

THE KANSAS FARMER

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Farm Letters.

CEDAR POINT, Chase County, 100 miles southwest of Topeka, June 15.—In an article in the FARMER of June 1st by J. P. Martin, of Belle Plaine, Sumner county, he asks for a remedy for ants. I have never known them to work on sweet potatoes but they have troubled my bees and I have had no trouble in driving them away by a sprinkling soap suds on and about the hives; they don't like soap.

Wheat bids fair for a good crop. Most of the corn is being plowed over the second time. Stock is doing well, though grass is most too rank and sappy.

Hogs sold off very close. There has been a great deal of millet sown this spring, and it is doing well; ground never was in better shape.

There is no disease among the stock except in poultry, a great many have lost heavily with the cholera.

F. L. DRINKWATER.

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., Kan., June 8.—If there ever was a time to make the farmers joy complete, he must be overjoyed now. All kinds of crops are doing their utmost and it seems as though they never grew so fast before. Early May wheat will be ready for the sickle in two weeks.

Spring wheat and oats never promised better. Corn ditto.

Last year we had no garden "saas" on account of the drouth but we are luxuriating in new potatoes, lettuce, radishes, green peas, etc., etc.

We expect such heavy crops from the present outlook that the probability is freights will be raised "to what the traffic will bear" consequently we are looking about to devise some means of getting it to market direct, and at the cheapest rates. If the C. B. won't give us fair rates we can take it to the K. P. South or the B. & M. north. We have ascertained that by sending our wheat to Chicago, even at the present rates we can save about 33 per cent. which goes into the hands of middlemen. Farmers combine, and look to your interest.

D. S. A.

BULLS CITY, Osborne Co., 225 miles northwest from Topeka, June 16.—Crops all kinds look splendid. Wheat is good but badly mixed with rye (thanks to the railroad company). Have had an abundance of rain all the spring, and farmers are happy over the prospects of a good crop, are well along with their work, and are plowing corn.

Stock all kinds look well, and came through the extremely cold winter in good condition. Hogs high and scarce, selling from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt., corn per bushel 23 to 25c, potatoes \$1.20 and scarce, butter 10 to 12c per lb., eggs 6c per dozen.

A good many immigrants are going west. A good many who got extensions are coming back but too late to put in much crop.

I like the KANSAS FARMER better every week. I think every farmer in the state should take it. After harvest I am going to see how many subscribers I can get for it; it is but little use to try now for money is too scarce here.

H. S. W.

SALEM, Jewell Co., 220 miles northwest from Topeka, June 13.—The season for the past two months has been all that farmers could ask, and they are in fine spirits, although our corn is late and small. Vegetation of all kinds is growing rapidly, and harvest will be here in three weeks with about the usual crop of wheat. However the weeds will or have taken possession of some pieces.

According to the assessors returns, fully one-third of the wheat sown in Smith county last fall was winter killed, the remainder being injured more or less. Spring wheat is making a fine appearance.

Farmers generally have concluded that stock raising is the surest business, consequently the demand has increased, and the prices are almost beyond reason, especially for young cattle. Calves from one to three months old sell readily for three to five dollars, yearlings from fourteen to eighteen dollars, and but few are for sale at these figures.

Potato bugs are making their appearance in

dangerous numbers, and what now promises an unusual yield may be reduced. Paris green will be used to some extent, and it is said that strong brine sprinkled on the vines, or equal parts of coal oil and water will get away with the bugs; but I do not know from experience. There are some chinch bugs in the wheat, and the alarmists are predicting trouble from them if the weather should turn dry.

ZEEK.

WELLINGTON, Sumner Co., 190 miles southwest of Topeka, June 15.—The weather for the last two weeks has been very dry and everything is in need of rain.

Corn is nearly all laid by and is looking fine with the exception of some few fields that are "fired" owing to being cultivated when too wet.

Harvest commenced on the 11th in this locality, some estimate that the yield will be from 12 to 25 bushels per acre.

There was quite an excitement in Wichita last week owing to a rumor that the chinch bugs and Hessian fly was working on the wheat in all the southwest part of Kansas. I think the rumor is false as I have been examining the wheat fields in this locality and could not find any flies and but very few chinch bugs, but if the dry weather continues much longer there will soon be plenty.

Oats are heading out very fine but are wanting rain to make a good crop.

Fat hogs are nearly all sold. Prices ranging from \$4.60 to \$5.00 per hundred. Fat cattle, 4c per hundred; corn, 42 to 46 cents per bushel; hay, old, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

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CORE, Jackson Co., 16 miles northeast of Topeka, June 17.—At present writing the prospect for a big crop was never better in this section of the state with the single exception of wheat. With us the wheat crop will be light, while on the valleys the crop is excellent, never better; on the high prairies it is very light with few exceptions, much of it has been plowed up and planted to other crops.

There was a large acreage planted to flax in south Jackson county this season and the promise was never better for a large crop.

The grasses on the prairies have the largest growth for this time of year ever known, so all old settlers unite in saying, and cattle being healthy are taking on flesh and fat rapidly. Stock of all kinds have been in good demand and at high prices, better than for many years. Cattle for eastern markets from 4 to 5 gross. Hogs, \$4.75 to \$5.10 and farmers are feeling happy at the results.

If railroad freights are too high now what would stock raisers and farmers realize for their labor if reasonable rates were had on our railroads? Well, we think they would prosper and our fair land would bloom as the rose.

Improvements are going on largely in the way of fencing up new farms and building houses. More land has been fenced up here this spring already than for the past three years altogether.

The heaviest rain of the season fell last night—nearly two inches of water fell.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

STRAWN, Coffey County, 60 miles southwest of Topeka, June 13.—Spring, summer, autumn and winter are the four seasons of the year in this latitude. Winter sometimes monarch of the seasons began his reign in 1880 early, and prolonged his stay this spring some two weeks beyond his usual reign. Spring somewhat curtailed by his predecessor's reign, in March began his rule; farmers rejoiced at the change, before the 25th of March many farmers were seen turning over the rich soil of Kansas. As early as the 15th to the 25th of April many live farmers were seen planting their corn. At this time all that planted early have the satisfaction of seeing their corn stand three to four feet high. Corn at this time here is certainly a promising crop. We have been favored thus far this season with an abundance of rain; from May 18th to 24th it rained every day so that the earth was thoroughly soaked with moisture.

All, or nearly everything is lovely and cheerful here at this time of year. Millions of acres of rich luxuriant grass in Kansas from one to three feet high waving in the breeze; thousands of herds of cattle roaming over the rich beautiful prairies of our state feasting on the rich food before them.

Sheep are increasing in numbers here very fast and are very profitable doubtless according to the investment in them, in fact, all kinds of stock thrive well here, and are considered very

profitable. The wheat cutting season has come. Some of our neighbors begin to-day. Nearly all of our wheat here will be cut this week. There are some excellent pieces of wheat here this year, but more than half is below an average crop. So in our county in consequence of much being winter killed it will be less than an average crop.

Immigration is flowing into our county 'ast. Many new farms are being fenced in and improved; new roads are being laid out and the traveling public have to heed the many right angles of roads in their travel. Journey in any township in our county and you will behold the skillful hand of the mechanic busy in erecting dwellings for the comfort of man. Our towns and cities are increasing in population and improvements rapidly.

Without doubt our county will have an agricultural fair this fall. A stock company has been organized and other necessary steps taken for that purpose.

SAMUEL HODGES.

NORTONVILLE, Jefferson Co., 35 miles north east from Topeka, June 18.—The last few dry, hot days have ripened the winter wheat rapidly; cutting will probably commence next week—the crop is about the same as last year, and will probably yield ten or twelve bushels per acre. There was a large breadth of flax sown last spring which looks remarkably well. Oats look better than last year. Tame grass looks better than last year, but we have not had rain enough to make a full crop. Clover is much better than timothy or blue grass.

Corn is doing well. There has been a good deal of trouble about getting a stand, so that the prospect is not as good as last year.

We have a fair prospect for apples, but no peaches. Grapes promise well, so do blackcap raspberries.

Stock of kinds is in good condition. I notice in one of your late issues that one of your correspondents raises strong objections to Osage Orange hedges. We have raised them here for the last twenty years, and they prove satisfactory. It is planted largely every year. It is true it takes some time to trim and take care of it, but that does not amount to as much as the cost of keeping in repair other fences.

JOSHUA WHEELER.

SENECA, Nemaha Co., 70 miles north of Topeka, June 16th.—Thus far we have had a very favorable growing season. There has just been about enough rain to give crops a good start, although now the ground is beginning to get dry, and a good soaking rain would help us along. During the past week we had some local rains, in the south part of the county a very heavy rain, while northeast of us there was very little, and at Baileyville six miles west, it is said there was not a drop.

Grass is booming and our stock cattle are in fine order.

Very little spring wheat sown, but oats look well; while winter rye is very well filled, and will be fit to harvest in about two weeks.

Clover is unusually good and will do to cut in a few days. I predict that Kansas will yet become a great producer of clover seed. The heads are now well filled with large plump seed, which was not generally the case with the first crop of clover in Illinois.

Corn does not promise very well yet as very much of the first planting had to be replanted, owing to bad seed. There has been a very general tendency on the part of crib corn not to sprout, and, we Kansas farmers will hereafter think it a matter of economy to save, and dry our seed corn thoroughly in the fall, before the hard freezing weather. All who did so last fall are rewarded with a good stand, and a vigorous growth of corn. The cut worms are destroying a great deal of the late plantings, and in the listed fields especially the weeds are having a good chance to smother out the corn as many of these ditches are full of weeds, the theory that the lister throws the weed seed out notwithstanding.

GEORGE HAY.

From Harvey County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—School district No. 15 Farmers Alliance now numbers twenty-eight members and is on the eve of determined and effective work. Members entered into a lively and animated discussion in the interests of the society, and determined to call a special meeting to take steps for the erection of city scales, and unite the subordinate alliances of the county.

The farmers are fast waking up to their own interests here and elsewhere—God speed say we; let the whole line move forward.

Everything flourishing in this section of the country.

Stock getting fat on the range. Hogs healthy but rather scarce.

Wheat waist high; some slight indications of rust.

Headers in the ascendant and will eventually supersede all other harvesters.

Corn rushing right along. Small fruits abundant; peach trees bending under the fruit; forest trees growing like weeds. Catalpas are a magnificent sight now in full bloom, of these I have a nice grove. Have had abundant rains but now need a shower.

The correspondence from all parts of the state is a valuable feature in the FARMER; will subscribe when some of these I have run out.

WM. HARDAKER, Sec'y.

Later.—Hot winds from Texas and New Mexico drying things up. Chinch bugs and shriveled grain ahead.

W. H.

Halstead, Harvey Co., Kas., June 13.

JEWELL, Jewell county, Kas., June 18.—I herewith send you five more subscriptions to the "Old Reliable" for one year from our alliance. May she circulate and continue her influence until every school district is organized for the protection of the working class.

Wheat in this county will not be more than one-third crop. The rust is affecting it. No chinch bugs to do any damage as yet.

Corn all planted and up; most of it a good stand; some were compelled to re-plant.

Oats look fine, the best for three years.

Grass is very nice.

Cattle doing well; no disease. 600 head of fat cattle shipped from Jewell City on the 11th inst., sold for 5c per pound.

Hogs are worth \$4.75 per cwt.

X.

Wheat, Fruit, etc.

The farmers are busily engaged in harvesting their wheat. From the best reports we can get the bearded varieties are making a very fair yield, while the beardless kinds are a partial failure.—*Girard Press.*

About thirty self-binders are now cutting wheat in this county, and about next Monday an equal number of headers will make music for the farmers. Quite a number of droppers and self-rakers are also running. Ten days more fine weather will see Pawnee's biggest wheat crop all harvested.—*Larned Chronoscope.*

J. M. Kauble began baling new hay, at Welda, about the middle of last week. He started the market at Welda at \$3 per ton, but, in a conversation with him, he expressed himself in the belief that the city market will not justify him in continuing to purchase at that price. We don't pretend to know how much margin the shipper ought to have to cover cost of packing and shipping; but we notice that the quotations in Kansas City, for "choice, bright bales," were \$8 and \$9 per ton, on the day on which we saw him.—*Garnett Plaindealer.*

It is about time for the incursions of agents for foreign fruit tree men into this country. We wish to advise the farmers generally to be on the lookout for them and give every one the "grand bounce." The agent will always meet you with a nice story and an attractive illustrated book of pictured specimens, but let him alone. When you want trees go to your home nurseries and get them, and you will always save money. Don't be persuaded into paying fancy prices for so called fancy fruit, for nine cases out of ten it is a fraud of the first magnitude.—*Augusta Republican.*

Our idea to a dot. Couldn't have said it better ourself. There's a half a dozen nurseries in the county well worth the patronage of our readers and they need not wait till the trees bear to know the kind of fruit they are to have.—*Eldorado Times.*

There is no disguising the deplorable fact that the chinch bugs and scalding weather are making fearful ravages upon the late wheat in almost every section of the county. For ten days past many fields have been ruined, or at least rendered well nigh worthless. Some of the latest wheat will be hardly worth cutting. Early May suffered but little and will be mostly in stack this week. The late dry hot spell did the business. Reports from the eastern counties of the state say that the destruction of wheat fields by the chinch bug has been sweeping. Eight or ten counties will have but little or no wheat. With such prospects as we had thirty days ago, these reports are a little depressing. Still, in spite of the hot spell and chinch

bugs, Sedgwick county will have an immense amount of wheat to sell.—*Wichita Eagle.*

We took another look over Frank P. Ewing's forty acre patch of sod wheat, in Rich township, on Monday, just before the harvester was put to work, and can only repeat what was said some weeks ago—that it is undoubtedly the best piece of wheat that we have seen in Kansas. The bugs have scarcely bothered it at all. Readers will remember that this is the wheat that was put into the sod with a press drill, without re-plowing, or harrowing, or disturbing the turned sod in any manner other than the first turning. Mr. Ewing will put in forty acres more this fall, and Mr. McAdam, his neighbor, will put in one hundred and sixty acres, on the same plan, the sod for which is being turned now. Under this plan, sod wheat in Kansas promises to be the most remunerative of all kinds, and we would like to see our farmers try it all around.—*Garnett Plaindealer.*

Mr. Mendell, who moved from Illinois to the Lone Elm neighborhood, a year or two since, and who has had a large experience in wheat-raising, is our authority for the following recipe for keeping the chinch-bugs from moving from wheat into corn-fields: Smooth a strip of the plowed ground about a foot in width, along the side of the corn-field which you wish to protect; string a line of common salt, an inch in width, upon this smoothed strip; then sprinkle a little kerosene oil upon the line of salt; and repeat the sprinkling of oil in the course of a few days, or as soon as the oil evaporates and leaves the salt dry. This will arrest the march of the army of chinch-bugs, which, just at this time of the year, are emigrating from the harvested wheat-fields to the still growing corn. They are not yet old enough to fly, and they will not cross the line of salt and oil, so their course is turned to other parts—to the prairies, perhaps. Mr. Mendell has tried this plan many times in Illinois, and has never known it to fail; in fact, he has so much confidence in it that he is willing to risk his well-known reputation for truth and veracity; as well as his reputation as a wheat and corn grower, and allow us to publish it in connection with his name as it here appears. His corn field joins John Schuessler's immense wheat-field, in which the bugs have lately hatched out by the million, and he says he will thus quarantine against Mr. Schuessler's bugs.—*Garnett Plaindealer.*

Two or three weeks ago we suggested that some way ought to be devised whereby our farmers could realize something for the surplus peach crop of this county this fall. Last week we published a suggestive answer from Mr. Chas. Marsh, of Colorado Springs. Since that the Board of Trade have had the problem under advisement, and a committee was appointed. The committee consists of some of our wide-awake men who estimates that the surplusage of peaches, over and above home consumption will amount to over one hundred thousand bushels in this county. As it is a crop that must be disposed of in from six to ten weeks, the members of the committee have addressed the freight agents of the different railroads upon the question. And the express companies with reference to suitable refrigerating or other cars and rates. They have also written to several canning factory firms. No answers have yet been received. The peach crop in this county every year grows in importance and magnitude. With our warm sandy soil and favorable climate and latitude, as also from a short experience it is very evident that in four out of every five years heavy peach crops can be calculated upon. As to the quality, there's no surpassing it.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Clover Seed in Autumn.

A Pennsylvania farmer who has tried it, recommends that when the spring sowing of clover seed does not "catch" owing to drouth or other causes, that sowing clover seed upon the stubble in August, or early September, will generally repair the damage, either with or without harrowing in, although harrowing is the most reliable practice. The cost of the extra seed is but a trifle compared with changing the proper rotation of crops established upon every well regulated farm.

I have used Higgin's Salt and consider it superior to Ashton's. I ordered Higgin's Salt but the Ashton's was sent me and I returned the Ashton's.

O. M. RICHARDS.

Elmo, Wis., March 9, 1881.

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

Grange and Alliance.

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

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

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

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.
President—W. S. Curry, Topeka.
1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.
2d Vice President—J. T. Finley, Morehead, Labette Co.
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Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka.

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

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

County Alliances.

HEADQUARTERS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE,
TOPEKA, KAS., JUNE 10.

Several communications have been received making inquiry in regard to County Alliances, and in answer will say that it was the intention of the officers of the State Alliance when they issued the call requesting the organization of county alliances, that the county organizations should be composed of three delegates from each district alliance in the county, and that those delegates be elected by their respective alliances to serve for a term of six months, and the officers of the County Alliance should be elected for a term of six months.

In regard to representation in the State Alliance, each subordinate is entitled to one delegate.

Delegates from County Alliances can not represent the district alliances of their county, nor have any voice in the State Alliance, until action has been taken by that body allowing them the privilege of a delegate.

A County Alliance can not charter subordinate alliances, all charters must be issued by the State Alliance.

Respectfully,
LOUIS A. MULHOLLAND,
Sec. of State Alliance.

From the State Alliance.

To Subordinate Alliances:

The constitution of the State Alliance designates Topeka as the place, and the first Wednesday after the first Monday in September as the time for the annual meeting of the State Alliance. This year (according to the provisions of the constitution) they will convene on Wednesday the 7th day of September. But many of the subordinate Alliances have asked that the meeting of the State Alliance be changed from the 7th to the 14th day of September, this request is made from the fact that the State fair will be held at Topeka, during the week from September 12th to 17th. This change of time can only be made by the consent of two-thirds of the Subordinate Alliances. I therefore take this method of bringing the subject before the Alliances throughout the state that they may all take immediate action in the matter. I also urge them to acquiesce in the request to change the time for the following reasons:

The State Fair beyond a doubt will be the grandest exhibition of the kind ever held in the state and every member of the Alliance would like if convenient to attend.

It is the Alliances in the western part of the state that ask for the change as they would like to attend both the fair and Alliance meeting but can not well afford the expense of two trips. We can by this change associate business with pleasure and thereby reap a double benefit.

The different railroad companies are all interested in the success of the State Fair, and the managers of some roads have already assured me that the rates of fair to Topeka and return will be much lower at that time than at any other. I earnestly request each secretary to bring this subject before his Alliance at the next meeting and report at once to this office what action is taken.

Very respectfully,
LOUIS A. MULHOLLAND,
Sec'y of State Alliance.

Topeka, June 16th.

Representation in the State Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The system of representation in the State Alliance adopted by that organization last winter, will prove rather expensive to many of the weaker subordinate alliances, which will undoubtedly be the cause of very many being unrepresented, besides should it prove that every subordinate alliance should send a delegate, it would make a very large and cumbersome body in a year or two should farmers continue to organize as at the present rate. In counties where the farmers are awake to their interests and have organizations close together, and consequently a small membership the expense would be very heavy indeed should every alliance send a delegate.

If we could devise a plan whereby we could send a joint representation of any number of alliances up to, but not to exceed, five and let that delegate sent jointly by these cast as many votes as he represents subordinate alliances. Let each alliance which feels able to bear the expense send a delegate to represent it there, but restrict that delegate to one vote.

I am only making these suggestions for the consideration of the different alliances before the next meeting of the State Alliance. We must adopt a system of representation that will be just to all, and not oppressive to those at a distance. Undoubtedly there are good reasons why all the meetings should be held, but there may also be good reasons why they should be held in different places in the state.

Let the delegates sent to the next state meeting be well instructed in all these things.

No doubt the delegates sent this fall to the meeting will have many grave questions to take into consideration and decide, therefore the delegates should be well chosen, and it is the duty of the subordinate alliances that their delegates will be a convention that will properly represent our cause, and that it will fairly represent the intelligence and standing of the farmers of the state. Say what we will the farmers represent some of the highest intelligence and moral character in the country, and the alliance should represent those qualities.

S. B. KOKANOUR.

Clay Center, Kas., June 13.

From Alliance No. 151.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the last meeting of our alliance we had a very warm debate regarding the fraudulent returns of one of our townships assessment. It was finally decided to pass strong resolutions censuring such acts, and demanding our commissioners to investigate the returns, and to prosecute for perjury all persons who had grossly undervalued their personal property. We believe it is the duty of the alliance to look after the interests of the tax payers.

We are pleased to know that the State Alliance has authorized county alliances. By a county organization we can with some show of success, fight the rings in our counties, and we regret that we have not the requisite number of local alliances to entitle us a county organization, but hope soon to have the requisite number.

I hope the day is not far off when every farmer in the state will see the necessity of joining the farmers' movements—the Alliance and Grange; then, and not till then, can we expect to obtain our just rights.

The straight-forward, bold management of the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY will bring this most needed union about. I feel confident there is not a farmer in the state, who would regret having subscribed for the paper, after having read a few copies, he would see that it is a beacon light warning all farmers to beware of the many snares that are laid to entangle them in the meshes of the monopolist in every imaginable form.

E. S. CROWELL.

Solomon City, Kas.

The Power of Organization.

Poverty is a fact. Wealth is a fact. These facts are factors that go to make life enjoyable or endurable. With advancing civilization the pauper and the millionaire go hand in hand. The wage labor class support both; the pauper by taxes, the millionaire through tithes.

The labor movement is a war against poverty. It is a true leveler. It levels up. The power of organization is beginning to draw on the betrayed and robbed masses. The producers see the glimmer of a light that is destined to grow brighter and brighter leading them from bondage to freedom.

The trades union is the school of the mechanic in the science of government, fitting him for leadership in the army of unskilled labor. The Trades Council is a consultation of leaders preparatory to an onslaught against what? Not against capital but against poverty.

The science of organization is the science of the power of many. The poor man's penny can be made to go farther than a rich man's dollar. Many an organization has failed, but each failure brings us nearer success. Experience is costly, but after all it pays.

Out of the trades unions of Germany has grown the Social Democratic party. Out of the trades unions of America the party of the future is being nursed and fostered, preparatory to the coming conflict between the many poor and the rich monopolists.

How They Prize the Grange.

A letter of inquiry was written to a person in Michigan recently, by a Patron of another state inquiring for farm property, as the writer wished to settle in Michigan. He says, "Have you a good grange in your vicinity? that is to my wife and me an essential, and we do not wish to locate where we cannot have the social and intellectual privileges of a good grange." A word to the wise is ample. If the grange is so valuable to one farmer, why may not it be equally so to all? You must enjoy these privileges to prize them. Those who have never known the benefits of a grange cannot tell how great they are. Let every farmer, then, join a grange. Have one organized if you have none near you, and remember that the grange is what you make it. It is only a privilege and right of every farmer and his wife to join a grange, but it is a duty they owe themselves, their children, their calling, their country and mankind.

Advice to Young Men.

The most unfortunate day in the career of any young man is the day on which he fancies there is some better way to make money than to earn it: for from that feeling spring the

many extravagant and visionary plans which are indulged in for the purpose of gaining a livelihood without labor. When a young man becomes thoroughly infected with this feeling, he is ready to adopt any means for the accomplishment of his object, and if he is foiled in his efforts, upon the crest of the wave which he has already mounted, and in full view, is the temptation to crimes, to shield him from the disgrace which he thinks must inevitably follow in the wake of defeat. To those he yields, and the first he realizes he finds himself the violator of the law,—and a criminal in the eyes of the community, and the inmate of a prison, waiting trial, all brought about for the want of a little manly firmness in the outset of life to prompt him to choose an avocation where a penny earned is sure to bring with it its sure reward.

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

I tell you my brother tillers of the soil, there is something in this world worth living for besides hard work. We have heard enough of this professional blarney. Toil in itself is not necessarily glorious. To toil like a slave, raise fat steers, cultivate broad acres, pile up treasures of bonds and lands and herds, and at the same time bow and starve the god-like form, dwarf the immortal mind and alienate the children from the homestead, is a disgrace to any man and should stamp him worse than a brute.—Past Master D. W. Adams.

Advertisements.

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

Chicago Advertisements.

VIELE, ADAMS & CO. COMMISSION DEALERS IN
LIVE STOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.
Special Attention Given to the Purchase of Stock Cattle.

W. W. SALTERS. COMMISSION MERCHANT,
29 Washington St., CHICAGO, ILL.
Highest Market Price Guaranteed.

WOOL
Cooked Feed.
For Cheapest Feed Cookers ever made, address
J. D. POWER,
355 Tyler St., Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE.
KEEPS THE HIGHWAYS TWO TIMES BETTER FOR HALF THE PRESENT COST IN CITY OR COUNTRY. PATENTED FEB. 5, 1879. PENNOCK & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MACHINE SENT ON TRIAL. RETURNED TO SQUARE PA.

RIVERSIDE 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.

Buy Quinby's New Bee-Keeping!
For \$1.50 and learn how we were enabled to obtain over 15,000 lbs. of honey from 15 colonies, last season. Send for illustrated circular describing best Hives, Extractors, Comb Foundation, Smokers, Feeders, Vests, Gloves, &c. Alsike Clover seed a specialty.
L. C. ROOT & BRO.,
Mohawk, N. Y.

Star Cane Mill,
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
J. A. FIELD & CO.,
8th and Howard Sts., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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 PREMIUM LIGHT ORPINGTONS at the following low prices, warranted to carry sale, 13, \$1.50; 20, \$2.50; 50, \$5.00.

Poultry and Eggs for Sale.

Eggs from Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 for 15; from Light and Dark Brahmas, \$1.50 for 15; Buff Cochins, Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks, \$2 for 15, carefully packed in baskets or light boxes. Have a large stock, and can furnish Eggs at short notice. A few trios of the above fowls for sale. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name.
J. DOROVAN, Fairmount, 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. WIXLEY,
Wamego, Kas.

SHEEP.

I offer 300 Sheep for sale. 150 grade Cotswolds and 150 grade Merinos. Also five thoroughbred Merino rams. Address
W. A. FOLLETTE,
Kansas City, Mo.

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, holding 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.

SAMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is non-poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2½ gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address
300 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.
T. SAMPLE.

Or Dr. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas., who keeps a stock on hand and will fill orders at the above price, adding the cost of can or keg.

W. C. HOUSTON Jr., & CO.,

Commission

WOOL
Merchants,
110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made.
Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.
Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.
This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.
Circulars sent post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.
G. MALLINGBROT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP
CURES SCAB.

HIGH-BRED SHORT HORNS.
I have now for sale a number of young Bulls ready for service, from one to three years old of a breeding and individual merit rarely equalled.
Among them are seven pure Princesses of the best strains: two Perls (pure Bates) and several Young Marys, Phylises, etc. Most of them are sired by the famous 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21509.
For catalogues and particulars address
J. C. STONE, Jr.,
Leavenworth, Kas.

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:
50 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$3 00.
100 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$4 00

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

PUBLIC SALE
OF OVER
35 Jersey Cattle

FAIR GROUNDS,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLS.,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1881.

AT THIS SALE, WE WILL OFFER, WITHOUT RESERVE, OVER
35 JERSEYS, OF CHOICE BREEDING,

consisting of over 30 Thoroughbred American Jersey Cattle, Club Register, and a few Unregistered Thoroughbreds and High Grades.
These Cattle have been selected with the utmost care especially for milking qualities, fine udders, teats and escutcheons—the first consideration. They consist entirely of young animals, some to calve soon and some just fresh. In their pedigrees will be found almost all the noted families in America, such as the Rex, Alphea, Ediths, Pierrots, Bantams, Fawns, &c.
Cows and Heifers in calf to Rex (1830), the progenitor of the Rex families; and to the Alphea-Edith bull Oranapum (2835).

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash.
Catalogues now ready, and sent to all applicants.
Address
A. C. JENNINGS & CO.,
Nutwood Farm,
Urbana, Ohio.

Col. L. P. MUIR,
Auctioneer.

Breeder's Directory.

WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas., breeder of Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

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.

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

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

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Swine, 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, 140 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '81, consists of 19 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 yearling 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, &c., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted.
A. H. GRIESE,
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70 YOUR NAME IN NEW TYPE
New styles by best artists. Souvenirs, Bids, Gold Chromo, Landscapes, Water Scenes, etc.—no two alike. Agents' Complete Sample Book 25c. Great variety Advertising and Retail Edge Cards. Lowest prices to dealers and printers. 100 Sample Fancy Advertising Cards, 50c. Address **STEVENS BROS.,** Box 22, Northford, Ct.

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

Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend himself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foot-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all are his own color and style. Terms, \$10 to insure.

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

Terms, Season, \$10; to insure, \$15.
The above horses will stand for the season, from the first of April to the fourth of July, at Silver Lake, Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, and at my stable, corner of Harrison and 12th streets, Topeka, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Green's Bashaw has 11 horses in the 30 class.
T. K. MCGLATHERY.

LITTLE'S
Chemical Fluid.
The New Sheep Dip.

Non Poisonous. Non Corrosive.
Harmless when used either internally or externally: cures Scab, Foot Rot, Mange, Sore Eyes, Worms in the Throat; prevents Fly Blows in Ewes, kills Ticks on Sheep, and Lice on Cattle.

Price Reduced.
So that it is now the CHEAPEST and MOST RELIABLE SHEEP MEDICINE in the world. Send for testimonials, price list, and directions.
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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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."

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116 South 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

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

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky, 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 "N" expire with the next issue. The paper is sent by mail, and is 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.

Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for its foundation.

The foundation of every good government is the family. The best and the most prosperous country is that which has the greatest number of happy firesides.

A rum bill of over \$600,000,000 is not a pleasant account to contemplate, and yet that is just what was the total expenditure for drink last year in Great Britain, and even this is some \$30,000,000 less than it was in 1879.

Long lists, long stories, long exhortations, long prayers and long editorials, seldom profit those who have to do with them. Life is short. Time is short. Moments are precious. Learn to condense, abridge and intensify. We can endure many an ache and ill if it is soon over, while even pleasure grows insipid and pain unendurable, if they are protracted beyond the limits of reason and convenience. Learn to be short. Lop off branches; stick to the main facts in your case. If you speak tell your message and hold your peace; boil down two words into one, and three into two. Always learn to be short.

The Farmer's Review seems to have no very exalted opinion of the incoming commissioner of agriculture and last week's issue says: "We know too well his high-sounding connections and absolute failures in New England as an agriculturist, both on the farm and in organizations; we know too well his record as a time serving, cheap politician to expect only the worst administration of the Department of Agriculture it has ever seen. President Garfield has made a greater mistake in this appointment than even in that of Stanley Matthews, and he will soon find it out. The west and south will soon be heard from on this question. Their greatest interest has too long been made a football for politicians."

The last number of the London Medical Times and Gazette contains an article on "Trichine and Trichiniasis," in which it is held that no country is free from trichiniasis, that injustice has been done to American pork through trade jealousies, and because of the greater attention called to it by the competition which its importation into European countries gave rise. The writer of the article asserts that many cases in Germany attributed to American meat "have been really caused by German-grown hams" and the only case developed in England was from an English-fed hog. The writer deprecates the fact that scientific men have lent the weight of their authority to exciting prejudice against American meats, and hints that many of them should follow the example of Prof. Heschl and candidly admit their error.

Secretary Fisher's report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture returns for June 1st, corroborate previous estimates of the wheat crop in this state. In the northern division, 57 1/2 per cent. of the fall wheat area has been plowed up; the remainder gives promise of only 55 per cent. of an average crop per acre. In the central grand division, 44 per cent. has been plowed up; the remainder promises 45 per cent. of an average yield. In the southern grand division, 16 per cent. has been plowed up; the remainder promises 50 per cent. of an average crop. These figures show a falling off of 14 per cent. in the northern, 17 in the central, and 27 in the southern division, from the condition on May 1. The wheat harvest will be much later than usual. The many complaints of injury to wheat by the chinch bug, armyworm and unfavorable weather, will prepare the public for even more discouraging reports before the crop is harvested.

After more than a dozen years experience here we can conscientiously agree with the Concordia Empire when it says there is no country on earth where the farmer can make a living with as little labor as in Kansas. Nature made her broad prairies ready for the plow. There is no clearing away of heavy timber and almost impenetrable brush as in most of the Northern and Eastern States. There are no dismal swamps to be drained as in the South. The settler comes into Kansas in May, in a few days rigs up a shelter for his family, and at once puts his team to the plow. That same

season he will raise on the sod, corn enough to make his meal and to keep his stock. Where else on the wide earth can this be done? The second year he can farm in earnest, and with reasonable energy the third year he will have a farm good enough for anybody. Corn and hogs he can always raise, and rightly managed these two products will soon make him an independent man.

Prejudice Against Manual Labor.

The practice of educating boys for the professions already overstocked, or for mercantile business, in which statistics show that ninety-five in a hundred fail of success, is fearfully on the increase. The people are annually becoming more averse to manual labor, and to get a living by one's wits, even at the cost of independence and self respect and a fearful wear and tear of conscience, is the ambition of a large proportion of young men. The result is, the mechanical professions are becoming monopolized by foreigners, and the ownership of some of the finest farms, especially in the eastern states, is passing from Americans to Irishmen and Germans. Fifty years ago a father was not ashamed to put his children to the plow, or to a mechanical trade; but now they are "too feeble" for bodily labor; one has a pain in his side, another a slight cough, another a "very delicate constitution," another is nervous; and so poor Bobby, or Billy or Tommy is sent to the city to measure tape, weigh coffee and draw molasses.

It seems never to occur to their foolish parents that moderate manual labor in the pure, bracing air of the country is what these puny, wasp waisted lads need, instead of the vitiated atmosphere and indoor life in the city. Let them follow the plow, swing the sledge, or shove the jack plane, and their pinched cheeks will be expanded, their sunken cheeks plumped out, and their lungs, now "cabined," cribbed and confined, will have room to play. Their nerves will be invigorated with their muscles, and when they shall have cast off their jackets, instead of being thin, pale, vapid coxcombs, they will have spread out to the configuration of men.

A lawyer's office, a counting room or a grocery is about the last place to which a sickly youth should be sent. The ruin of health there is about as sure as it can be anywhere. Even of those young men in the city who have constitutions of iron only five per cent. succeed, and they only by "living like hermits and working like horses;" the rest, after years of toil and anxiety, become bankrupt and retire; and, having meanwhile acquired a thorough disgust and unfitness for manual labor, bitterly bemoan the day when they forsook the peaceful pursuits of the country for the excitement, care and sharp competition of city life.

The Dead Line.

In response to Daniel R. Widmer of Crooked Creek, Clark Co., Kansas, and others who wish information as to the line east of which Texas cattle may not be driven into the State between March 1st and November 1st, we quote from chapter 156, section 1 of the laws of 1879 (in force since May 20th, 1879), as follows:

That portion of the state of Kansas unoccupied by domestic cattle, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of Comanche county; thence north to the west line of Comanche county to the southwest corner of Edwards county; thence north on the west line of Edwards county to a point where said line crosses the Arkansas river; thence west along the south bank of said Arkansas river to where said river crosses the range line between ranges twenty-four and twenty-five; thence north along said range line to the south line of Ness county; thence west along the south line of Ness county to the southwest corner of said county; thence north along the west line of Ness county to the northwest corner of Trego county; thence east along the north line of Ness county to the southwest corner of Trego county; thence north along the west line of Trego county to the southwest corner of Graham county; thence north on the west line of Graham county to the southeast corner of Decatur county; thence west along the south line of Decatur county to the southwest corner of said county; thence north along the west line of Decatur county to the north line of the state; thence west along the north line of the state of Kansas to the northwest corner of the state; thence south along the west line of the state to the southwest corner of the state; thence east on the south line of the state to the place of beginning, is hereby set apart as a quarantine ground, upon which quarantine ground Texas cattle coming to this state from the country south of this state, between the first day of March and the first day of November of each year, may be permitted to range, under the care of keepers or herdsmen, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That he person shall drive, or cause to be driven, any of said cattle upon the claims or premises owned or occupied by any settler without his consent in writing. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be held liable for all damages that may be done by said cattle by communicating disease, or in any other manner, and the person or persons so injured shall have a lien upon the cattle so doing damage.

America.

America: An Encyclopedia of its History and Biography, arranged in chronological paragraphs with full accounts of prehistoric American and that of the present and contemporary history, containing a complete record of

Explorations, conquests, revolutionary struggles, political changes, social movements, industrial achievements, curious, important and thrilling events, remarkable expeditions, romantic adventures and marvelous inventions in the discovery and development of North and South America, with biographies of the leaders thereof, illustrated, is the title of a handsomely made, 800 page book by Stephen Morrell Newman, M. A., and sent us by the Coburn and Newman Publishing Company, of Chicago, whose advertisement is found in the FARMER. It is divided into twenty-two sections, each one devoted to certain epochs or periods, dated from prehistoric times and brought down to March 5th, 1881. Regarding this class of literature the preface of the book says:

"The study of American history will also greatly increase the accurate knowledge of the circumstances attending the formation of our institutions, and by so doing will extend and intensify the spirit of our life through a great circle. If we wish to understand the movement of an enterprise we must note its condition at two or more points in its career. It is difficult for the ablest mind, where confining its view to the present moment, to trace in the hurry and confusion and endless details, the complete significance of the work which is being done, and to judge whether it all tends, Nor can we look into the history of institutions with which we are closely associated, without a quickened pulse, a greater courage, and a truer patience. The passing accidents, and the abiding elements of enterprises and reforms, alone stand forth in this view."

That portion devoted to the last thirty years of our country's history will be found especially full, no event of any importance escaping concise and accurate treatment by the pains-taking author.

Wool Prospects.

Stephen Powers, well known as a writer on wool topics and a sheep grower, of Washington Co., Ohio, writes to last week's Ohio Farmer, his views as follows as to wool markets and prospects:

"I think we have touched bottom, and that from this time things will mend. When the wind was yelling like a demon around the sheep house in the first week of April not a buyer dared talk above thirty cents. Since the generous heat of summer has thawed things out, wool has begun to move rather freely at 33 1/2; and safe, solid buyers are feeling their way toward the best clips at 34. The past winter was a very severe one, the losses in sheep were considerable; the feed was all cleaned out of the barns as with a broom; and now wool is low, and farmers feel poor and sick. Some want to sell sheep and buy brood mares, because horses happen to be high! These hard years are a blessing in disguise. They sweep the business clean of the weak-kneed, weak-headed men; they give the 'stalwarts' a better range. The sheep business does not want any weaklings in it; it wants men of nerve and grit, men who will not be scared by one stampede of sheep around a stump. Wool is one of the eternal staples of civilization. That it has varied so much in price within a year or so is caused alone by the folly of man. In round numbers the population of the Union increased from 9,000,000 in 1820 to 38,000,000 in 1870, or something over four-fold; while the domestic manufactures of wool increased during the same period from \$4,000,000 worth to 217,000,000, or more than fifty-fold! A fig for the man who, in the face of this magnificent progress, grows chicken-hearted and sneaks away from his flock simply because wool happens to be down a little for one year! Sell sheep? Not one hoof, sir; not a hoof, unless it is a very old one, or carries a poor fleece. Now is the very time to buy sheep, when the dabbles have got scared and are selling out."

The Coming Wheat.

S. H. Symons, secretary of the National Miller's Association, which association has just closed its annual meeting at Chicago, says that the universal expression of the delegates present was that there will be a great falling off in the product of wheat during the coming season, amounting to at least 1,000,000 bushels. The reports for the month of May, sent by members of the association in several states to the secretary, are what the secretary bases his estimates upon. The only favorable reports are received from seven counties in Ohio and seven in Pennsylvania, and from thirty-three counties in Minnesota. The latter state, however, does not produce winter wheat. The reports from the following states, with a number of counties reporting, showing the general average decrease to be about 35 per cent. from the average crop: Wisconsin 12; Iowa 11; Kansas 7; Illinois 25; New York 6; Missouri 18; Michigan 21; Indiana 11; Nebraska 5; Dakota, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and California. The causes generally assigned are lack of rain, swarms of Hessian flies, chinch bugs and severe winter.

The Hog Product.

An investigation into the matter, manner and prospect of the American hog has just been made by authority of the department of state of the United States. The report says, relative to the prospects for the summer season:

The summer season of 1881 promises to be less active than that of 1880 in a manufacturing sense, for the chances are the supply of hogs will be less than then. As there is reason in all things, this is our reason for the asser-

tion. From early in 1879 until late in 1880, a period of at least eighteen months, there was scarcely a day, that hogs would not gain flesh by proper feeding, the winter of 1879-80 being an extremely temperate one, and exceedingly favorable one for raising stock. The result was a meagre mortality among the pigs, and a resultant large crop of hogs. High prices ruled throughout the summer and the last winter months, and no doubt hogs were marketed much closer than usual on this account. The winter just closed has been an exceedingly severe one for hog raising, and as the old stock was drawn down lower than usual, there are certainly good reasons for stating that the nucleus for a big crop is lacking, and a much larger number than usual of young hogs perished by virtue of the severe winter. There is plenty of good corn in the country, and there will be a good many hogs gotten ready for market, but not near so many as last year, while if the consumption increases in the same ratio as it has in the past, we ought to have a good many more hogs than during the summer of 1880. Ice is plenty and very cheap, and the cost of cure will be reduced in this particular, but it is extremely doubtful if packers will be enabled to secure all the hogs they need, for reasons above noted.

Glucose and Grape Sugar.

The last number of the Popular Science Monthly contains an article by Prof. Wiley on the manufacture of glucose and of grape sugar, the latter being simply an extension of the process of making the former. This industry sprang up about twelve years ago, and is rapidly extending. Glucose is a sweet syrup made from corn starch, resembling in appearance the molasses of cane sugar, and by reason of its greater cheapness largely affecting the consumption of the cane product. Grape sugar is made to resemble a finely powdered sugar, and is used extensively to adulterate the sugar of commerce. Glucose is used chiefly for the manufacture of fable syrups, but also in candies, and food for bees, by brewers both in this country and in England, and for making artificial honey, the comb being made out of paraffine. Grape sugar is also applied to some of the same purposes, but principally for the adulteration of other sugars. The cheapness with which glucose syrup and grape sugar can be produced has led to its extensive use. The most flourishing manufacturers are at the west, where corn was bought last year at a little over thirty cents per bushel. As from twenty-six to thirty-two pounds of glucose syrup or grape sugar are made from a bushel of corn, the average cost of either to the manufacturer is about one cent per pound. As he sells either article at three to four cents per pound, the business is a very lucrative one, and is rapidly extending. On the first of August there were ten factories in operation in the United States, consuming daily about twenty thousand bushels of corn. There were also in process of construction nine other factories, with a total daily capacity of twenty-two thousand bushels of corn. Prof. Wiley estimates that not less than eleven million bushels of corn will be converted into glucose and grape sugar during the present year, and says "every indication leads to the belief that the amount will be doubled in 1882."

Star Cane Mill.

Special attention is called to the Star Cane Mill manufactured by J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Mo., advertisement of which appears in another column. Among the many points of superiority of these mills over all others, we notice the novel feature by means of which the removing of one screw the scraper or feed guide that guides cane in center of mill can be removed and replaced without taking the mill apart. The journal boxes can also be removed and replaced without taking mill apart simply by unscrewing one nut. These features have never before been combined in a mill, the advantage derived from these improvements will be appreciated in case of breakage or wearing of boxes, as well as the quick and speedy remedy in case the mill becomes clogged between the rollers. The greatest advantage to be claimed for these mills over all others is in overcoming the difficulty caused by broken particles of the cane stock lodging on the inside of the mill. These particles, while they may not cause any difficulty in the operation of the mill, if left over night will sour and spoil the first lot of next day's grinding. By removing this scraper or feed guide the mill can be washed out, all these particles removed, and the mill kept clean and sweet. These mills are much heavier and stronger and are nearly double in capacity to any other mill of similar price. The best evidence of the great merit of these mills is their rapid growing popularity and the increasing demand for them from every State in the Union and foreign countries. This firm also make Evaporators and a full line of sugar makers' supplies. Send them a letter for price list and a copy of their treatise on the Planting, Cultivation and Manufacture of Sugar Cane, which they furnish free.

While much has been done, much remains undone. Having passed the dangerous period of organization, we feel that we can safely say that henceforth our cause will be upward to the accomplishment of still greater victories. With the significant words of education, agitation and co-operation emblazoned on our banners, we will never cease the struggle until justice and equality are secured to our class, and the husbandmen become the "true nobility of the land."—Worthy Master Put Darden, of Miss.

Kansas Stock Topics.

J. B. Kline our sheep man in this vicinity, sheared from 34 head of Cotswold sheep, 310 pounds of wool which he sold for 25 cents per pound. Who says sheep raising in Kansas don't pay?—Clifton Review.

Frank McGrath paid us a visit last Tuesday—the first time we have seen him since Christmas last. He informs us that he has just finished the tedious task of shearing their 2,000 sheep; the fleeces will average seven pounds.—Beloit Courier.

Mr. J. J. Pack, about one month since, brought in 1,450 sheep; and they are being kept on the range southwest of town. They are a superior lot of Missouri and Kansas grades, and make a valuable addition to this growing industry in our country.—Burlington Patriot.

Calvin Barnard, of Osawatimie township, was in town Tuesday. He sold 25 head of hogs this week at five cents per pound, that averaged 279 pounds, and has 70 more which he is fattening for market. Mr. Barnard is one of the most successful hog-raisers of Miami county.—Paula Spirit.

These sales we note among the sheep men. Mr. G. H. Wadsworth sold 1,000 ewes to an Emporia man, and 1,200 lambs to be delivered in September to a Mr. Wilson on the K. P. railroad. Mr. Frank Winfield has sold his entire flock of 4,000 head to Mr. Wadsworth.—Larned Chronicle.

About 260 cows are daily milked in this vicinity for the Co-operative Cheese Factory. The following amount of milk has been received this week: Monday, 4,780; Tuesday, 4,333; Wednesday, 4,281; a slight decrease from last week. The demand for cheese is good; an average of 450 pounds being made daily.—American Herald.

R. Dorman bought fifty-eight head of cattle of D. Corning, of Lincoln township, on Monday, paying \$3,300 for them. They averaged 1,200 pounds in weight. H. T. Potter, of Benlah, sold two car loads of cattle at Kansas City last Saturday for the highest price paid during the day, realizing \$2,600 for the lot. He had fed them on his farm.—Girard Press.

The growing tendency in this country toward mere live stock, more beef, more hogs, more butter, wool, cheese, etc., should be encouraged. Every farmer should begin now to prepare his pasture, and be ready to seed it down in blue-grass and clover. Put in such crops as the cattle, horses, sheep, and swine can harvest of their own accord.—Smith Co. Pioneer.

David Thompson, of Kingston, Caldwell county, Mo., brought in this week a car load of Short Horn Durham bulls, which he is disposing of to stockmen. Mr. Thompson is the largest stock raiser in his section of the country. He has a large herd of fine stock. Stock men would do well to confer with him. Northwest Missouri is noted for its fine cattle. Mr. Thompson brought one and two year old bulls.—Dodge City Times.

The following shows the weight and gain of some Cotswold lambs: One raised by J. C. Thornton, of Erie County, Pa., at 4 hours old weighed 14 pounds; 9 days old, 19 1/2 pounds, 23 days old, 27 1/2 pounds, and 45 days 41 pounds. H. E. Clark, of Lorain county, Ohio, had one which, when dropped weighed 15 pounds; when 1 week old, weighed 21 pounds; at 2 weeks old, 26 pounds; at 3 weeks old, 31 pounds, and at 4 weeks old, 36 pounds.

Mr. E. W. Ober has been recently making an effort to induce sheep-raisers to make Salina the market for wool. As the initiatory step to this enterprise he has made arrangements for the storage of wools, and has the promise of 100,000 pounds from sheep raisers in Saline, McPherson, Lincoln and Ellsworth counties. There is certainly no reason why Salina should not be made the best wool market in the west half of the state.—Salina Journal.

Large numbers of wild or unbroken mustangs or ponies have been driven to this market within the past ten days. After being corralled the choice of the buyers are lassoed, thrown to the earth, and securely roped or haltered. The struggles of some of these animals are, to say the least, exciting, and often quite a crowd gathers at the free show. Ponies are very high, commanding in their wild state from \$20 to \$50 per head, and it's worth the amount to break one to anything like steady or reliable habits.—Wichita Eagle.

Mr. Woodruff, of Hickory, shipped 475 fat sheep to St. Louis the first of the week. This sheep business is destined to be one of first importance in our county, and there is no doubt in the world but that a woolen factory would pay well at Leon. There is no county better adapted to sheep than southeast Butler. Every foot of the Flint hills east of us in Greenwood and Elk counties will be utilized for sheep pasture, and the wool should be manufactured at home. Lets pull together for a woolen mill.—Leon Indicator.

Mr. Samuel Steele, who has a herd of cattle in the southwestern corner of the county, was in town Sunday, and reports the loss of several head of his young cattle with blackleg. His remedy is bleeding in the neck, and he says when taken in time it has never failed to effect a permanent cure. One case was cured by running the animal until the blood became hot and the circulation complete. The theory is that the cattle take on fat so rapidly, that the blood becomes thick and impedes the circulation. By taking away a good quantity of

it, or heating it by violently exercising the animal, coagulation is prevented, and the life of the animal saved.—*Plainville News.*

W. H. Gibson, T. W. Walker and L. S. Alford attended the sale of thoroughbred cattle at Kansas City last week, and made some fine purchases. Mr. Gibson purchased one fine Young Mary bull, at \$200; one Princess bull, \$185; one Goodness bull, \$185; one Oxford bull, \$120; one Young Mary heifer, \$90; one Young Mary heifer, \$105; one Rose of Sharon cow, \$85. T. W. Walker purchased one Oxford bull, \$250; one Thorndale bull, \$220; one Duchess bull, \$120; also five other bulls of which we did not learn the families or prices paid. Mr. Alford purchased one Young Mary bull, but we failed to learn the price paid. These purchases, together with the herd of fine Short Horns that E. M. Hewins purchased this spring, make Chautauqua county one of the largest purchasers at the Kansas City thoroughbred cattle sale of any county in the state, and looks as though the race of long horns was nearly run in this portion of Kansas. We hope that the rest of our stock men will look toward the improvement of their herds, as it is just as easy to market good, number one cattle as those of an inferior grade, and they can be raised for less money and will bring higher prices in the market and larger profits.—*Sedan Times.*

Mr. Fred Beeler sold 120 head of cattle in Kansas City on the 1st of June that netted him \$85 per head. They weighed 1,525 lbs per head and he sold at \$5.65 per hundred. These cattle were contracted since last April and were said to be the finest lot of cattle that had been in Kansas City yards for 18 months. Since last Monday and up to noon to-day, there has been shipped from this point 630 hogs; 390 by J. L. Allen, and 240 by R. H. Bishop. Since January 1st Mr. Allen has shipped a few over 3,000 hogs, and Mr. Bishop has shipped some over 1,000; Mr. Pugh, of White Rock, and Mr. Cuthbert, have each shipped several car loads. For sometime the farmers in the vicinity of Burr Oak and Salem have been holding their hogs for a better price; the buyers refusing to pay what was wanted. Last Thursday about twenty-five of the farmers hauled their hogs, amounting to three car-loads, into Burr Oak, and shipped them. Mr. E. Bunker went along to Kansas City, to attend the selling there. The number shipped, we learn from the *Reveille*, was 197, and the intention is to ship three more car-loads this week. After the farmers had arranged for shipping, the buyers offered \$5.15, but it was refused. The *Reveille* says: "This a grand move in the right direction. Stick together, move on, work on, and if you happen to meet with a failure, be not discouraged. Set your fellow-farmers of this state and the whole country an example. Show them that farmers can pull together, and that when they do they make it win. Let the Grange, the Alliance and the Anti-Monopoly Leagues work with them and encourage them, and the day when 'farmers have to take what they are offered' will be at an end, in Jewell county, at least."—*Mankato Review.*

"The Best Farm Journal."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have received your valuable paper, am very thankful to you. I think it the best farm Journal that I have seen.

Our Alliance is in a flourishing condition; we have about 30 members and meet every two weeks.

The prospect for crops was never better in this township. Corn is now being cultivated the second time and looks splendid. Wheat looks well with the exception of a few pieces that was winter killed.

Fruit is promising a heavy yield especially peaches.

There are a few chinch bugs but they have done no damage yet.

The weather is beautiful, plenty of rain and take it all around the farmers never had so much cause for rejoicing as at the present time. Our Alliance sends best wishes to the KANSAS FARMER. THOMAS CLEGG, Sulphur Spring, Cloud Co., June 15th.

The Manufacture of Flour.

The New York Shipping List says: There have been great changes in the methods of converting wheat into flour in this country during the last few years, particularly since the adoption of the French patent process. It is claimed that not only a higher grade, but a greater quantity of flour is obtained by the new than by the old milling process. One of the consequences of this change is something of a glut at the present time of the high grades of flour, and an inadequate supply of the low grades such as are mainly exported to Europe, the British American Provinces, etc. The attention of our millers has been directed to this anomalous condition of things in our reports of the flour market and they have been warned that a continued over-production of brands known as "patents" must inevitably lead to ruinous losses. Our millers had to encounter very sharp competition the last few years, and having succeeded in getting the better of their European competitors, they should spare no effort to retain the advantage they have obtained.

Of all the different methods of milling, and there are said to be five, the British miller has probably the most difficult material to contend with. While the American miller has to deal with grain which is fairly uniform in character, the British miller has to take, for at least half the quantity he grinds, such grain as comes to him from different parts of the world, and his utmost skill is called into exer-

cise to grind up with the same machinery the hard grain of Russia and the softer grain of the United States. The necessities of the present and the fears of the future have forced upon him a consciousness of the vital importance of the questions involved in new processes. There are some ten thousand millers in Great Britain, and it is getting to be a serious problem with them as to the future of their industry. Already their principal dependence is upon imported wheat and corn. The latter the British farmer can not grow; the former he has been growing for some years at a loss, owing to bad crops and American competition. But the pinch the British millers are beginning to feel comes from the competition of American flour which can be imported and sold at lower rates than the home-milled flour, and the quantity of which is steadily increasing. The value of the imported flour in 1880 was \$20,000,000 in excess of the imports in 1876, while the quantity was about 10,000,000 cwt. in 1880, against 6,000,000 cwt. in 1879. Of this quantity the United States furnished in 1878, 3,635,000 cwt.; in 1879, 6,836,000 cwt.; in 1880, 7,000,000 cwt., or, roughly estimated, 3,500,000 barrels. The adoption of bags by American shippers in place of barrels has economized room in the holds of vessels, and the cost is further reduced by the small price of bags and the realizing their value when discharged in England. On all sides, the aspects of the situation are said to be so serious that the British millers look with apprehension to a not very distant future when the vast imports from the United States may be mainly if not wholly, of flour instead of wheat. The first thing for American millers to find out is the kinds of flour that are wanted and then supply them. By pursuing such a policy there would be little probability of over supplies and heavy losses, as has been the case in regard to certain grades of late.

The Ladd Tobacco Dip.

LADD TOBACCO COMPANY, 21 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, JUNE 13, 1881.
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in your report of the proceedings of the Kansas Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Emporia, the 1st instant, the association adopted the following recipe for treatment of scab:
Fifty pounds of tobacco and ten pounds of sulphur to one hundred gallons of water. After steeping the tobacco sufficiently add the sulphur and heat the liquor when used to 120 degrees.
Which is substantially the formula used in preparing our Sheep Dip, and which has proven such an universal success in the treatment of scab and vermin by our patrons in your state. By the use of an extra strength tobacco in preparing our Dip the number of pounds required per 100 gallons of the Dip when ready for application is just one half, or thirty pounds, which we guarantee to cure scab in its worst form when our directions for use are followed. We mean by "cure" an eradication of the disease, not a palliative effect, to break out again in a few weeks, as is generally the case when other methods and remedies are used.
Yours truly,
W. M. LADD, Pres.,
Ladd Tobacco Co.,
Manufacturers of Ladd's Extra Strength Tobacco Sheep Dip, St. Louis, Missouri.

Many lose their beauty from the hair falling or fading. Parker's Hair Balsam supplies necessary nourishment, prevents falling and grayness and is an elegant dressing.
Over 165,000 Howe scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Sellick & Co., General Agents, 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.]

Sorghum Growers

Can obtain a good 2-horse Case Mill, and a Cook Evaporator, 4x16 feet with Grates and Door, total cost, \$350 00—two years in use, at greatly reduced price, by addressing
GEO. Y. JOHNSON,
Lawrence, Kas.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Wool Growers.

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

To Sheep Men.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS WOOL GROWERS' AND SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, TOPEKA, MAY 5, 1881.
Our association having completed an arrangement with the State Fair Association to hold a Sheep Show in conjunction with the State Fair Association at Topeka, Sept. 13 to 17, 1881. The premium list will aggregate \$1,000, to be promptly paid by the State Fair Association as soon as awarded by the awarding committee. J. E. Coddling, Esq., president of our association will be superintendent of this sheep show. It is hoped that all those interested in the matter of sheep husbandry will contribute their hearty co-operation. J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, Sec'y. Papers friendly please copy.

Enamel Blackboard.

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

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

8 and 9

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

An old lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of *Parker's Ginger Tonic*. I have used a little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30, and am sure that hundreds need just such a medicine." See advertisement.

SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,

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

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

The *Drovers' Journal* says: The market for wool has become very firm all over the country, and an advance of 1 to 2c per lb has been realized in some of the markets. The sales in Boston the last week were heavier than for any previous week during the present year. The prices in the London market are very firm with transactions on a very liberal scale. Under all these conditions sales have been making in the market here at firm prices. Manufacturers and dealers generally seem to be satisfied that prices can be no lower this year, and a fair amount of business has been done at current rates.

We quote:
Good to choice medium tub.....35 to 38c
Coarse and dingy tub.....30 to 35c
Fine and unwashed fleece.....16 to 22c
Coarse and unwashed fleece.....18 to 23c
Medium and unwashed fleece.....22 to 24c
Medium washed fleece.....32 to 34c
Fine washed fleece.....32 to 33c
Coar e washed fleece.....30 to 32c

Boston.

The *Boston Journal of Commerce* says: It will be seen that new wool is beginning to come forward much more freely than a year ago at this time, and the cheerful manner in which many dealers and speculators have been purchasing in the growing sections is in marked contrast with their indifference at the corresponding period of 1879. But at the advanced prices at which purchases are now being made in many of the producing districts, some of the conservative houses are afraid to speculate, and are devoting their attention to influencing consignments instead.

We quote:
MISSOURI—Fine at 24 to 28c, medium at 27 to 31c, KANSAS—Good fine at 24 to 26c, ordinary fine at 20 to 30c, good medium at 27 to 30c, ordinary medium at 24 to 26c, coarse unwashed at 20 to 25c.
TERRITORY—Choice at 25 to 28c, average at 19 to 24c.
COLORADO—Fine at 20 to 25c, medium at 23 to 28c, Ohio and Pennsylvania extra 42 to 45c, Michigan and Wisconsin, 39 to 40c, unwashed fleeces, medium to fine 25 to 32c, pulled 28 to 46c.

Philadelphia.

Wool firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 42c, extra 41 to 43c, medium 40 to 45c, coarse 35c, New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 37 to 40c, medium 40c, coarse 35c washed combing and delaine 38 to 46c, unwashed do 28 to 32c, pulled 33 to 38c.

New York.

The *New York Mercantile Journal* says: The market still continues decided in favor of sellers. More purchasers are appearing and they are willing to negotiate on the basis of a slight advance. The general expectation is that figures will be no lower for some time to come. Holders do not attempt to press sales and in some instances are even inclined to withdraw their stocks from market.

The *New York Shipping List* reports: Activity in the country continues, and the competition is gradually forcing prices upward greatly to the benefit of the farming class who early in the season had settled down to the belief that low prices would rule. Buyers are making their appearance in Ohio, and some few sales are reported at 35 cents. In Michigan and Wisconsin small parcels of new wool have been secured by local dealers at 30 to 33 cents, but there is very little stock now obtainable under 34 to 35c.

Telegraphic advices from San Francisco state that choice northern shrinking 65 per cent. has been taken for eastern account at 31 to 32 cents, and that the market is yet hardening. But few doubts are heard expressed of the stability of present prices, but there are some who do not hesitate to predict a fall as soon as the clip has been marketed and its immensity is fully considered.
The sales in this market have ranged as follows.
Colorado 17 to 21c, new spring Texas 18 to 25c, old do 18 to 24c, fall western do 19 to 21c, South Carolina 29c, XX Ohio 39 to 40c.

St. Louis.

We quote: new clip—
Tub washed, choice 38 to 39c, dingy and low 28 to 32c; unwashed—choice clean medium 24c to 25c; fair do 23 to 24c, low and coarse 18 to 22c, light fine 18 to 20c, heavy do 14 to 17c, black, cotton, burry and lots containing dung lots, range from 3 to 10c per lb less than fleeces in good condition; Southern burry 10 to 13c; for each wool sack, 3c tare is deducted, and 25 cents allowed.

Kansas City.

We quote:
Fine heavy, unwashed, 10 to 16c; light fine, 16 to 18c medium fine, 18 to 20c; tub washed, 38 to 40c; Colorado and New Mexican, 12 to 17c; black, burry or cottoned, 3 to 10c less; Missouri 18 to 20c; Kansas, 16 to 17c.

Markets by Telegraph, June 20.

New York Money Market.

MONEY—Closed at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—3 to 4 1/2 per cent.
STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills, 60 days,

\$4 8 3/4; sight, \$4 8 1/2.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881.....109 3/4
New 5's.....109 3/4
New 4 1/2's registered.....114 3/4
Coupons.....117 3/4
New 4's registered.....118 3/4
Coupons.....117 3/4

SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES—95, 130.
MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 15.
ST. JOE—\$1 11.
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 28 1/2.
UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 21.
LAND GRANTS—\$1 18.
SINKING FUNDS—\$1 30.
BAR SILVER—\$1 11.
GOVERNMENTS—Quiet and fairly steady.
RAILROAD BONDS—Irrregular on a moderate volume of business.
STATE SECURITIES—Fairly active.

STOCKS—The stock market opened 1/4 to 1 per cent. higher for the general list, which subsequently advanced 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. but later reacted 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. During the afternoon speculation became quite strong, and after the second board prices showed an advance ranging from 1/4 to 3 per cent. In the closing sales a slightly weaker tone prevailed, and the market closed at a reaction of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.

St. Louis Produce Market.

Flour—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2 red, 1 13/4 to 1 14 1/4 cash; 1 13/4 June; 1 13/4 to 1 14 July; 1 14 1/2 to 1 15 August; 1 12 to 1 14 September; 1 12 1/2 to 1 13 a year; No. 3 do 1 7/8 to 1 9/8 bid; No. 4 do, 1 6/8.
CORN—Higher; 46 to 46 1/2 cash; 46c September; 42 1/2 to 43c year.
OATS—Higher; 36 1/2 cash; 35 1/2 to 35 1/2 July; 27 1/2 to 28c August.
RYE—Dull; 1 00 asked.
BARLEY—No market.
LEAD—Firm; 4 25.
BUTTER—Steady; dairy 12 to 18c.
DRY SALT MEATS—Firm; good demand; 5 65, 8 40 to 8 60; large sales of winter clear ribs for smoking at private terms.
EGGS—Steady; 12 to 12 1/2c.
BACON—Firm; 6 12 1/2 to 9 25; 9 50.
LARD—Nominal, 10 65.
WHISKY—Steady; 1 00.
PORK—Quiet; jobbing, 16 72.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The *Western Live-Stock Journal* reports: HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 5,500; market steady; Yorkers and Baldwins 5 60 to 5 70; mixed packing, 5 40 to 5 50; choice to fancy 5 85 to 6 10.
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 1,900; market active and firm for all grades; supply of shipping cattle inadequate; butchers steers scarce and wanted; Texans active; exporters 5 75 to 6 00; heavy shipping steers, 5 40 to 5 50; light do, 4 75 to 5 00; butchers steers, 4 70 to 5 00; feeding steers, 4 75 5 10; stockers, 3 25 to 4 25; native cows and heifers, 3 25 to 4 25; grass Texans 3 25 to 4 10.
SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, none; good local demand; fair to choice, 3 25 to 5 65.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The *Commercial Indicator* reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 315; shipments, 297; market weak but not quotably lower; native steers averaging 1 00 to 1 37 1/2 pounds sold at 4 75 to 5 42; cows 2 50 to 3 50; grass Texans steers 2 60 to 3 65; Colorado stockers 3 50.
HOGS—Receipts, 3,150; shipments, 858; market weaker and 10 to 15c lower; sales averaged 5 35 to 6 25; bulk at 5 45 to 5 55.
SHEEP—Receipts, —; shipments, —; market quiet and unchanged.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The *Commercial Indicator* reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 12,823 bushels; shipments, 3,023 bushels; in store, 71,654 bushels; market firmer and 2 cents higher than Saturday; No. 1 1 1/4 asked; No. 2, 88 1/2 bid; 90c asked; No. 3, 96 to 96 1/2c.
CORN—Receipts, 2,184 bushels; shipments, 4,595 bushels; in store, 67,163 bushels; market steady; No. 2 mixed 38 1/2 to 39c; No. 2 white mixed, 41 to 42 1/2c.
OATS—No. 2, 33c bid.
EGGS—Market weak at 11c per dozen.
BUTTER—Fairly active at unchanged prices.

Chicago Produce Market.

Flour—Quiet and firm.
WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; rather excited, unsettled and irregular; No. 2 red 1 06 to 1 11; No. 2, 1 11 1/2 cash and June; 1 12 1/2 to 1 13 1/2 July; 1 14 1/2 to 1 15 August; 1 12 1/2 September.
CORN—Moderately active and higher; 44 1/2c July; 45 1/2 to 45 3/4c August; 46 1/2c September.
OATS—Strong and higher; 38 1/2c cash and June, 37 1/2 July; 28 1/2 to 38 1/2c August; 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c September.
RICE—Steady and unchanged; 1 01.
BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 1 10 to 1 12.
PORK—Moderately active and higher; 16 25 to 16 30 cash; 16 35 July; 16 50 August.
LARD—Demand active and holders firm; 10 70 to 10 72 1/2 cash; 10 77 1/2 to 10 80 July; 10 80 to 10 82 1/2 August; 10 70 to 10 72 1/2 September.
BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 5 65; short ribs 8 40; short clear, 8 70.
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; 1 08.

New York Live Stock Market.

The *Drovers' Journal Bureau* reports: BEEVES—Receipts, 4,500; dull and lower for grades choice cattle scarce and firm; extremes, 8 65 to 12 25; general sales, 9 25 to 11 25.
SHEEP—Receipts, 4,500; market closed weaker; sheep, 3 75 to 5 25; unshorn; 5 00 to 6 00; unshorn yearling 5 50 to 6 60; clipped, 6 70 to 7 75.
SWINE—Receipts, 11,000; quiet, 9 40.

New York Produce Market.

Flour—Steady; superfine western and state, 3 90 to 4 55; common to good, 4 70 to 5 00; good to choice, 5 00 to 6 75; St. Louis, 4 75 to 6 75.
WHEAT—Heavy; 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lower; No. 3 red, 1 23 1/2 No. 2 do, 1 26 1/2 to 1 27 1/2.
CORN—A moderate trade; No. 3, 57 1/2 to 57 3/4; steamer, 58 to 60c; No. 2, 63 to 61c.
PROVISIONS—Steady.
FLOUR—Dull; old, 16 25 to 17 00; new, 17 75 to 18 00.
BEEF—Active and firm.
TUT MBATS—Dull and lower; long clear middles, 9 00; short clear middles, 9 37 1/2.
LARD—Lower; fairly active; prime steam, 11 55 to 11 65.
Butter—Quiet 11 to 15c.
CHEESE—Unsettled; 10 to 16 1/2c.
OATS—Heavy, mixed western, 44 to 45 1/2c; white 45 to 46c.
COFFEE—Quiet and steady; Rio cargo, quoted at 10 1/2 to 13c; job lots, 10 1/2c.
RICE—Fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana, 5 to 7 1/2c.
EGGS—Quiet; 18c.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]
BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.
FLOUR—No bid to 11c.
WHEAT—Winter wheat, 9s to 9s 9d; spring wheat 8s 6d to 9s 2d.
CORN—Old, 5s 6 1/2d; new, 5s 4d.
OATS—No bid.
PORK—No bid.
BEEF—No bid.
LARD—Long clear middles, 4s; short clear, 4s 1/2.
BACON—Cwt, 58s.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The *Drovers' Journal* reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 34,000; shipments, 4,100; market moderately active and 5 to 10c lower on good quality; mixed packing 5 60 to 6 00; light, 5 60 to 5 65; choice heavy packing and shipping, 5 85 to 6 25.
CATTLE—Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 1,700; best, steady; yearling, weaker; exports 6 00 to 6 25; good to choice shipping, 6 25 to 6 50; fair to good, 5 50 to 5 75; butchers fairly active and steady; common to choice,

2 50 to 4 25; through grass Texans, 3 40 to 4 60; stockers and feeders 3, 8 60 to 5 10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 900; market weak; no extra here, poor to good shearings, 3 50 to 4 00 extra, 4 10 to 4 20; prices fully 1/4 to 1/2 lower than last week.

Denver Market.

Flour, Grain and Hay.
HAY—Upland, \$23 to 25; second bottom, \$21 to 22; bottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$19 to 20 00.
Flour—Colorado, \$3 60 to 3 75; Kansas, \$3 25 to 3 35.
Graham, \$3 00 to 3 15.
MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60.
WHEAT—new \$2 40 cwt.
CORN—1 18 to 1 22 cwt.
OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 15; state, \$1 80 to 2 00 cwt.

BARLEY—2 00 to 2 35 cwt.
PRODUCE, POULTRY, VEGETABLES:
EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 40c firm; state, 35c.
BUTTER—Ranch, \$b, 30 to 35c; creamery, 36 to 37c; cooking, 10 to 20c.
ONIONS—1 to 4c per lb.
CUCUMBERS—per doz., old, \$4 40 to —; young, 12 1/2c per lb.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 10 to 15
CHEESE—Per lb 10
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 12
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 1.00
" " Medium 1.75
" " Common 1.50
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu 1.25
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu 1.00
S. POTATOES 1.00
TURNIPS60
APPLES 75 to 1.00

Butchers' Retail.

Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 233 Kansas Ave.
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb 12 1/2
" Round " " 10
" Roast " " 10
" Fore Quarter Dressed, " " 7
" Hind " " " 7
By the carcass " " 7
MUTTON—Chops per lb 12 1/2
Roast " " 16 to 12 1/2
PORK 10
VEAL 12 1/2 to 15

Poultry and Game.

Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 245 and 90 Kansas Avenue.
CHICKENS—Live, per doz. 1.50 to 3.00

Hides and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 185 Kansas Ave.
HIDES—Green06
No. 204
Dry10
Green calf04
Bull and stag04
Dry flint prime12
Dry flaked prime10
Dry damaged08
TALLOW06
SHEEP SKINS 25 to 30

Grain.

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

WHEAT—Per bu, No. 295
" Fall No. 280
" Fall No. 175
CORN—White40
" Yellow40
OATS—Per bu, new38
R Y E—Per bu50
BARLEY—Per bu50

New Advertisements.

Why We Laugh.

A New Enterprise.

"Mr. Diffenderfer," said a serious looking man with long hair, calling at the former well known citizen's mansion, on Van Ness avenue, the other day, "I wish to see you on a confidential matter of the greatest importance. We are alone, I believe?"

"We are, I believe," said Mr. D—, much mystified by the movement of the caller, who looked cautiously into the bookcase and behind the piano, and concluded by dropping the cat outside the door.

"In the first place, then," said the long-haired man, taking a seat and producing a square leather box from his coat tail pocket, "allow me to ask if I am correctly informed that your mother-in-law is residing with you."

"Such is the case," responded Mr. Diffenderfer.

"Very well said the stranger, unstrapping the box, "I now desire to call your confidential attention—confidential mind you—to a little invention just got out by our company, the A. I. Company, of Hartford, Connecticut," and he displayed an object that resembled a gigantic glass marble.

"What's that?" asked Diffenderfer. "Some new kind of a liver pill?"

"A pill? That's the genuine Russian glass bomb," asserted the agent.

"Great heavens! Take it away! What do you—, Look out, there! Police!" and Mr. Diffenderfer turned a handspring over the back of the sofa.

"Don't be alarmed, my dear sir," blandly explained the stranger. "It isn't loaded. It's only a sample. You see the nitro-glycerine is not added until the fourth day."

"What's the blazes do you mean?"

"Allow me to explain. You see, our company—the Accident Insuring—notice the ing, please—Company of Hartford—no connection with Mark Twain's Insurance concern—manufactures these articles of the very best materials, under the supervision of a competent Nihilist, and furnishes them on a strictly honorable and confidential basis to families, where—ahem—where they are most needed, as curiosities."

"Curiosities?"

"Exactly. The system is this: Some assumed friend in Russia sends you by express a supposed unfinished glass bomb as a curiosity. You exhibit it around, let it drop on the floor, give it to the baby to play with, etc. On the fourth day you take the entire family to a picnic, with the exception of your mother-in-law, rich grandfather, or whoever it is that is—well, suppose we say—superfluous in the domestic circle. Before leaving, you slip the prepared cartridge into this aperture. When you return the dream of your life is accomplished. It's a little rough on the mirrors and things, but what's that, after all?"

And receiving from Mr. Diffenderfer an assurance that he would think over the matter carefully, the agent warmly shook that estimable gentleman's hand, winked in an eloquent and significant manner, pocketed his box, peeped cautiously into the hall, and walked out.

A Pennsylvania seven year old was reproved lately for playing out doors with boys; she was too big for that now. But with all imaginable innocence she replied: "Why, gramma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

An Irish porter, closing a shop one evening, took off his coat while putting up the shutters. When asked why he went out in his shirt-sleeves in the rain, "Sure" said he, "don't I want a dry coat to go home in?"

Tight lacing caused the liver of an Indiana woman to grow fast to the epigastrium, causing her death. Ladies cannot be too careful in guarding against such a calamity as this. When tight lacing must be indulged in the epigastrium should be removed.

A Kentucky colored clergyman is reported on his way to Chicago in search of his wife and the deacon who has eloped with her. He carries a bible in one pocket, and says he hopes it will prevent him from using the pistol which is in another; but he isn't sure.

A parrot hidden in a car behind a box containing a coffin in a Central Railroad car, the other day, greatly frightened a baggage man when it cried: "Let me out it's hot." It was sometime before he could be convinced that the dead man had not come to life.

At a Cincinnati wedding lately the organist entertained the audience awaiting the bridal pair by a series of voluntaries, the last of which unluckily was, "Trust her not, she is fooling thee," at which he was hard at work as the bridal procession walked up the aisle.

A youth who attended a Scotch revival meeting for the fun of the thing ironically inquired of the minister "whether he could work a miracle or not." The young man's curiosity was fully satisfied by the minister kicking him out of the church, with the malediction, "We cannot work miracles, but we can cast out devils."

Dr. Busby, whose figure was beneath the common size, was one day accosted in a public coffee-room by an Irish baronet of colossal stature, with—"May I pass to my seat, O Giant?" when the doctor, politely making way, replied—"Pass O Pigmy." "Oh sir," said the baronet, my expression alluded to the size of your intellect." "And my expression, sir," said the doctor, "to the size of yours."

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

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

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

Advertisements.

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; \$2 per acre, 14 bushels, \$4. Baked and delivered at Railroad depot. Directions for planting. J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

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

Notice to Farmers,

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



The Best Only. BULBS, PLANTS and select FLOWER SEEDS. Nearly 100 new varieties, never before offered at retail. Send for our Catalogue. 50 acres of flowers. 84 HALLS, SON & THORPE, QUEENS, N. Y.



100 Illustrations on Steel and Wood by Doss and other celebrated artists. It sells faster than any other edition. Send for Circular at once. Do not delay. Secure Territory Now.

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



ROSES And other RARE PLANTS we mail for \$1. Our Greenhouses (covering 3 acres in glass) are the largest in America. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St., New York.

THE CHAMPION HAY RAKE!



Patented Dec. 7th, 1880. This rake gathers the hay perfectly clean from the swath; is 13 feet wide, and has teeth 3 feet long; will gather from 500 to 700 pounds of hay on one load. The Rake is guided by the feet of the driver by turning the wheels to the right or left. When the Rake is loaded it is then pushed to the stack and buckled from under the hay, which is left in nice shape to be pitched. With this Rake one man and team can rake and haul to the stack from 10 to 15 acres per day, thus saving time, mowing, shocking, etc. For further particulars address S. B. GILLILAND, Proprietor and Manufacturer, Monroe City, Mo.

\$1000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that the HARRIS' PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. F. HARRIS, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa., and sent generally without his signature. Sold by druggists, or mailed for \$1.00.

WANTED AGENTS FOR GOLDEN 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 free for 6 months. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 180 E. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH

BRONCHITIS & CONSUMPTION CURED BY INHALENE. CARBOLATED OIL OF TAR

And Balsam, taken direct to the disease. The most reliable treatment known to the world. Treatment sent on trial, to be returned if not satisfactory. Send for Circulars. Address HOME MEDICINE CO., S. W. cor. 10th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

We Have Known persons to doctor for years for Consumption, all to no effect. Though they had a cough, felt pains in the Lungs, were depressed, weak and many other symptoms tending to that disease, yet there was no structural unsoundness of the Lungs, all these symptoms being caused by the Liver being sluggish, and the Stomach weak. In all such cases the diseased conditions yield readily to Simmons' Liver Regulator, and the patient is invariably brought back to health.

"I have been down ten years with Liver Disease. I have had a severe pain in my left side for three years with dry cough, this last fall the cough became severe, and I coughed up half a gallon a day. The best doctors in Atlanta and my settlement said it was the last stage of consumption. I was weakened down so by New Years day that I had to take my bed. I sent and got your medicine, (Simmons' Liver Regulator), and have taken it regularly. My cough is nearly gone; I am able to sit up half the day."

"G. M. DODD, N. P., East Point, Ga."

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with 2 prepared only by J. H. Zeller & Co.

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

PURE SUGAR.

By a recent invention, starch or corn sugar (more generally known as glucose), heretofore quite extensively used by confectioners, brewers, etc., has been made sufficiently dry and white so that it can be powdered and mixed with yellow sugars. It raises the standard of color largely, but not being so sweet reduces the saccharine strength, making it necessary to use more of the article to attain the usual degree of sweetness. Large quantities of this mixture are now being made and sold under various brands, but all of them, so far as we are aware, bear the words "New Process" in addition to other brands.

As refiners of cane sugar, we are, in view of these facts, liable to be placed in a false position before the public, as the results of analysis of sugar bought indiscriminately, will seem to confirm the false and malicious statements of interested persons, who alleged it was the common practice of the leading refiners to mix glucose with their sugars. While not intimating that a mixture of glucose and cane sugar is injurious to health, we do maintain that it defrauds the innocent consumer of just so much sweetening power. In order, therefore, that the public can get sugar pure and in the condition it leaves our refineries, we now put it up in barrels and half barrels.

Inside each package will be found a guarantee of the purity of the contents as follows: We hereby inform the public that our refined sugars consist solely of the product of raw sugars refined. Neither Glucose, Muriatic Acid, nor any other foreign substance whatever is, or ever has been, mixed with them. Our Sugars and Syrups are absolutely unadulterated.

Affidavit to the above effect in New York papers of November 18th, 1878.

Consumers should order from their grocer, sugar in our original packages, either half or whole barrels.

Consider well the above when purchasing sugar for preserving purposes.

HAVEMEYERS & ELDER, DECASTRO & DONNER REFINING CO. 117 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

The Seed House

Kansas City, Mo. Valley,

and the NEW WEST.

'Sweet Potato Plants,



Jersey Yellow, the best variety now grown, 1 to 500, \$1.75 per 1000; 5000 and over, \$1.50 per 1000. Yellow Nansamond, Southern Queen (or Panama), 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, 150 per Bu; \$5.00 per bushel. Early Amber Cane Seed, 100 per Bu, \$3.00 per bushel.

We are the only parties who handle the celebrated

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COOK EVAPORATORS

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

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

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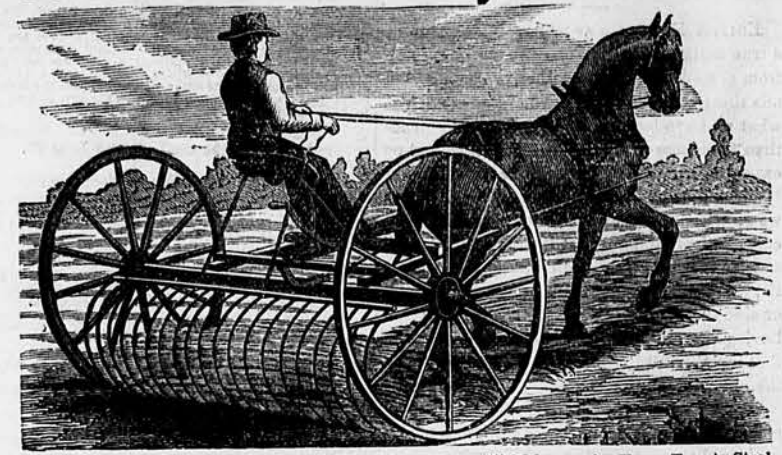
For Stacking Out in Fields or Mowing Away in Barns. Hundreds are now in use.

Save labor and money. Are simple, durable and cost but little. No trouble in getting over high beams or to the end of deep bays. Send for circular and designs for tracking barns to U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, N. Y.

THIS IS THE VICTOR Double Reel Clover Machine that beats the Ashland Clover Mowers in a scientific test at the Toledo, O., Fair, Sept. 15th and 16th, 1880. In the presence of 50,000 Farmers and Threshers of the West.

Committee's Report called for. 874 Victors sold last year. HAGERSTOWN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MFG. CO. Hagerstown, Md.

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 DRIVER'S 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, MANIAR & CO., General Agents Kansas City, Mo.



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; trot in 2:38; 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.



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

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, 386 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in

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FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 48 Chatham st., N. Y.

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