waxinated den dimes! Neter! Pefor I vhas waxinated den dimes I catches der shmal box und goes to ped mit him all zummer! Dot's some close pins like I am!"

"You seem to have a picket me," as the boy said to the fence when it detained him by the subsequent part of his pants.

In ancient times it was considered a miracle for an ass to speak. Now even a miracle cannot keep the asses from speaking.

The mad dog which jumped over a six foot fence to bite a man's leg must have felt terribly mortified and disgusted when he found it was wooden.

A noted speaker, it is said, won't lecture twice in the same necktie. And some men will not lecture twice in the same place—if the citizens know it.

"The strongest propensity in a woman's nature," says a careful student of the sex, "is to want to know what is going on, and the next thing is to boss the job."

What is an anchorite? Why, a young man who will go to a party, pick out the prettiest girl and anchor right by her for the whole evening, to the disgust of the other fellows.

"A stranger in St. Louis, thinking he recognized his coat on the back of a pedestrian, shouted, 'stop thief!' and about thirty of the inhabitants suddenly disappeared down a side street."

Peck's Sun has been looking up the millinery business, and it finds that thirty cents' worth of velvet, three cents' worth of wire and forty cents' worth of feathers can be stirred up and sold for \$25.

An inveterate wag, seeing a heavy door nearly off its hinges, in which condition of neglect it had been for some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably be hung.

Out in Leadville when one is introduced to a stranger the polite thing is to ask, "What was your name before you came here?" The next question, according to the rules of etiquette, is, "How did you manage to escape?"

The female plaintiff in a western divorce suit was asked upon taking the stand and prior to being sworn, if she believed in a future life? "I used to," she answered, "but since I was married I've had all the nonsense taken out of me."

"Any good shooting on your farm?" asked the hunter of the farmer. "Splendid," replied the agriculturist; "there's a drive-well man down in the clover meadow, a cloth-peddler at the house, a candidate out in the barn, and two tramps down in the stock-yard. Climb right over the fence, young man, load both barrels, and sail in."

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.

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 1000 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, \$6; two acres, 14 bushels, \$8. Sacked and delivered at Railroad depot. Directious 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, (Linneaus) \$10.00 per 1000. A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Circular to A. G. CHANDLER, Leavenworth, 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.

FROM V. H. HALLOCK, SON & THORPE, QUEENS, N. Y.

Post Office County State

The Best Only. BULBS, PLANTS and select FLOWER SEEDS. Nearly 100 new varieties, NEVER before offered. Flowers. \$4 Premiums in one year.

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

Sweet Potato Plants.

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

B. F. JACOBS, Box 123, Wamego, Kas.

Send for our LOW-PRICED List (mailed free on application) and see the number of

ROSES

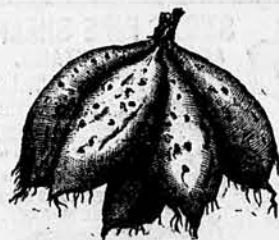
And other RARE PLANTS we mail for \$1.

Our Greenhouses (covering 3 acres in Glass) are the largest in America.

Peter Henderson & Co., 25 Cortlandt St., New York.

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 Banana), 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, \$3.00 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.

THIS IS THE

VICTOR Double Roller Machine that beats the Clover, Birdseed, Monitor &c., and the Ashland Clover Millers in a scientific test at the Toledo, O., Fair, Sept. 15th and 16th, 1880, in the presence of 80,000 persons and 1000 judges of the West.

Countless Reports mailed free. \$84 Victors sold last year. HAGERSTOWN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MFG. CO. Write where you saw advertisement. Hagerstown, Md.

Kansas SEED HOUSE.

RAFFELDES & 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, Potters Brunswick, Jersey, Wakefield, Wilmstadt, 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.

KOHLRABI, plants, per 1,000, \$10.00.

CELERY, plants, per 1,000, \$10.00

HEDGE PLANTS.

No. 1, one year old, per 1,000,\$1.50

Seed Buckwheat, per bushel.....\$1.25 Hungarian, per bushel.....1.85 Common Millet, per bushel.....1.25 German Millet, per bushel.....1.25 Pearl Millet, and all other Field Seeds at lowest market prices.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.

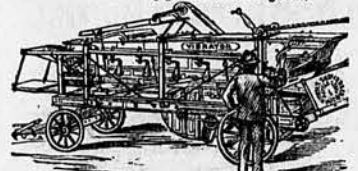
Battle Creek, Michigan,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR

THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

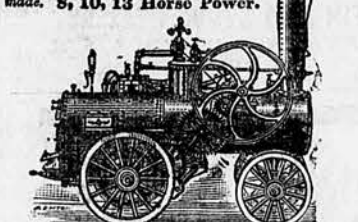
Most Complete Thresher Factory Established in the World. 32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.



STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Units of matchless quality. Plain Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market. A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 15 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two sizes 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. 5, 10, 15 Horse Power.



Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Traction 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.



CYCLONE.

By King's Guy Miller grandson of Ryedyk'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 2:33; 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.

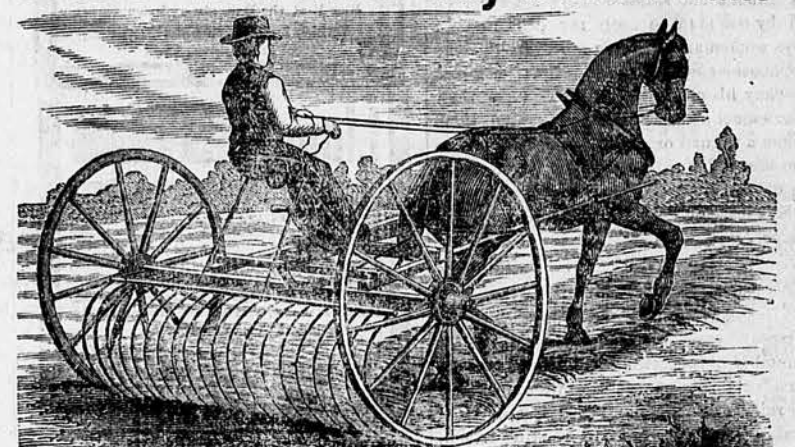
Color is a great point, bay, black and brown being the three desirable ones. Blood on both sides is good, but blood only on one side is sure to be seen in the foal. If you can raise a horse that is sixteen hands high, bay, black, or brown, that weighs from twelve to fifteen hundred, with good knee action 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.

Coates' "Lock Lever" Hay & Grain Rake



Patented Aug. 1867, Jan. 1875, June 1875, and Nov. 1878. 75,000 now in use. Twenty Steel Teeth. No complicated ratchet wheels, friction bands, nor other horse machinery needed to operate it. Slight touch of the lever and DRIVERS' WEIGHT dumps it. Best self dump in market. A small boy rakes easily 20 acres per day with the COATES' "LOCK LEVER." Send for Circulars.

A. W. COATES & CO., ALLIANCE, OHIO.

DEERE, WANSUR & CO., General Agents, Kansas City, 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.



It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality.

Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation.

Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue.

Wholesale trade prices to dealers on application. Founded 1784. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.



Charcoal

forms the basis for all our medicines for domestic animals. When combined with iron it has no equal in arresting blood poison, contagion and infection.

SCOTT'S HOG CURE

Is NOT a new, untried nostrum. After a three years trial, and sale of 14,000 pounds, we can safely say it stands without a rival in all diseases arising from blood poison, infection, contagion and intestinal worms.

Scott's Carbonized HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER

Is meeting with universal success in all diseases of Horses and Cattle, arising from blood poison, contagion, loss of appetite, etc.

Scott's Chicken Cholera Powder

Is a panacea for all diseases of fowls.

A small book containing full directions, sanitary suggestions, testimonials, etc., accompanies each package of medicine. Also sent free on request. Our pamphlet "The Hog, His Diseases and Parasites," price 25c, mailed free on receipt of price. All our medicines are put up in 5, 10 and 20 pound boxes, and sold for 30 cents per pound. In packages 50c. Sent on remittance or C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Orders will receive prompt attention. Try them.

W. D. SCOTT, 366 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.