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The Tame Grasses in Kansas.-When, Where and How to Sow Them, with Some Suggestions as to Their Management.

BY PROF. E. M. SHELTON, OF THE STATE AGRI-CULTURAL COLLEGE.

(Concluded.)

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE, (Medicago sativa), has been cultivated as a forage crop from the earliest period of history. It was well known to the ancient Romans; and, time out of mind, it has been a fodder plant with the inhabitants of central and southern Europe. The early settlers of the South American states-notably Chili-carried the seeds of this new plant to their new homes, where it has grown with success ever since. From Chili, its cultivation has rapidly extended over our western coast, from whence most of it our knowledge has been de rived. The effect of the dry climates of South America and California upon the habit of the plant, has been quite remakable. Alfalfa is more hardy, takes a more luxuriant growth, and endures drouth much hetter than its near relative, lucerne. For this reason, it is clearly to the interest of every grower of alfalfa to use only seed of California origin.

In regard to the value of alfalfa for Kansas

we have no hesitation in saying that, all things considered, it is our most valuable clover, es pecially for the western and southwestern sections of the state. Nevertheless, a large pro portion of those who undertake to grow alfalfa will fail in the first attempt. Let us emphasize two or three of the matters about which most of these failures cluster. Alfalfa must have old, rich, and well-drained land to begin with; and the freer this is from weeds, the better. Prepare the ground thoroughly, by plowing and harrowing. Sow not less than twenty pounds of seed per acre, and sow this about the middle of April: harrow in lightly, following with the roller, if possible. Do not be discouraged if the plants make a feeble growth during the first season, as they always do. Do not pasture or mow during this first and critical season. The mower should occasionally be run fa and cut off the tops of the weeds. After this first season, alfalfa will take care of itself and all the weeds within its reach. Alfalfa is perennial, perhaps eternal: at all events it will outlive the "oldest inhabitant," if it gets good treatment. The dangers which threaten it most are the common mole, which frequently burrows among its roots doing great damage, late fall. This neat stock, and the best "hog pastures." It cuts the most hay: we have cut three and even jure the plants. four large crops from the same ground in one

ORCHARD-GRASS (Dactylis glomerata) has proved one of the very best and safest of all the pasture grasses that we have tried. It is but an indfferent hay plant, yielding a light crop of woody, fibrous fodder. Upon very rich land, large crops of hay are claimed to have been secured; but this result we have never obtained, and the hay has proved with us scarcely equal to that cut from the prairie. But, in grazing, its valuable qualities soon become apparent to the farmer. We feel confident that it' will yield fully twice the feed that can be obtained from the same area of blue-grass or timothy; and, in nutritive qualities, it is certainly great' superior to blue grass. Orchard grass is one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring, and the last to succumb to the frost in the fall, it will furnish good pasture far into winter. It is consumed with great relish by stock of all kinds, especially if the grass has been cropped short. It seems to do equally as well upon heavy clay and sandy soils; and any rich and well drained soil seems suited to it It germinates about as easily as oatr; and, with good seed, no difficulty is experienced in getting a "stand" that will endure moderate cropping the first fall after seeding. As might be inferred from its common name, it does best when moderately shaded, and is admirably suited to orchard culture: yet there are few that will so well endure the prolonged sunshine of our dry seasons. For these reasons, we feel safe in recommending this grass to the farmers of central Kansas, for the purposes of

the pasture. It should, however, be remembered that orchard grass will not make a sod, as blue grass does. It always grows in bunches or tussocks; and, to counteract this tendency seed should be sown with a liberal hand. Not less than 1½ bushels of seed should be sown per acre; and two bushels would perhaps be better. We have usually sown a liberal sprinkling of Kentucky blue grass seed with orchard grass; but almost invariably, it has been smothered by the orchard grass. We have found that red clover does excellently with this grass, and aids in furnishing that variety of food so agreeable to the taste of animals.

Orchard grass will endure late seeding better, perhaps, than any other sort; but this operation ought not to be delayed much beyond the middle of April.

PERENNIAL RYE-GRASS, OR ENGLISH BLUE-GRASS (Lolium perenne).

In the eastern and southeastern part of the state, this old English favorite has given great satisfaction; and its cultivation in these parts is rapidly extending. In some respects, this sort is superior to orchard grass, as it seems equally adapted for pasturing and mowing. Upon rich soil, it endures close cropping wonderfully: we doubt if it is surpassed in this regard by any other grass. Moreover the seed grains are; and a stand is obtained about as equally as with oats. We are inclined to the opinion that this sort is especially valuable for our rich bottom lands, over a large part of the central and eastern portions of the state. But it is worth while to remember that perennial rye-grass yields a woody and innutritious feed; and it is peculiarly liable to ergot, a fact which our graziers will appreciate. I have frequently noticed this parasite in great abundance upon the rye grass grown upon the College farm. Sow not less than two bushels per acre, upon land that has been well and thoroughly prepared.

The old fashiohad Eastern favorite, and without doubt the most generally valuable of all clovers and grasses,

RED CLOVER (Trifelium pratense), needs no particular mention here. In 1874 and '75, two exceptionally dry seasons, it failed almost entirely here, giving neither pasture or hay. But, during the favorable seasons which have since prevailed; it has flourished abundantly; and has yielded more-both of hay and pasture-than is generally obtained in the east. We have in one season cut two excellent crops over the ground, high enough to miss the alfair of hay and a crop of seed from the same ground. Red clover in this state has one peculisrity worth mentioning. When land is once seeded, it never "runs out," as is the case in the eastern states, but thickens and spreads continually by self seeding. Red clover is worth a trial anywhere in the state, and we are confident will ultimately take a prominent place in the agriculture of the eastern and central and the very severe cropping of cattle and portions; but, in very dry seasons, it lacks the staying" qualities so remarkable in alfalfa last difficulty can and should be guarded However, while drouth generally reduces the there are to be two sugar factories, one at Steragainst. Alfalfa makes the most pasturage for yield of clover, as of all other crops, it will ling and one at Larned, each 30 miles from rarely, upon strong clay soil, permanently in-

KENTUCKY BLUE-GRASS (Poa pratense)

can be grown almost anywhere in the now settled portions of the state. We have never failed to secure a good stand, and ultimately a good sod-even during such very dry season as 1875,—when good seed was sown upon well prepared land and at the proper season, which s early in the spring. However, our experience with the grass,-a very extended one by the way,-has convinced us that, for all useful purposes except lawns, in central and western this is one of the most worthless of the tame grasses. It starts early in the season, and for a short time yields a small amount of quite inferior feed; but in May it rivens its seed the grass becomes brown, dry and fibrous, and in this dormant condition it remains until fall, and often until the following spring. We have invariably found, too, that, in a field containing other sorts, cattle will not touch blue grass until all these others are consumed, and starvation compels them to resort to the despised blue grass. Moreover, the dry weather of last season, while it nearly destroyed the blue grass of one of our fields, did no damage to orchard grass and clover growing in the same field. On the other hand, in the eastern portions of the driver. state, particularly in the counties bordering the Missouri River, we know from personal observation that blue grass thrives abundantly, and is a very profitable grass.

We can easily see that this possesses great value for a region like Illinois and Kentucky, where winter rains abound, enabling it to make a slow and continuous growth; but the Kansas winter is generally our dryest season, and for

sort has any place in our agriculture. To obtain a good stand quickly, blue grass seed should be sown in the early spring; and, in action of t amount, not less than three bushels per acre of But as that ground.

In regard to the old standard eastern sort, TIMOTHY,

we have little to say, believing that, over a west of this point; still, it suffers more from drouth than any other sort that we have tried,

MANY OTHER SORTS

of grasses might appropriately be referred to in a discussion of this character, had we the space at our command. But, in actual fact, the practical farmer, generally, will not cultivate more than two or, at the outside, three species of grasses, and very often a single one will answer his purpose. For these reasons we have given our observation and experience with a few sorts having, in our judgment, the greatest promise for the newer portions of Kansas. But, even of the sorts mentioned, with the sin-gle exception of alfalfa, it must be said that,

TIMES OF SEVERE DROUTH,

they will fail to yield any crop worth the name. Most of these cannot be ser busly injured by any ordinary dry season; and, on the return of rain, they will start with undiminished vigor.

It is worth remembering, bo, in conclusion, that our much despised prairie grasses possess many valuable qualities, which entitle them to the grateful recognition of he husbandman. No known species of grass is better able to withstand the effects of drouth; and we suggest that any one possessing a good field of prairie grass, ought to take all pains to secure it against injury, both for its intrinsic value and as a precaution against a possibly dry season.

Karm Zetters.

STAFFORD, Stafford Co.: 200 miles SW from Topeka, March 24.—Spring has at last made its appearance to the great joy of every one after a long and extremely cold winter. Farmers are all busy; planting trees, plowing, and making preparations to put in a large crop this spring. Early drilled wheat is looking well and will make a good crop. That put in late and sown broadcast is winter killed to a considerable extent. As the ground is in excellent condition for early planting, there will be more spring wheat sown than usual. It has not been a successful crop in this county; will be thoroughly tested this season.

There will be a large acreage of corn, rice rn, and sugar cane planted this season this place, there will be ready sale for sorghum which will be a great advantage to the farmers as cane is a surer crop, and I think would be equally as profitable as wheat.

Considerable attention is given to stock raising. Stock of all kinds that were well sheltered are in good condition; were fed principally on corn fodder and millet, as there was but little grain raised in this county last year, owing to the drouth and web worm.

Those who left the county last fall to seek employment have returned. All are working with renewed vigor, and will, in all probability, reap a rich harvest the coming season.

MRS. C. M. JOHNSON.

CENTRALIA. Nemaha Co.. 75 miles NW from Topeka; March 26.-Our stock has come through the winter in much better condition than one would naturally suppose, owing to the extremely severe weather. Hay is fed up close and double the quantity of corn generally fed. Hogs are in good thriving condition, but they have been sold off very close. Horses are in good working order and now is the time to give them the best of care, and see that collars and harness fit them as neatly and easily as a well fitting and comfortable boot does their

The frost is fast going out and plowing will soon begin for corn. Many of our farmers are preparing to test the listing plan of corn growing for this season. On level or nearly level ground we think the listing plan a good one but do not think it will do on rolling or rough hilly ground, from this objection—that of washing out with our heavy rains. There is no doubt but that properly drilled corn will pro-

this reason we doubt much if this old favorite duce more bullels of good sound corn to the acre then that planted in the usual way.

Our people an issue in our county last fall they have no right to grumble.

JAMESTOWN, Cloud Co.; 125 miles NW from Topeka.-Stock of all kinds look well, considlarge portion of the state, it will not ering the severe winter, but feed is beginning prove generally valuable. We have grown to grow scarce. Our creps were light last sealarge crops, and I have seen many fine stands son; corn averaged 20 bushels, wheat about 8, oats about 10 and very light in weight. Potatoes a very good crop. Prospects are encourand it rarely survives the ravages of the grass- aging for a good crop the coming season.

Wheat is all right with the ground full of water at this time. Hogs have ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.30 and are about about all gone. Fat steer:, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt.; corn 20 cts. per bushel; wheat, 70 to 75c; oats, 20c; potooes, 50 to 60c.

My wife sends her one crust pie recipe to Mr. Moffat: Make a crust as for any other pie, peel and core good cooking apples, cut into six or eight pieces, fill your pan, sweeten, season with nutmeg, and add half a cup of thick cream J. HOUGHTON. and bake in a hot oven.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co.; 75 miles south from Topeka, March 28.—The past winter has done much to convince stock men of the necessity of shelter for their herds and flocks, also to make wells and pends to supply water in abundance without having to drive miles to obtain it. Stock generally is in good condition with food sufficient in the country to last until grass comes, although some will have to purchase from more provident neighbors.

The wheat is looking quite well, much beter than was expected, but late sown, or that sown on late plowing looks very poorly. Peach fruit buds killed, and in some places the trees are injured. Blackberry canes are winter killed.

Corn is worth 35c per bushel; wheat, 80c; oats 30c; German millet, 75c to \$1.00; potatoes, 80c to \$1.00; apples, 75c; hay, \$3.00 per ton; fat hogs, \$4.50 per cwt; good horses, \$100; cows, \$22.00 to \$27.50 per head.

Sheep men in this section are complaining hat we have no dog law. It certainly is a just complaint and one that our law makers should ecognize as such.

Liberty township in this county refused to ote \$20,000 in bonds to aid in the extension of the Missouri Pacific railroad from Leroy southwestward. This is as it should be. Railroads will be built anyhow if the country needs them without taxing our townships to aid them.

W. W. SMITH.

LYNDON, Osage Co., 30 miles south from Topeka, March 28.-Feed is scarce; corn is worth 30 to 40c; wheat, 50 to 60c. A few farmers have already plowed some; and a good many condition. The wheat seems to have stood the winter reasonably well. Millet seed is in good demand and sells readily for \$1.00 per bushel. Farmers in this locality are buying a great many new plews, corn planters, etc., this spring, and seem to be preparing to go to work with a will; they generally buy 12 to 16 inch walking plows; the Skinner, and Moline Co. plows seem to be the favorites. Bonds have been voted for building a bridge across Dragoon creek, four miles north of Lyndon; this has long been needed, and when finished, will be a great accommodation to the public. L. H. D.

INDEPENDENCE, Mont. Co., 130 miles south from Topeka, March 26.—We have just passed through an exciting campaign and election. We have long felt the need of competition in our railroads, and now have the promise of a branch of the M., K. & T. railroad from Parsons to Cherryvale and Independence through the county to Sedan, and thence west. Our county voted \$80,000 in bonds, and takes \$80,-000 in stock in the road. This will complete our railroad system and open a direct communication to St. Louis.

We are waiting very patiently to start the that next week it will do, the little end of some of those snow storms they are having north killed? It would be an inducement for office forces us to change our plans.

I bought one of those Chicago screw pulverizers and it has been standing two weeks with many anxious to see it start. It is a new thing

In some localities feed is getting scarce. Plenty of corn on the bottoms. Hogs are going off at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Sheep are coming through in good condition. Those that were driven in last fall are having

lambs and have lost many. The value of feeding strong has been demonstrated more clearly not entirely satisfied with the lature on railroad matters. Mr. Orett, in Fawn Creek, feeds about two bushthis winter than I have seen in Kansas before. els of corn per day to a flock of about 150. His lambs were coming during the coldest weather and they were strong and hearty, and the mothers gave a good supply of milk from the start.

Mr. Kerr, in Rutland has about 60 sheep and has fed millet and corn, and his sheep are fat. So far he has not lost a lamb.

The question of what crops to raise that the chinch bugs will not eat, may be partially solved by saying that chinch bugs will not eat lambs and wool. I referred last summer to a method employed by my friend Orett to destroy the chinch bugs as they leave the wheat field. It can be made of very great use to us as a people if we can devise some plan by which we may co-operate in one grand effort looking toward an extermination of these pests. From my operations last year, I can give some suggestions, which, if all the farmers in the state will help in, we can do much toward ridding ourselves of these pests, if they come into our wheat fields this season. Just as soon as the reaper starts let there be three furrows, about three feet apart, plowed deep around the field. The chinch bugs will be in just the condition to do the corn the most damage, and they can all be killed in those furrows, for they will leave the field in search of corn or millet-Most of the bugs will be killed in the first two furrows, but the other two are to catch the more energetic ones that get through. Those of the readers of the FARMER who remember the article referred to last year, will recollect that Mr. Orett saved forty acres of corn in this way, but as he did not start until the bugs had been coming in two days he had to work in the edge of the corn field. He killed those that got on the first few rows by scalding them. Strange to say the hot water poured on the stalks of growing corn did not kill the corn. He only poured water as high as the bugs were at work.

I am anxious to see some united effort to destroy this worst of pests. If every one who raises small grain would take this plan he could save his corn and perhaps his neighbors'. If you can emphasize this and ask all the papers to urge it it may be of great value to us.

D. W. KINGSLEY.

KING CITY, McPherson Co., 120 miles outhwest from Topeka, March 23.-Spring is just opening in earnest, and the farmers generally think it is about time it did. No plowing done here as yet, and everyone anxious to commence work. Wheat is just commencing to show itself after the severe cold weaker, and although some is winter-killed still there is a good prospect for a good stand of wheat. There is going to be a large acreage of corn planted n, also a large area

Corn is worth 35c per bushel; wheat, 80c; oats, 50c; hay \$5 to \$7 per ton; butter 10c; eggs, 8c; hogs, \$4.25 per hundred lbs. Stock is doing first rate considering the severe weather the last two months. Some black leg among cattle. Other stock is in good condition. Not many sheep in this county so the dog question don't amount to much to the people in general. My sheep have been troubled but little with the dog, but vigilance is all that saves the flock from destruction. I like Mr. Coburns plan for dogs, that is the surest and best way to settle the question. The doctor has not any sheep so he must have three or four pointers or setters, to hunt game to furnish his table with the wild game that abounds in his section, and I exp they help themselves to an occasional lamb of some farmer's flock. It would be too bad to make the doctor pay a little tax, he could not perhaps stand up under the burden. But the flockmaster might have a law passed so that a constable might kill all the loose dogs and tax it up to the sheep raiser, thereby drive the sheep out of the state and leave the field open for the canines. How long would the sheep interest be one of the important industries of the state? How long could a farmer with 75 plow, but about the time we are concluding or 100 sheep in a well settled township, afford to pay one dollar for every dog the constable seekers to want the position of dog killer. The best plan is for the flock master to do the business himself, and then he will have the satisfaction of least of trying to save his property from the non-taxable canines. Keep the subject up until we have some law for our protection, and not be idle in the meantime but put in all our time in decreasing the worthless curs that infeast the county. GEO. OLIVANT.

The Larm and Stock.

Mr. Wadsworth on Scab in Sheep.

Every country, as far as my knowledge extends, that has engaged largely in wool growing, has had some disease among its flocks of a is no exception to the general rule. All of the year if you run it to nothing but corn. states east of the Missouri river at some time have suffered large losses by the disease known as foot-rot, and many men engaged in woolgrowing in these states were utterly ruined, financially, by its ravages. Nearly every one was more or less affected by it, but as people became more or less familiar with its workings and found remedies for its cure it did not hurt them so much, although always dreaded by wool growers.

Scab is another disease and it is one that extends over a larger extent of territory than any other known to flock-masters. I believe this disease has spread all over the world and caused more trouble and loss to wool growers than any one and perhaps all other disease that sheep are known to be afflicted with. The sheep of Australia were at one time so diseased with scab as to seriously alarm legislators as well as sheep men, and vigorous laws were passed to compel owners to take proper care of their stock, and a heavy penalty attached for failure to do so.

Kansas at the present time is as bad perhaps as any country ever was in this respect, especially the western portion of the state, and unless wool growers generally go to work and cure up their stock many will be ruined. Thousands of dollars have been lost every year I have been in the state from this cause, yet the disease is nelgected. The sheep interest of this state has now become very extensive, and in a very short time I look for Kansas to be the leading state in the Union in this branch of industry. There are several reasons why we may reasonably look for such a result in the near future. Our mild and genial climate, our rich and abundant grasses and almost unlimited pasturage, our freeness from disease of any and all kinds (except scab) all combine to make this the leading state for sheep culture. If this disease were incurable people would have some excuse for its prevalence, but it is not. On the contrary it is easily cured and with concerted action on the part of those having sheep, every particle of seab can, in a very short time, be wiped out of the state, but unless there is a determination on the part of herdsmen to be rid of it, it will always be plenty, as it is very contagious, and in our open country where there are no fences with as in the dairy, A little study of the sheep are liable to become so scattered that characteristics of a good cow will generally they either spread or are inoculated with the enable a person to tell a good cow when he sees disease according to their condition. The legislature of this state ever ready to pass laws to protect its home interest passed a law to prevent any one from driving diseased sheep for nothing. The cow(all other essentials being through the state upon the public highway, thereby preventing the driving through of of food will usually prove to be the best cow to thousands of scabby sheep both from east and

Let us make a determined effort to cure our own sheep and with the help of our new law compel our neighbor to cure his if he is not willing to do it without. Do this and we will rid ourselves of the only real drawback to the sheep interests of the state. I think our new law provides for an inspector of sheep for each organized county, to be appointed by the Governor of the state through the recommendation of the State Wool Growers' Association. Every wool grower should join the association by sending his name with one dollar to J. B. Bartholomew, Topeka, Kas., who is secretary of the association. In this way we can get the most merly made from the original sixty. It is easy competent inspectors and create a general in- to see that in reduced attendance and diminterest in all parts of the state to get rid of this ished cost of feeding, with equal products, his dread disease. Five cents a head with the profits must be largely increased. necessary labor will effect a cure. I have been in Kansas five years and have had more or less to do with scab every year. Some may ask why I do not cure my own sheep. I answer, 1 have repeatedly. But having dealt to some extent in sheep I have got it again. I also get more or less stray sheep in with mine and almost always they have proved to be scabby.

In this section with the business carried on as it has been since I came here we would never be entirely rid of it, for we no sooner cure it than our sheep become again inoculated.

What I want is to clean it all out and keep it out. I will here give you my remedy. Fifty pounds of tobacco, two pounds of arsenic, and three pounds of sulphur for each one hundred sheep, applied as hot as possible without scalding; soaking the sheep well. Apply this twice, about two weeks between the applications. Put your sheep on a new range and in new corrals, and you may call them free of G. W. WADSWORTH. Larned, Kas.

Stalk Cutting vs. Burning.

There appeared in the FARMER about a year ago an article on the above subject, written by a correspondent from (I think) Dickinson county. I waited all the corn planting season for some more able pen to answer the theory advanced, but waited in vain.

I shall not attempt to theorize, but simply

give you my ideas based on experience. The correspondent says, as near as I can re member, "Rake up all the corn stalks, weeds and trash and burn clean, thus destroying mill- they have been kept dry through winter, if and as high as 35 eggs. They are as easily first, but should be examined every week or t ions of weed seed and insects." No doubt we will all agree that to carry on a successful system of agriculture, bugs and weeds must be

ural wealth of productiveness by burning off all refuse matter, is one question. The practicability of such a course is another.

My experience has taught me this: Plow un der everything not wanted to feed, the deeper the better. If you run small plow, it will pay to cut your stalks with a cutter; if you run a three horse plow cutting not necessary. Do serious nature to contend with, and this country this and your land will get get richer every

> I am satisfied that burning is a good thing on land not accessible to plowing. Fence corners, head lands, adjoining pactures and meadows can be burned off with great advantage to the growing crops, thus destroying numerous bugs and weed seed, also the seeds of disease and bad looks.

> Don't brother farmers persist in removing everything of a manurial nature from your land and then expect to realize a heavy profit from your labors. Now to sum up.

> My twenty-five years experience in corn raising in Kansas has satisfied me that the following method will prove satisfactory one year with another:

Plow your land in spring just as early as it is dry enough. Don't plow it when wet if it does make you a little late. Turn under all the stalks, weeds and trash, and the more manure the better to a good depth. Harrow thoroughly until the surface is well pulverized, this also helps to draw and hold moisture. Plant as soon after plowing as possible if the soil is warm enough to germinate the seed; commence cultivating just as soon as possible, and cultivate twice, three times-cultivate it all the time-the more the better, especially if the season is dry. Now this will meet with opposition, but it's the result of my experience all the same. Farms for rent all taken and many renters unsupplied. Wages of farm hands from \$12 to \$16 per month. Early wheat is all right; late, badly killed. That sown on summer fallow looks much the best. Stock in good condition and feed plenty. Hay

worth from \$2.00 to \$3.00 in stack; corn, 25c. D. D. SPICER. Geneva, Allen Co., Kas.

Good Cows or Poor.

In the Country Gentleman this good advice is

It is surprising when we look around the country to see the large number of poor cows that are kept for years and by men from whom better things should be expected. It costs as much, if not more, to keep a poor cow than a good one. In no other branch of farm labor is it so essential to have good material to work her. I have heard men say that they bred cows to get the smallest eaters. But this is a fallacy, as no man can expect to get something right) that will assimilate the greatest amount keep. In the feeding of cows there is a great difference. A healthy cow will consume many Now brother sheep men all over the state! times her weight in food every year, but how to find the one that will do so with the least weight will repay careful attention of those who keep cows. If this point is not strictly attended to it will make a wide difference in the margin of profits.

And in illustration of this assertion we clip the following note of an actual experiment.

A young farmer bought a dairy farm stocked with sixty cows. During two years he has sold, exchanged, and reduced the number of his dairy cows, so that last year he had but thirtyfive. He reports having made as much butter from the thirty-five selected cows as was for-

Trees For Kansas.

In planting for shelter, where immediate results are of prime importance, we will continue to plant the cottonwood, boxelder, soft maple, and willow. While planting these less valuable kinds for shelter, some better kind ought to be planted for timber, and fuel. For this purpose, the walnut, honey locust, osage, red elm, white elm, hackberry, black locust and green ash, are more or less valuable, and are mostly of moderately quick growth. The hardy catalpa is giving promise of great usefulness here, and will probably prove worthy of extended planting. On higher grounds, the ailanthus is worth more than ordinarily supposed.

The cottonwood and willows are easily grown from cuttings, which should be gathered and planted deeply, as soon as the spring is fully opened.

The catalpa, ailanthus, and ash seed will grow the honey locust and coffee bean require soaking in hot water to ensure their germination, as the very thick seed-coats may not otherwise soften the same season they are planted. The nuts, and the seed of most trees in fact, germinate more surely and regularly if kept in moist, cool earth or sand during the winter. This inches of mellow soil or other mulch. They laying, Mr. Chase complains of their rarely planted where they are to grow. Some seeds My experience is decidedly contrary. My Lt. board, and they will soon carry it around of this class are said to start fairly well, even if Brahmas rarely want to sit before laying 20 the brood nest. They will breed very slow

certainty of their being in good germinating any. But lay most of their eggs in the spring

Practically, it pays to give the ground set apart for tree-planting thorough preparation. the highest prices. There is a vast difference One or two years of cultivation is the least that In the different strains of Lt. Brahmas; being will accomplish this. In planting, a more an old breed they like the Wilson Albany erect and vigorous growth is assured by planting close. The trees, for the first few years, require the mutual protection afforded by close planting; and cultivation may soon be dispensed with. While it is advised to plant close, it by no means follows that the trees are allowed to remain as close as planted. By close planting is here meant, in rows three or four feet apart, the trees standing one to two feet in the rows. While a great advantage to the young trees, such planting calls for attention to the thinning out of the plantation as fast as required by the growth of the trees. Let the young trees have thorough and clean cultivation until they begin to shade the ground, so that weeds will not grow to their injury. Aside from necessary thinning, they will need little attention to pruning, as the close growth will soon shade out the lower branches and encourage the up- are not such fowls more valuable for the ward growth of the leading shoots .- Prof. E. mer than the "Dung Hill" that will not we A. Popenoe, in Industrialist.

Willow Cuttings for Homesteaders.

Some of the western homesteaders came back to Lcavenworth to winter, and knowing the value of the gray willow to the treeless plains of western Kansas for hedge and for wood, l am sending a great many willow cuttings back by them to be planted in the west, and I would gladly send a large bundle of cuttings to any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER for the actual cost of cutting and shipping. I don't know which is the cheapest-mail or express. I believe postage on cuttings is 16 cents per pound and I think a pound will make about 200 cuttings, so for seven green stamps I will cut, pack and mail a pound package of the cuttings to any of the readers of the FARMER, at the proper season.

Four years ago I put in a row of gray willow cuttings about ten inches apart, the row about ten rods long. A year ago the hedge would turn stock. It is now from twenty to eighty feet high and will make considerable wood.

If the ground is very dry where the trees are wanted to grow the best plan is to stick them into a piece of ground that is damp or will keep moist, and nearly every cutting will grow and root, and the next spring they may be planted where needed; though if the ground is well prepared the cuttings may be put right in the hedge row and well packed, leaving about an inch above the surface, and if the season is favorable they will give satisfaction. They should be well mulched. They make an excellent hedge and can be cut four or five feet above the ground for wood every third year.

A. G. CHANDLEE. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Professor Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, makes the alarming statement that there are in Europe "mills which make a regular business of grinding quartz rocks; this is sifted to the proper size, dyed yellow, and sold to mix with clover seeds which are sold by weight." This points the moral of what is said in another place about the difficulty of obtaining good grass seeds.

Boultry,

The Fowl for the Farmer.

Situated as we the people of Kansas, are with Colorado, the banner mining state, with New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, we have a market for our poultry, eggs, fruits, etc., etc., which can never fail or be supplied and which will be our best markets in future years. By what method can the farmers of Kansas increase th industry of poultry raising? How can we the past severe winter, and many who have leading make this a profitable source of revenue? I heavily will no doubt have their losses mu will answer: Find the fowl best suited or increased before the coming of fruit bloo adapted to the farm and market. Give poul- Unless the weather should be unusually fav try the same attention that we do the horse, able, spring dwindling will finish many co cow and pig, read the poultry journals and the nies already badly depleted. We should Kansas FARMER. I find through a large cor- very careful to do verything possible for t respondence that there is a decided interest welfare of those we have left. Now that th manifested in improving the business by get- have had a good cleansing flight, every hi ting thorough bred fowls, and introducing the should be examined to learn their condition improved breeds among our thrifty farmers. A see that they have sufficient stores and whe move in the right direction: the first and most important move is to find the breed best suited should be placed on only so many combs and adapted for the farm. There has been they can well cover. Right here we wish quite a controversy through the columns of the add, that no hive is complete without a divisi FYRMER regarding the best fowl for farm and board. The brood chamber must be co market, and among the breed mentioned are tracted for judicious management. Especia Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, B. Spanish and "Dung so, when colonies are weak. It can be done Hill." Mr. Marsh has presented the merits allowing the cloth over the frames to ha of the Lt. Brahmas to the readers of the FAR- down over the side of the frames. Later in t MER in a very forcible manner. Mr. Chase defends the "Dung Hill." Mr. Waltmire board. Should any colonies prove queenle if kept dry until planting time. The seed of thinks the Lt. Brahma and B. Spanish are the unite them with other colonies. Avoid all t

most profitable. There can be no question but that each breed has its peculiar merits. After trying a warm as possible, and close up all entrances great many standard breeds I have settled on that only one or two bees can pass at a tir the Lt. Brahmas and P. Rocks as being the In reducing the number of frames, leave the ly, and not year by year rob our land of its nat- be purchased now of responsible dealers, with Brown Leghorn is probably the best layer of ter of the brood nest.

and summer, while the Lt. Brahma lay many eggs in the winter when the product brings strawberry are badly mixed. Many persons are sadly disappointed in buying Lt. Brahmas in not getting the pure bred birds; and here let me say, always order from a reliable breeder and one who keeps his stock up to thestandard of excellence. The pure bred birds are invariably the best layers and with me rarely want to sit until laying from 20 to 35 eggs. The hens are the best of mothers; their chicks are splendid for late market.

Now, as to the weight of these fowls Mr. Chase speaks of weighing three Buff Cochin hens, and gives the weight as 311 lbs. I have just received from Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass., four Lt. Brahma chicks, one Cockerel and three pullets, the combined weigh 431 pounds. The weight of four of my D of York Brahmas is 421 pounds (chicks). W four pounds? I say decidedly so. If you w a superior fowl, and one that will give profit and pleasure, try the Lt. Brahma or Rock, and my word for it, they will give perfect satisfaction. SANFORD L. IVE Mound City, Kas.

Apiaru.

"Come; Let us Reason Together."

A despondent bee-keeper writes: "I about ready to abandon the pursuit of bee ture for something that will pay bette But what is there that is always prospered independent of times and seasons?

Fruit fails once in a while,-does the fi culturist cut down his trees and burn the and then search for something that pays be than raising peaches, apples or plums? Cr of grain often fail in large districts, as the sult of atmospheric influence, insect depre tion or unpropitious weateer. Will farm then cease to plow and sow, and go in search something that will pay better?

The present severe winter has been very structive on all kinds of live stock. Thousa of cattle have already died on the prairies a western lands,-will the breeder give up, a seek some other business that will not be so structive and that will pay better?

Storms on lake and ocean cause the waters yawn and swallow many a valuable vessel a cargo,-does the mariner become disgusted a look for some business that has no drawback

The manufacturer, the banker and the m chant often have to grapple with financial of tress and commercial panics, -do they forsa the counter, desk and factory, and look for so business thas is without loss and trouble?

Prof. Riley predicts another visitation of 13 and 17 year locusts, both broods coming gether this year, which in their destruct career will eat up vegetables, and leave earth bare in many and vast districts,the agriculturists, therefore, leave the fruit fields of America and go to the barren hills Italy, or the burning sands of Arabia? No, indeed! such reverses but stimulate p

gressive men to further diligence and m dauntless courage. When the farmers, her ers, fruit growers, merchants and bankers the example, it will be time enough for t bee-keepers to become discouraged. Un then, hold on perseveringly; for the avera years will make as good a showing for bees a honey as any other business.—American I

Spring Management of Bees.

there is any lack they should be fed. The season this will not work so well as the divisi ward ventilation, keep on all cushions blankets, that the brood nest may be kept best breeds for general use. Mr. Marsh has containing the most honey, unless a sufficient written such exhaustive and lengthy descrip- number already contain broods. The hon end is best attained by bedding them out in a tions of the Lt. Brahma, that it is almost useless well-drained spot, and covering them with a few for me to add anything new. But, as to their them as they need it. To do this. pick the containing the most honey, first, break the ca are to be taken from this bed in the spring, and laying even six eggs before they want to sit, ping and hang in the hive, outside the divisi they are treated to prolonged soaking in cold "broken up" as any I have tried. I have tried days when the weather will permit, to see wh water previous to planting. This is suggested Brown Leghorns for 5 years, and by the record they are doing. The comb should be given only as a resort in case seed properly treated kept, the Lights have laid as many dollars back to them as they grow stronger, but on kept in subjection. But how to do this proper- cannot be obtained. Such seeds however, can worth of eggs, per head, as the Browns. The one at a time as they may need it, in the ce

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

A Granger's Rally.

BY M. E.

Tune-"Hold the Fort.,

The world moves on, oh! fear no danger, Monopolies shall fail; For captain a true-hearted granger, Our army will prevail.

CHORES—Hold the grange, nor fear oppression Stop in to the field; For shall we fail is not the question, All to us must yield.

The railroad kings and the ring-masters All must clear the way: No more financial sad disasters, When farmers rule the day.

Then who are seeking gain or station,

Shall not rule our land:

We'll choose for leaders of our nation,

"Fierce and long the battle rages," But the end is near; The work begun will last through ages, Cheer, oh! Grangers cheer.

From Master Sims.

I have this day received official information that the amendment to article six of our National Constitution, striking out the words "sixteen," where it occurs in the second line of said article, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fourteen," submitted for ratification, has been ratified by the requisite number of State Granges. The article as amended now reads as follows, to-wit:

"Article 6, Membership-Any person en gaged in agricultural pursuits and having no interest in conflict with our purposes, of the age of fourteen years, duly proposed, elected and complying with the rules and regulations of the order is entitled to membership and the benefits of the degrees taken" etc.

WM. SIMS, Master Kansas State Grange. Topeka, April 1st.

A Wide Awake Organization.

Our alliance (Bow Creek, No. 75) is flourishing. Have about 60 wide awake members; have discussed wheat raising, corn raising and at our next meeting we talk on the Sorgho question.

At our last meeting we had up the transpor tation subject. The discrimination made between different points and to different shippers is really disheartening to the poor farmer here who has to pay somebody 40 or 50 cents per bushel to get his wheat to market. A committee was chosen to correspond with state and national alliances, also with different commisrates. All alliances should co-operate.

D. S. A. Kirwin, Phillips Co., Kas., March 29.

In Favor of the Alliance.

I see the alliance is making headway. Hope it will accomplish that for which it was started by emancipating the farmer serfs of America But Ifmust confess that I am a little skeptical when I see farmers deliberately playing into the hands of their oppressors. Voting heavy bonds to be paid by themselves into the hands of non-producers, capitalists; thus increasing the very power that is enslaving them. Brother farmers this does not look reasonable. Either quit complaining or else quit building up the power of which you complain. It does seem to me that farmers ought to have judgment enough to try and weaken a force that they wish to destroy and not by their deliberate action strengthen that force.

D. G. BENTON. Carmi, Pratt Co., Kas.

The Alliance.

The aims and purposes of this organization are stated by the secretary of the Kansas State Alliance, thus:

First-to enable the farmers to better, by united efforts, pretect themselves against hostile legislation, resist the further encroachments of the railroad combinations, and to endeavor to place the railroads under the control of the United States government as the ation and rings within rings that are robbing to shout the cry of vested rights and corporate

the producers and shippers of the country in the interest of a few men.

Second, to secure a more equitable assess ment of taxes so that each property owner will be compelled to pay according to the protection that his property requires.

Third, to work for the elevation of agriculture by the mental, moral and social improvement of its members, which can be best affected by frequent meetings, free discussions, cultivating and developing their best talent for business. By inspection and trial to adopt a more rational system of tillage—one guided by the exercise of more brain, and thereby commensurate with the capital, brain and muscle employed in its production.

The Alliance will seek by plans and judicious arrangements to obtain higher prices for all the farmer's productions, and cheapen prices for all he consumes of others' products. To encourage and practice the cash system in buying and selling, which thereby saves heavy expenses incurred in losses, by agencies, officers and interest.-To oppose special and class legislation, and rebuke misguided legislation of the past. To endeayor to secure the nom-ination and election of good men for office, and spurn as dangerous to liberty and economy all professional office-seekers. To denounce all political rings," machine candidates, and special privileges to corporations, and frown upon the efforts of all classes of professional men in charging exorbitant, unreasonable fees. In this alliance the largest liberty shall be allowed for the discussion of all questions-religious, political, or domestic-which can possibly interest the real farmers. This Alliance is to work for more favorable agricultural legislalation-more equitable taxation, equal rights in transportation, lower rates of interest, cheaper administration of the laws, more respect to the true wants of the people, and especially a more thorough representation in the halls of legislation and in congress.

How to Organize an Alliance.-All you have to do is to get six or more farmers besides yourself to agree to for an Alliance, then decide upon a name for it, and then write to the secretary of the State Alliance for a charter, giving the name agreed upon and also the names of the six or more charter members to be incorporated in the charter.

The charter together with a copy of constitution will be sent by return mail for one dollar. On its receipt the alliance organization will be completed by electing officers, adopting by-laws, etc., according to the constitution. Then push out for new members, encourage the organization of Alliances in other towns: and write your friends in other localities to organize there, until we have an Alliance in every school district in the state.

The Railroad Problem.

Selfish, greedy and unjust railway management inflicts greater injury upon the property of the farmer than upon that of any other class of citizens. The value of a bushel of corn or wheat, the profit on the production and sale of beef, pork or butter, depend so largely upon the cost of transporting such produce to market, that a large proportion of our farming classes are at the mercy of gigantic railway corporations for any returns from their daily toil, or from their investments in land, farm animals, tools and implements. Equitable rates of transportation create profitable exchange of commodities, build towns and cities, and add to the general prosperity, while abuses in this direction rob the many to enrich the few, create a few millionaires by depreciating the property of millions of cultivators of the soil. Unjust discriminations, extortionate rates of freight, the pooling freights, destructive wars of rates, serve to unsettle business. destroy the legitimate profits of trade, and to create confusion and discontent.

It has become the rule with many railroad corporations to charge all the traffic will bear, sion men east and make arrangements for the sale to treat their patrons as though it were a great and transportation of our crops at the best favor to transport their goods at any price; in fact, utterly to disregard public convenience or public rights. Railway magnates have fleeced the public out of millions of dollars by extortionate rates of freight, have watered the stock of their companies, in some cases two, three and even four times the actual cost, and even now demand a scale of charges that shall enable them to pay large dividends upon the inflated and nominal capital. Yet these same officials, whenever petitioned by patrons for reductions in rates, almost invariably decline with an expression of help yourselves if you can. In fact, these railway kings intimate that they are only respor the to their stockholders, that they are placed in office to make all the money possible for the owners of the road, with at considering that their very char-

ters were created by the people. It is true, railways, properly managed, are a great public convenience, and capital invested therein should receive an adequate reward; but railway managers should remember that railroads are public highways, belonging virtually to the state and under control of the state. It should be borne in mind that when private property is devoted to a public use it is subject to public regulation; that the state may limit the en ount of charges by railroad companies for fares and freights. The managers of our monster corporations have become so reckless and deficut in the exercise of the dangerous power they have gained, that it becomes only a question of time when congress in deference to the demands of an outraged public, and as the representative of the people, must recover their half-surrendered preorgatives. most practicable way of ending the discrimin- Subsidized agents and attorneys may continue

privileges, but are the farmers and tax-payers of this great nation to remain passive in the hands of these corporations created by the people, yet who have reached a growth so wonderful as to imagine the creature greater than the

No railway corporation should be allowed to issue one single share of stock, or one mortgage bond, that is not represented by a full equivalent expenditure upon the road or its necessary equipment. No railroad should be allowed to double its nominal capital stock simply because it is earning sixteen to twenty per cent. upon its orignal cost. Such inflated earnings show conclusively that the freight and passenger rates are far too high, and a reduction should follow even if forced by the state. Vast combinations of brains and money in the interest of railway monopolies are influencing legislation, are robbing the public of their rights, are placing an unjust tax upon the business of the country, and finally are creatting a most dangerous power in the land, at once to be feared and checked. It is within the power of the farmers of the land to frustrate these evil designs, to discuss these infamous proceedings, to confer by committees with railroad officials, demanding fair dealing, and in case of failure to appeal to the people's tribunals, the legislature, congress, or finally by a resort to the polls, electing only such men to office as will respect the people's rights and curtail the encroachments of corporative greed. -Am. Cultivator.

Senator Windem, of Minnesota, in a letter to the Anti-Monopoly League of New York City, says: "The channels of thought and the channels of commerce thus owned and controlled by one man, or by a few men, what is to restrain corporate power, or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people? What is then to hinder these men from depress ing or inflating the value of all kinds of property to suit their caprice or avarice, and thereby gathering into their own coffers the wealth of the nation? What is the limit to such a power as this? What shall be said of the spirit of a free people who will submit without a protest to be bound thus hand and foot? I have hinted at some of the dangers which menace our future. If it be to correct these evils and avert these dangers your league has been organized, it will receive the benedictions of the people. The practical question is, 'What are you going to do about it?' To my mind the answer is easy. This organized gigantic corporate power can only be kept under proper restraint by the organized power of the people expressed through their state and national governments. That such governmental power exists and may properly be exercised I have not a particle of doubt. It is plainly written in our constitutions and has been unequivocally declared by the surpreme court of the United States."

If all the members of our subordinate granges would feel an equal responsibility, an equal interest, then we would not hear of dormant granges. They would be prospering everywhere. There would be thorough co-operation by all the members, a common aim and purpose and universal progress. Cliques would not be known, nor dictations or arbitrary leadership. The grange is not the place for assumption, arrogance or the spirit of domineering. The grange in one sense is a school where all come to learn and where all should contribute as far as possible their views and experiences for the common good, and wherever we find talent, it should be brought forward and utilized for the advancement of our cause. Too often pretty jealousies spring up and those who have ability, and have had superior opportunies of observation and of study are kept in the background. It is the duty of influential to help the obscure members and bring them to positions of usefulness. This is augmenting the strength and power of the grange. There should be ne "loaves and fishes" for some and crumbs for others, otherwise disintegration follows .- Farmers' Friend.

A prominent farmer in a western state said in an address not long since: "we must subscribe, pay for, and read such papers as are de voted to the upbuilding and dissemination of news pertaining to our interests as farmers and memhers of the grange. The merchant has has his commercial paper, the lawyer his legal publication, the banker his magazine, the farmer and patron cannot do without his paper. Each profession is fully posted. The times in which we live require, yes demand that we shall be able to see coming events equally, if not in advance of those who live by appropriating the earnings of the uninformed farmer; hence the necessity of reading our own papers, giving the support which will make them to be strong, able advocates, reaching out and gathering in the news from all quarters of the globe; presenting us at least once each week with a full summary of information pertaining to our interest,

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.

For Sale.

A few choice Berkshire Pigs. also, Light Brahma, Plymuth Rock and Black Spanish eggs. Address.
W. P. FOPENOE, Topeka, Kas.

Poultry and Eggs for Sale.

Eggs from Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 for 13; from Light and Dark Brahmas, \$1 50 for 13; Buff Coohins, Pekin and Aylabary Ducks, \$2 for 13, carefully packed in buskets or light boxes. Have a large flock, and can furnish Eggs at abort notice. A few trics of the above fowls for sale. Eggs warranted fresh and truct to name

J. DONOVAN, Pairmount, Kas.

4

FOR SALE. 2 Extra fine imported Colswold Bucks, thoroughly acclinated. Weight about 300 bs. Price, \$50 each. Address
A. DAVIS, Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

For Sale.

Jerusalem Artichokės; also Light Brahma, 193 Rock, Black Spanish, Bronze Turkey and Pekin (1988) Warranted pure and first class. Prices low. H. GRIFFITH, Topeka, Kas.

WANTED

To let on contract the setting of eight miles of hedge Apply to JAS, J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Krs.

RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

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

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

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

175 Kansas Arenne Topey, Kas.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARD.

HOLSTEINS for SALE.

The imported Bull Antwerpen Imported by G. E. Brown of Illinois: was four years old the 2d or March 1831 and full blood.
Bull calf 7 months old and young grades, ½, ¾, and ¾ Hoistein blood.

DAVID MITCHELL, Monitor P. O., Mc Pherson Co., Kas,

Short-Horn Bulls For Sale.

CLAUDE WETHERBY, 16484, a grand Short-Horn Bull of the Princess family, and 30 other young thoroughbred Bulls for sale. CLAUDE WETHERBY is one of the best bred bulls in Amer-G, W. GLICK,

SEMPLE'S Scotch Sheep Dip,

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

STOCK FARM FOR SALE

205 acres situated in Harper county, Il miles south of Anthony on state line, adjacent to Indian Territory; well watered and plenty of range. Price \$700. For further partic-

R. L. PRUYNE,

Notice to Farmers,

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



F. E. MARSH. GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards. MANHATTAN, KAS., EGGS—Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAH-MAS. The best in the west. Choice fowls for sale. Brah Choice fowis 101 mas are the very best to

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

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

BREEDER AND SHIPPER. **Eggs for Hatching**

in season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

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

CASH ADVANCES MADE.
Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is
received in store, (excepting interest on advances,)
including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, five
per cent; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where
wools are held under instructions of the owners for
more than three months, an additional charge of one
per cent, will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given
to any who may desire it.
WALTER BROWN & CO.,
REFFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge. Sawer & Co., Boston.

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

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

"All doubts as to the efficacy, and safety, of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, h ving been effectually exploded, by practical test; during the past two months, no one need hesi-tage to ne

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water,

at any reason of the year. It has more than vindicated every clyim that has been myde for it, and numerous terlimorials can be furnished in proof of this fact, two thoms and grilons could have been sold the past two invites if I could have secured it. I have now sever barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lewicztl, P. O. Box 604 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fuld is a saie and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, lice on cattle, and all internal and external parasites. Send 3 ct stamp for circulars and estimonials,

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

ZIO LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

The CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE of Topeks.

Horse Bills!!

ders by mail at following prices; 50 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, 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,

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES,—12th year, 160 acres MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES,—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shippini facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 ap-ple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,0002 year ap-ple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, or-namental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Per-sonal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists, Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisbrg, Ks.

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. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

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, holsting crane, and many other ar-ticles too numerons to mention. All will be sold cheap, and on time, with approved sceurity, Also 18 30-gallon milk cans. CRAWFORD MOORE, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE

300 HEAD

orns of the finest breeding and individual old—among them 175 Young Bulls—on

WEST LIBERTY, IOWA,

April 19, 20, 21: 22, 1881.

This magnificent array of fine cattle will be drawn from he herds of Mesers, Pliny Nichols, Robert Miller, Smith & udd, Barclay & Traer and D 8 Bussing, all of West Liberty, Iowa, and for excellency of both quality and pedigree lave rarely, if ever, been excelled in a single sale anywhere latalogues ready in due time. COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

All Bee-Keepers



Descriptive Catalogue

Bee-Keepers Supplies

sent free on application which contains many useful hints on hives, bees, etc. Extra inducements for early orders.

Address,

F. A. SNELL, Millidgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.

Kills Lice,
Ticks and all
Parasites that
infest Sheep.
Vastly Superior to
Tobacco, Sulhur, cto.

Table 10 CURSO
SCAB.

phur, ctc.

This Dip prevents scratching and gractly improves the quality of the weed. From one to two gallons of the Dip property filtuted with water will be sufficient to dip one thundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a more triff, and there owners will find that they are analyt repaid by Lin improved health of their flocks.

Circulars such, post-paid, upon application, giving full freedoms for its user also certificates of prominent controlled to the Discontrolled of the Disco

G. MALLINGERODT & CO., St. Louis, Mc. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggista. PUBLIC SALE OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE, At Dexter Park, Chicago, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1881. THE subscriber announces that he will offer at pub-lic sale at time and place named above. about FORTY-FIVE HEAD

of well-bred Short-horn cattle, representatives of the following well-known families:—Princes, Pansy, Red Rose, Adeliza, Beauty, Gwynne, Sanspareil, Ludy Chesterford, Lavinia, etc.

Buyers will find this a specially good lot of cattle. They have not been pampered or over fed, but will be in good breedting condition. Among the buils will be

TWO PRINCESS BULLS, to which the special attention of breeders is invited. One of them, 4th EARALOF ANTRIM, its FINE SHOW AMMAL. Those who wish to secure bulls combining individual merit with choice breeding, should bear this sale in mind. Catalogues ready by March 1st. Further particulars can be land by addressing

H. Y. ATTRILL, "Ridgewood" Goderich, Cauada Dorge and Ludingron will hold a j int publicsale of Short horns at Waukogan, I.a., April 14th,

MOUNT PLEASANT

Near Brooks Station, Wilson County, Kansas.

F. L. Twiss, Hambletonian's Vision and Pioneer,

will make the Spring Season of 1881 at our farm 21/2 miles south ot Brooks,

mlles south of Brooks,
In F. L. TWISS we believe we have the richest inbred Hambletonian Stalion in the west. He was
sired by Florida, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam
by Goldsmith's Volunteer; dam of F. L. Twiss, Nellie
Hill by Crittenden Jr., dam Lady Davis by iconderoga, son of Vermont Black Hawk, Crittenden J., by
J. J. Crittenden, also known as Gen Du ham, record
2:26 (see trott'; regit ter), Crittenden Jr's, dam was
by old Abdalah.

HAMBLETONIAN'S VISION is also a grand son of cld Hambletonian and very closely resembles him in form and

PIONEER is a beautiful bay sired by Blind Tom, he by Star Davis, dam by importep Margrave. Pioneer,s dam was by Fire Clay, grand dam the dam of hambletonian's Vision.

Terms:

F. L. Twiss, \$25, payable before stock leaves farm. Mares not proving in foal returned tree.

not proving in foal returned.

Pioneer, \$15 to insure:

Aambletonian's Vision, \$10 to insure. Insurance dueMarch
Air, 1883, or as soon thereafter as mare proves in foal.

Ist, 1883, or as soon thereafter is mare proves in foal. the reserve the privilege of rejecting mares should we may proper to do so.

Address

Records Wilson Co. Kan



THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 14 expire with the next issue. The paper is an 14 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

KEEP THEM OUT!

As our readers know, thousands of animals, more especially calves. have been shipped west during the last six months and some of them unquestionably from eastern states where the fatal lung plague is known to exist. We do not think any have yet come into this state and if our people do themselves justice none will come. The stock interests that constitute nearly one-fourth of our taxable property must not be jeopardized by any attempt to make a few paltry dollars out of animals the most insignificant of which may bring into our midst the seeds of disease that millions would not eradicate.

The people of this state have their fortunes at stake in this matter and can afford to make no misstep. Cattle from states east of the Mississippi Valley are excellent property to let severely alone Cattle raisers of Kansas, your legislature has refused you protection; see to it now that you protect yourselves! See to it that none of those eastern cattle come within our borders!!

The Kansas Farmer Company.

In due time an announcement of the mem bers of this compay will be made. The readers of the FARMER may rely, however, on the present management of the paper being fully able to make for the producers of Kansas, a paper in full accord with their interests and as strong and valuable as at any time in its previous history. The FARMER has always main tained a high place among the agricultural papers of the country, and now in its nineteenth year of publication it has before it the prospect of a long and useful life. It has always been true to the interests of agriculture, discussing fearlessly such questions of legislation and public policy as specially relates to the farmers and their business. It is the intention of the present company having control of the FARMER to place as nearly as possible the paper in the hands of every reading farmer in the state. The importance of building up a strong agricultural paper meeting the confidence of all its readers is fully appreciated and count upon the continued generous support heretofore given the paper by the tarmers of the state.

A striking feature of the FARMER which has always elicited favorable comment by our eastern readers and cotemporary agricultural press, is the large amount of excellent original matter furnished by the contributors' covering in their discussions the entire range of topics pertinent to such a paper as the FARMER. This is as it should be. The farmers paper should give in a systematic and well classified shape the practical experience of breeders, farmers and horticulturists.

Better Cultivation of Brains Needed.

Washington is reputed to have said that agriculture was the most healthful, most useful and noblest employment of man, and for nearly a century the statement has been quoted by politicians and tricksters to tickle the vanity and secure the support of men engaged in agriculture, and who they did not hesitate to des ignate in private as mudsills and clod-hoppers We do not endorse the idea that there is any nebility in agricultural pursuits or any other, unless those engaged therein lend them dignity and nebility by the intelligence with which their operations are directed. Unless guided by cultivated brains, there is no more nobility in the work on a farm than in digging coal or driving a swill cart. A large per cent. of our farmers we blush to say are dragging along in the same old ruts their grandfathers moved in, planting and gathering crops, building fences, weaning, castrating and breeding their stock according to "signs in the moon;" arguing that wheat of the grape on sacramental occasions. That turns to chess; doctoring cattle for hollow

horn, and wolf-in-the-tail and maintaining ed at the general conference in 1872, and re- pelled to do so by law. The enforcement of men in all other avocations, but remain in a ers of water, the prey of astute politicians, unscrupulous lawyers, soulless corporations and phatic. Old king alcohol must die!" conscienceless money lenders. The only earthly way to remedy this state of affairs is for farmers to cultivate their brains more-to educate themselves.

When we speak of education, we do not necessarily mean that obtained at academies and colleges, but that practical kind, within the reach of all who will read, observe, and think. The literature of our day portaining to the calling of farmers is so abundant and so cheap that only those who prefer to need be groping and blundering in ignorance. All branches of rural industry including stock raising, grain raising, and fruit raising in their various divisions are treated in text books by standard authors, and each week the agricultural press sends its hundreds of thousands of sheets filled with the latest and best for the enlightenment encouragement and advancement of those who wish it. Farmers, you are in the majority and have the requisite power in your hands to elevate yourselves to be the peers of any. The levers to do this with are better cultivated brains; your farms need to be manured with them. and your stock to be fed with them: you do not need quite so much bodily but a great deal more mental labor, more thought, more discipline of the mind, more time spent in reading and investigation of the subjects and sciences pertaining to your calling, and more concert of action, more co-operation in your various enterprises. As helps toward the accomplishment of these you have the press, the Grange, the Alliance and other kindred organizations, but they can avail little unless given a more cordial, earnest support than you have yet accorded them. No niggardly, 5 cent, milk-and-water support will build up your press or your organizations. If you would be the peers of your fellows, you must give the efforts in that direction time, thought, work and money. This is plain talk but true, which we think our readers will accept it in the right spirit, and we wish to assure them that in the future as in the past their old friend the KANSAS FARMER will be in the fore-front with its best energies to clear and shed light on the way that leads forward and upward.

Prohibition and the Lord's Supper.

Since the enactment of the law for strictly enforcing the prohibition amendment, there has been much discussion as to the constructions that would be placed on it by churches and pastors in communion services, and many eminently pieus people have been much perplexed as to how their religious belief could be reconciled with the new law in its bearing on the use of wine in churches. Some of our highly esteemed correspondents have written to the FARMER for advice as to what they as officers of churches should do, and their communications have evinced a conscientious desire to do their duty as they might understand it, from the best light obtainable. To such we desire to commend a portion of a recent letter by Rev. J. E. Gilbert, of Milwankee, Wis., to the Capital.
Mr. Gilbert is well known in Kansas, having

peen for a number of years pastor of the Quincy street M. E. church in Topeka, and recognized as one of the brightest men in the west It seems to us that Mr. Gilbert in his letter but expressed the sentiments of those who at heart use in any form of that wine which is a mocker. In his letter he says:

"The assumption that fermented wine is ny other table? Then must we not immedi ately change front on the temperance question, and admit that such wines may be used moderately, even with the example and command of Jesus? Having reached that conclusion who shall pause this side that awful precipice over which multitudes plunge into drunkards' graves? The only safety lies in a denial of the langerous assumption. Alcholic wine used in mmemorating the death of Christ The most violent of all poisons, the great disturber of domes tio and public peace, an emblem of the blood shed for the remission of sin! Preposterous and blasphemous! Who can show that the wine used by Jesus was fermented? Who can show that we have now any such wine as was then employed? But, if both these can be proved, who will affirm that we are obligated to use the same now, even with the ravages of strong drink on every side? In the city of Cincinnati some years ago the wife of a prominent citizen was addicted to the use of ardent spirits. She sold furniture, clothing and food for liquor. She was at last converted, reformed and added to the church. She continued steadfast until, on communion day, she was given fermented life. Who will justify the act of that minister? Is Christ to be an agent for sin? Is his memorial service to be a temptation? Martyrdom, forsooth! Let the minister of Jesus beware how he puts the bottle to his neighbor's lip, even under the name and sanction of a church sacrament. No, no, fermented wine is not necessary. At the recent session of the South Kansas conference of the Methodist church, a resolution was adopted pledging the ministers to the exclusive use of the pure juice

action was in harmony with a resolution adopt-

other ridiculous practices characteristic of the affirmed in 1876 and in 1880. Let other delarge degree isolated hewers of wood and draw- liquor traffic. To the church belongs the leadership. Let her utterances be bold and em-

Pasture for Hogs.

The majority of farmers do not seem to understand, or at least to take advantage of the fact, that the hog is a grass-eating animal, and will on good pasture thrive and grow for several months in the year without any grain. Red clover seems best adapted to their wants, and will furnish the largest quantity of food to the acre, but white clover answers quite as well, and orchard grass, being tender, sweet and nutritious when young, is excellent: it will stand frequent croppings without injury. A ten acre field of good tame sod will afford fair pasturage for forty to fifty hogs. The tame grasses are pasture, should not fail to do so, as he can in no other way make more economical provision stock of the farm. A hog pasture should con- yet hardly holding weight. tain some shade, natural or artificial, to protect from the sun. If none better is accessible, some posts, poles and coarse hay or straw will fication for sending unripe cattle to market, make a shed answering every purpose. To- just when they are in good fattening shape, gether with the shade, a spring or plenty of and more particularly is it wrong when the good water of easy access is invaluable; if so very time is at hand when feed can be conarranged that the hogs can have reasonably verted into beef with very little waste of maclean water to wade or lie in, and yet be kept out of too much mud, it assists to clean their skins and keep them in better health.

We are aware that a great number who this, while raising some hogs, have no facilities prices paid, in a time of scarcity, for a few, and for pasturing them; to these we would say, by judicious management they can keep their hogs in small pens, if necessary, and yet provide them with a quantity of green, healthful food of last week, when at Chicago a few cattle, unat small expense. Our favorite plan has been to plant early an abundance of some such large, merely nominal supply, sold at exorbitant figearly sweet corn as the Early Minnesota, also Stowell's Evergreen, give it good cultivation and as soon as in roasting ear cut up and feed morning and evening all the hogs would eat. and the old, old story was again told, the mar-There is economy in fattening as much as possible while the weather is warm and pleasant. In the early part of the season the hogs will ing the cattle famine caused by the snow blockeat the stalks and blades as well as the corn. and no food so surely returns a good profit on its cost as the grass and green corn converted into pork. With grass in summer, some green rye and plenty of artichokes in fall and spring. supplemented by a comparatively small quantity of corn, pork making can be made a pay- ing game. Be sure you are ready, then come ing business, at a price over \$2.25 per cwt. gross.

Sorghum.

We have before us a copy of the new, revised and enlarged edition of "Sugar Canes, their Products, Culture and Manufacture," by Isaac A. Hedges, president of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers Association. The raising of portions that not only the inland cities, but sorghum is a rapidly growing interest in Kansas, and all who are informed concerning its introduction, know that Isaac A. Hedges, of the great river route. Six barge lines are now St. Louis, Missouri, is in fact, the father of this engaged in this great traffic from this city, and particular industry, and has devoted to it more earnest thought, study and experiment than any other man living, hence his utterances are entitled to the great weight always accorded them. In his little book of 190 pages he has condensed the latest and best yet known about manipulating sorghum and its products and every man who raises or manufactures it should really and sincerely desire to do away with the study this volume. Of it the author in his pre- by rail to New York required two weeks. To face says:

"It has been my one single purpose to write a plain, practical treatise upon the subject to by inclination nor education, a book maker All the qualifications I possess in that line, and all that I have employed in preparing this upon me, by a long and rugged intimacy with furnished a scholarly production, it is, perhaps, because my degrees were taken in the paper. furrow, the mechanic shop, and sugar-house, and not in the university."

It can be obtained of Mr. Hedges, St. Louis, and we think the price is one dollar

A Point for Sheep Raisers.

The Kansas City Price Current thus com ments on what is of no small value to the sheep raisers of Kansas

"Of all the railroad legislation that has been attempted at Jefferson City this winter the most important by far was the passage last week of a bill requiring railroads to furnish double-deck cars for the shipment of sheep. It was not only a measure demanded by a large and growing interest in this section, but can work no hurt to the railroads, even when double-decked cars wine and then went down to her old mode of are hard to overload with this class of stock. The forced practice heretofore existing in requiring shippers to use single deck cars has been very detrimental to the sheep trade of this section, and unjust upon shippers. It forced upon this class of stock two freights, which up on the lower grades amounted to a prohibition tariff, and greatly restricted the demand for them. Double-decking has been in practice on all the roads east of the Mississippi river for years. It is only a just and equitable treatment of shippers of sheep, and they should have been accorded such justice in this section by the railroads voluntarily, and not waited until com-

this law must awaken new life in the sheep dark ages. In the same spirit great numbers nominations take a similar position. Let not trade, and when it is generally known that make little or no attempt to cultivate their the church fall below the sentiment of the double-deck cars can always be had from here, minds or to co-operate for mutual benefit as do masses of the people. We are just beginning Kansas City will at once attract the attention a struggle for the complete overthrow of the of eastern sheep buyers, and encourage the shipment of many sheep from the west to our market that have heretofore been held solely for their wool."

Marketing Thin Cattle.

The Drovers Journal, of Chicago, last Thursday offers some suggestions on this subject that if heeded may prove exceedingly valuable to a great many of our readers who are stall-feeding. It said:

It seems almost sinful and is certainly a great waste to send to market thin, ill conditioned cattle, such as are coming to this mar ket in great numbers now, evidently hurried from the feed lots by the high and tempting prices which have been current for some time past. If it was mid-winter there would be some excuse for such work, but it is positively wastethe best, but any farmer who has none and can ful for feeders (?) to turn off cattle that are fence in a piece of good prairie sod for hog just beginning to take on fat, when corn is as plentiful as it is in the west, and after the stock has been dragging along through the severe for what should be among the most profitable winter, consuming food and requiring attention

> True the prices that have been current for some time, are very high, but that is no justiterial, stock not requiring so much food to keep up the animal heat, as in cold weather. Large numbers of these immature cattle have been attracted to the Chicago market by high as an illustration of what we mean by claiming it is folly to send anything to market before it is ready, we have but to cite the wild market der the influence of a sharp demand and a ures. The reports reaching the country,"a thousand and one" shortsighted men rushed to market with every steer they could get hold of, ket going off about 50 cents per hundred, and where the half dozen men got high prices durade, hundreds sacrificed their cattle, and went home poorer if not wiser men. Their is no use trying, it don't pay to market stock, or do anything else until it is ready, and while a few will occasionally get very high prices for very poor stock, the hundreds will find it a losahead.

Water Transportation for Western Products

The movement of grain by barges down the Mississippi had a very humble beginning a few years ago. Now it has grown to such proalso the seaboard cities are alarmed at the immense quantities of grain going to Europe by the Gould line, about which so much has been said, is not carrying the most grain either. Similar companies have been organized at Kansas City, and other cities are also looking to the Mississippi river as the grain route of the future to foreign markets. Not only is this highway to foreign ports the cheapest, but it is also the quickest route. The old way of shipping New Orleans by river seven days is now the average. The seven days in favor of the river route is only partly consumed in the race for necessary to the sacrament must be regarded which it relates; to produce a book adapted to European markets between the vessels from with surprise. If that kind of wine must be the wants of persons engaged in cultivating both points. The drifting of so much business, used at the Lord's table, who shall forbid it at and working the Northern Cane. I am, neither from the railroads and eastern houses, is naturcles. Chicago declares something must be done to check this business. She calls for little volume, are such as have been forced lower railroad rates to the east as one means of affording relief. The war for cheap transthe business of which it treats. If I have not portation will in the meantime benefit the producers of the Mississippi Valley .- St. Louis

The only club offer that can be made for the paper is 10 copies for \$10, with a free copy to the club agent. The names must all be sent at one time. Single subscription to the FAR-MER is \$1.50 for one year. \$1.00 for six months. No premiums are offered. The price of the paper is as low as it can be made for, and every farmer should stand by his own paper and give it his cordial support.

Capt. McTaggart informs us that his first shipment of cotton, two bales, amounted to \$125.95; freight, \$4; commission, etc., \$4; baling, \$4; ginning, \$12; total cost, \$24. returns, \$96.95, to which he added \$33, the value of the seed. Total, \$129.95, as the return from four acres, The Captain is very enthusiastic over cotton-raising, and reports that there will not be enough seed to supply the demand- He will show his faith by planting about one hundred acres in cotton this spring. -Independence Tribune.

A Useful Novelty.

In our advertising columns F. M. Van Etten offers a very useful and ornamental article for the ladies Mr. Van Etten has been in business in this city for number of years and stands well as a reliable and honorable business man. Fair dealing is thus as-

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

Kansus Stock Topics.

Olando Bonner this week shipped sheep to Kansas City that brought \$5.15 per hundred. Stock-yard men say they were the finest sheep ever handled at the Kansas City stock yards. -Abilene Chrniele.

T. W. Walker, one of the most extensive stock dealers in southern Kansas, shipped five car loads of hogs from Howard on Thursday and Friday of last week. There were about three hundred and seventy-five in the lot.

A sale of 100 cattle, averaging 1,443 lbs was made at the yards saturday, to Hathaway & Jackson, for \$5,621, They were raised and fed by H. Short, near St. Marys, Kansas, and Shipped by P. O. Connors. - Am. Stockman, Chicago.

In a recent number of the Chicago Drovers fournal in the report of cattle sales is a statement "that one let of good export steers sold to go to London at \$5,75 per hundred." These ware Douglas county cattle, as we learn from the fellowing item in the same paper.

Dr. Young imported four horses from Canada the other day, and arrived with them at this place on Friday. The horses are thorough breds and are kept at Cooper & Slough's livery stable. They are magnificent animals, and well worth seeing .- Abilene Demograt.

Lee Bros., near Brown's Grove, in this county, have about 120 head of fine cattle, about 40 of which are thoroughbreds, and the remainder high grades. They have gone through the winter in fine condition, without the loss of a single animal.-Larned Chrono-

George T. Peacock, of Wakefield, had a yearling heifer snowed under in a drift this winter, where it remained nineteen days without food or water, and when found was still alive. It came out rather weak, but is now in a sound, healthy condition, and will make good beef yet.

The \$5.75 cattle sold to-day to Schraal were fed and raised in Lawrance, Kansas, by A. P. Clark, who is a prominent shipper and feeder. Mr Clark was present ut the yards and seemed very well pleased. In the bunch there were forty-eight head that averaged 1468 pounds. -Lawrence Journal

Last week N. A. McKittrick bought of E. R. Powell, hogs and cattle to the value of over \$2,000, making more than six thousand dollars worth of stock purchased by the former gentleman of the latter in the last few weeks. Stock raising is the monied part of farming. -Augusta Republican.

Mr. Geo. E. Hubbard, took 1,298 Colorado wethers to winter. Two were killed by accident, one died from some unknown cause and he has 1,295 in condition for market now, many of which will weigh I50 pounds gross. 'Pawnee beats the world for fat sheep."-Larned Chronoscope.

Messrs. Lord & Nelson, of Burlingame, shipped from Fairfield, Monday morning, five car loads of fat steers and one of hogs. They had them wintered by Mr. O'Brine, of Kaw township. These gentlemen represent one of the largest and most substantial stock farms in the state,-Alma Herald.

Mr C. McLain, who has a farm adjoining Wellsville, Franklin county, recently sold to Mr Carmean four car loads of cattle, averaging ,607 pounds each, at five cents per pound at home. He has 105 head left which he is now feeding. Over \$80 per head for cattle at your own door, is not a bad price. We would not mind having a few such to sell, ourself.

L. W. Hostetter, of Franklin township, sold 121 head of cattle fed on his own farm to S. H. Carmean, of Lawrance, to be delivered in May at five dollars per hundred, they will weigh over 1,600 pounds each and are as fine a lot o cattle for the number as ever went out of this part of the country.—Ottawa Republican.

We notice that there is a great deal of butcher stock going to [Colorado. It looks strange that Kansas has to furnish beef for Colorado, when they claim to be the great cattle state of the west. This proves that Kansas is ahead in grain, stock or anything you might name in the farming line, and can raise enough to feed Colorado, New Mexico and part of the east. Kansas 18 always ahead .- Newton Golden Gate.

Stock of all kinds have wintered well in this part of the country. We know of several large flocks of sheep in which hardly a death has occurred. Cattle also look well for this time of the year. There is no better country in the world to raise stock than Southern Kansas, and a great many people are beginning to find it out. We think Elk county is a little better than any part of the state for this business .- Elk Co.

Hearing of the great loss of cattle on the west end of the road that had perished by starvation and the severe weather, the editor of this paper took a trip over the entire line last week, and can say from personal observation the accounts have not been exaggerated. The cattle have perished by thousands, most of them having drifted with the storms from the upper country along the Smoky and Republican rivers, and from letters we have received from parties in those sections, we hear the loss has been equally as great there.-Spearwille Eche.

If our readers can send us, when writing for the FARMER, a list of farmers receiving mail at their post-office and not now taking the FAR-MER, we shall take pleasure in sending them a sample copy of the paper.

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Dogs Doings.

A few days ago a little adopted daughter of Henry Earlybaugh, living two miles southwest of Beulah, was bitten by a dog supposed to have been mad. We have learned no partic-

A Medora, Ill., butcher kicked a coach dog and was fined \$50. Four Chicago roughs on the Rose, (70 pages, elegantly illustrated) free, Set kicked a man until he was seaseless, at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, the other night, and were fined \$5 each.

The city marshal saw a dog acting strangely yesterday morning, and concluded to take time by the forelock, called the dog mad, and shot him. We think a car load of cartridges could be used to good advantage in the same manner. -Concordia Empire.

A dog with the blind staggers created a ripple of excitement on Commercial street this morning. It was supposed he had hydrophobia, and there was a marked anxiety to get out of his way. Although there is a law against carrying pistols, a dozen different men offered to shoot him .- Atchison Globe.

A week ago last Saturday J. L. Vanausdeln and G. W. Elerick killed a dog in Osage township that was undoubtedly mad. He had bitten a number of other dogs before he was killed. All those known to have been bitten were shot. The dog had entered the stables of Robert Cuthbertson and J. L. Vanausdeln, but they think he did not bite their stock,-Girard Press.

The repored victims published a couple of weeks ago who were bitten by mad dogs in Beaver township proves incorrect so far as Frank Brinson is concerned, who informs us that he was not nearer than a quarter of a mile of the dogs at the time. Two persons were badly bitten besides several animals. Mr. Brinson informs us that there is strong talk of exterminating all the dogs in the township as a preventive of future trouble and we consider it the most sensible move the citizens can make .- Great Bend Democrat.

The mad dog excitement continues to increase in the rural districts. The latest veritable case reported comes from S. D. Russell, who resides one or two miles south of Xenia. Mr. Russell was the owner of a very fine shepherd dog. He noticed that the brute seemed stupid and sleepy since last Monday. On Wednesday the animal showed unmistakable signs of hydrophobia, being thrown into spasms at the sight of water, frothing at the mouth, having a greenish hue to his eyes, and snapping most vicious ly at everything. He chased one of the children of whom he had been especially fond, but the juvenile escaped, and the rabid animal contented himself by biting a post that came in his way. Mr. Russell shot and killed the beast before it escaped from his premises .- Monitor,

The greatest drawback to sheep husbandry is in our valuable domestic animal commonly called the dog. Few people except sheep owners care to know what mischief the dogs do. Some owners of sheep want to legislate against both the scab and dogs. But legislate nothing we can control; the former in the dipping vat, and the latter we can master by regarding them as a general nuisance, as they are, and kill them when found on our places, as we do the wolf without any compunctions, make away with him and say aught about it, for surely we have a right to protect our property. The success in sheep husbandry, lies in guarding against the scab, and battling against the dogs and their owners, and sheltering and feeding properly through the winter, and furnishing them good shade, water and pasture, through the summer, and in using thoroughbred rams. Two men were bitten by mad dogs near here

last week .- Great Bend Tribune.

The experience of last year, owing to the slaughter of sheep by the dogs, is anything but encouraging to the farmer.

In this town alone the fence viewers have ised \$700 as the damage by dogs in killfour visits of the canines. The last time March 7, three dogs came, tore the siding from a sheep pen, entered and killed all the animals in the pen, sixteen in number, thus makking a total of eighty sheep I have lost in this same manner during a period of ten months. Farmers need the enactment of different laws to protect them against the frequent raid of curs, else sheep husbandry must be abandoned to the Western ranches and wilds. -Cor. Am. Oultivator.

At Marysville, Kansas, Mr. Robert Ledbetter had a cross dog, which went to a Mr. Floyd Gay's and fought his dog, whipping him several times. Gay notified Ledbetter that if he did not keep his dog at home he would shoot the brute. Friday night the dogs had another fight, and Gay shot Ledbetter's dog. Yester-day morning about half past six, Ledbetter went to Gay's and began a quarrel about the dogs. After some words Gay knocked Ledbetter down. Ledbetter then got up, stepped away one or two steps, drew his revolver and shot Gay, the ball striking just below the heart, passing through the lungs. Gay, as soon as he was shot, sprang upon Ledbetter and took the pistol away from him, and walked to the depot about four blocks distant, and called for help. A carriage was procured, and he was taken to Dr. Scammon's office, and the wound dressed and the patient made as comfortable as possible. Gay is in a critical condition. Neither of the parties were in liquor. They are both poor laboring men with families.

Beautiful Ever Blooming Roses.

All lovers of choice flowers should send to the Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., for some of their lovely roses. These roses are certain to bloom, and are the finest in the world. They are sent sately by mail post paid to all all post offices in the United States, This Company is perfectly reliable, and no ted for liberal dealing. They give away in Premium and Extras more Roses than most establishments grow. Send for their New Guide, a complete treatist

Curing Scabby Sheep.

The following letter, received by Messrs. G. Mallinckrodt & Co., from a large sheep-grower in Nevada will be interesting to many of our readers:

TOANO, NEVADA, Feb. 21, 1881. Messrs, G. Mallinckrodt & Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

Messrs, G. Mallinckrodt & Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your inquiry as to my opinion of your Dip I would say that it never fails to effect a cure in any and every case, When the Dip is properly applied.

I bought a scabby band of sheep last spring, and cured them with twice doctoring with your dip. The method I adopted is to run the band through a separating chute, and separate all scabby sheep, then I handle the scabby ones only. I stand the sheep, head or neck, between a crotch in the ground, and stok a pin in top to hold the sheep in, and then we apply the Dip to the parts affected, using I gallonCarbollo Dip with twenty gallons water. This method I find most sure and cheapest.

Tobacco will cure scab, but much time is consumed in preparing it. I would rather buy Carbolic Dip than to use Tobacco, even if it were given to me for nothing. Lime and sulphur will also cure it, but it costs as much (and more here,) than Carbolic Dip, than to use Tobacco, even if it were given to me for nothing. Lime and sulphur will also cure it, but it costs as much (and more here,) than Carbolic Dip, than to use Tobacco, even if it were given to me for nothing. Lime and sulphur will also cure it, but it costs as much (and more here,) than Carbolic Dip, is the surest cure of any Dip I have tried or know of and a flock can be cured for one half of the expense of any other Dip within my knowledge, and as it is very penetrating requires less labor to effect a cure of a bad ease of excrustation.

I have had circulars from many other manufacturers of Sheep Dip, but as I have had such positive success with the use of the Carbolic Dip, I do not feel much inclined to risking labor, applying new Dips, and much less the success of my sheep for the season as when soab is let run on sheep they decline in flesh and their wool grows much slower. Respectfully yours.

E. C. Harby.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering und crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother PORK Butches 168-124. 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 sate 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.

H. A. Grossley of Cleveland, Ohio, advertises a mammoth field of corn, 150 bushels to the acre. Our corn growing readers would do well to read the ad-

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam is popular for cleanliness and promptly restoring the youthful color.

A smooth complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. For promply regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheek. See notice.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. A. H. Reid, of Philadelphia, Mr. Reid has for several years devoted himself to the introduction of labor saving machinery about the dairy, and to him is due the credit for several improvements in that line. His IX L Self-Gauging Butter Printer is worthy of especial mention. It is designed not only to print the butter, but to accurately weigh it into pounds or half pound as desired. This it is said to accomplish in one fourth the time required by hand. It is simple, well made, and durable, and would, we should think, be a valuable auxiliary to all butter makers and dealers.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Ashma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Threat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. appraised \$700 as the damage by dogs in killing sheep. I have been especially annoyed by these miserable curs, which come out from the city four miles distant. The appraisers have awarded me \$454 as the damage resulting from awarded me \$454 as the damage resulting from a supervised for the supervised from the supervised from

The Giant Corn.

Elsewhere will be found an advertisement of the Giant Corn, to which we call the attention of planters. We have seen grains of this corn, and believe it to be of immense value to the farmers to raise it for stock food, meal, etc. It certainly will be a great saving if the planter can make by it two bushels makes one, and as the grain is so nuch larger than the old corn, we are of the opinion, that if properly cultivated, it will do even better,
—Americus (Ga.) Republican. Read advertisement.

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.

Rescued from Death.

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

prise and gratification I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have for the past three years.

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

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

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call en A. PRESCOTT & Co.

SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO

FINE MERINO SHEEP. .

OR SALE, fine Merino Breeding Ewes and thorough-FOR DALE, MAN.

POPERA, WANSAS.

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."

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.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly t Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at prices.	Emple with
NEW REETS_ " "	.75@1.00 40
CHEESE—Per lb.	.15@.18
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh. BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	1.90
medium	1.75
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	1,50 1,25
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	1.00
TURNIPS	.60 75@1.00
Databasel Datail	

" Round " " "	10
II Plane Outs to Description	10
Fore Quarter Dressed, per 1b	7
" Hind " " "	8
" By the carcase " " "	7
CUTTON—Chops por 1h	10
" Poset " "	10
Roast	10@125/
PORK	10
VEAL	21/01/
ROSSIE Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb. Hind "" By the carcass "" MUTTON—Ohops per lb. Rosst ORK	T >30 T
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Hide and Tallow.	
Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas	
Detroited moonly by II. D. Chark, 100 Kalliste	AVO.
HIDES—Green	.06
do No. 2 and frozen	.05
Green, calf	.00
de Commission of the contract	.06
do frozen	.04
Bull and stag	.04
Dry flint prime	10
Dry Salted, prime	.10
Dry damaged	.10
Dry damaged	5@7
TALLOW	.05
SHEEP SKINS	.25@ 80

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P	oultry and Game.	with officers
Corrected weekly	by McKay Bro's., 245 and Avenue.	90 Kansas
CHICKENS-Live	per doz	9.50@3.00
SQUIRRELS, "		

electric services	Grain.		
Wholesale cash prices by E	by dealers, dson & Beck	corrected.	weekl

by Edson & Beck.	01.22.22
WHOLESALE,	
WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2 Fall No 3	
CORN — White	.3
OATS — Per bu, new, R Y E — Per bu. BARLEY—Per bu.	.5
RETAIL.	130
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	2.4
CORN MEAL CORN CHOP	1.0
RYE CHOP. CORN & OATS.	1.0

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 33 to 38c; washed fleece, light, 38 to 40c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 38c; washed fleece, medium, 40 to 42c; Unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 31 to 32c

St. Louis.

Quiet and easy. We quote:
Tub washed—choice 45 to 45c, fair at 44 to
4cd, dingy and low 37 to 35c, lamb 42 to 40c, fleece
washed at 32 to 34c. Unwashed—choice 25 to 28, inferior at 20c for very poor to 27c for fair, Kansas at 32
to 26c, Texas 23 to 25, merino—light fine at 20 to 22c,
heavy do at 17 to 18c. Southern burry sells at 12½ to
18c. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 10c off. Salts: small
lot burry unwashed at 22c, 4 sks tub washed at 45 to
45c/2

Markets by Telegraph, APril 4.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. New 41/2's registered. Coupons.... New 4's registered... Coupons...... SECURITIES.

MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 11½. ST. JOE.—\$1 09. PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 127. CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 13. UNION PACIFC BONDS—firsts, \$1 13. LAND GRANTS—61 13. SINKING FUNDS—\$1 23½.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 1,952 bushels; shipments, 16,804 bushels; in store, 181,992 bushels: market weak and lower; No. 1,964/c; No. 2, 894/c; No. 3, 863/c, CORN—Receipts, 2,234 bushels; shipments, 5,762 bushels; he store, 72,679 bushels; shipments, 5,762 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 bushels; day 6,043 \$26 asked, No. 2 white mixed, 331/c bid; 333/c asked.

OATS—No. 2, 32c bid; 33c asked.

EGGS—Market steady at 12c per dozen.

BUTTER—Market dull at 16 to 17c for choice in single package lots.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The Western Live-Steck Journal reports: The Western Live-Steck Journal reports:

HOG8—Nominally and 10c lower; packers not buving, and shippers can't get cars; receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,900.

CATTLE—Receipts 950; shipments, 1,409; dull, little doing; pens full and prices declining; exporters, nominal, 500 to 540; good to choice shipping, 430 to 485; common to fair, 375 to 425; good to choice butch ers' steers, 375 to 425; common to fair 300 to 360; fair to good cows and helfers, 300 to 375; feeding steers steady; 400 to 430.

SHEEP—Receipts 900; shipments, 225; fair to good, 400 to 485; choice to fancy, 500 to 585.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 168; shipments, e09 market weak and 10e lower for shipping and butchers; native steers, averaging 1,959 to 1,489 pounds sold at 38 to 4 90; stockers and feeders, 3 40 to 4 00; cows 2 70 to 3 50.

3 50.

HOGS—Receipts, 781; shipments, 643; market firmer; sales ranged at 5 00 to 5 16; bulk at 5 00 to 5 10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 91; shipments, 266;market steady native wethers averaging 160 to 107 pounds. sold at 4 40 to 4 70.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR-A shade betters; XX, 3 65 to 3 90; XXX 4 25 to 4 50; family, 4 65 to 4 90; choice to fancy, 5 00 to 5 55. 4 25 to 4 50; family, 4 65 to 4 90; choice to fancy, 5 55.

WHEAT—Unsettled; No. 2 red. 1 02½ to 1 02¾ cash; 101 to 1 01¾ to 1 01½ May; No. 3 do, 98c; No. 4 do, nominal.

C/RN—Lower; 38½ to 38½ cash; 38½ February; 39 to 38½ March; 40½ to 40¼ c May; 40½ c June.

OATS—Dull and lower; 33 to 33½ c cash; 32½ c bid March; 33¾ bid April.

RYE—Better; 92c bid.

BARLEY—Steady; prime to choice, 75 to 90c; fancy 95c to 1 05.

95c to 1 05. PORK—Dull; 15 00 asked cash; 14 85 bid March; 14 90 bid April.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000: shipments, 4,500: weak
shippers practically out of the market; packers getting better quality at lower rates; fully loc lower and
a number unsold; mixed packing, 500 to 5 53: light,
525 to 560; choice heavy, 5 90 to 650; extra, 625.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 2,800; 10 to 15c
lower, except on best grades, which are in good demand but scarce common to fair shipping 340 to 440
good to choice 460 to 490; stockers and feeders, quiet
and weak, 2,90 to 400.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 3,000; 10 to 20c
lower; common to medium, 3 75 to 4 25; good to
choice, 4 50 to 5 25.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Steady and unchanged; No. 2 spring, 98c bld cash; 98½ March; 99c bld April; 1 02½ to 1 03 May. ay. CORN—Steady any firm; 37%c to 38%c cash; 37%c

"ÖÜRN—Steady any firm; 37%c to 38%c cash; 37%c March; 42e May.

OATS—Steady and unchanged; 29 to 30%c cash; 29% March; 33%c May.

RYE—Firmer; 91c.

BARLEY—Not given,

FORK—Firmer but not quotably higher: 14 69% to 14 75 cash and March;; 14 80 to 14 82% April.

LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; 10 00 cash 10 10 to 10 12% March; 10 29 April.

BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 4 85; short ribs, 8 00; short clear, 8 10.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]

BREADSTUFFS—Firm.
FLOUR—886d to 11s.
WHEAT—Winter, 9s to 9s 6d; spring, 9s 4d to 9s 8d.
CORN—Old, 5s 6d.
OATS—6s 2d.
PORK—68s.
BEEF—75s.
BACON—Long clear middles, 45s 6d; short clear, 42s d.

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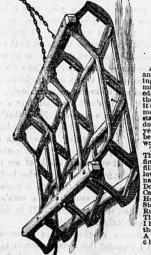
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A harrow and roller without repeating. It won't clog in any trash on dry soil above the hoes because there is nothing to obstruct the soil from passing over them through the machine. Trash won't catch on the lower edge because the edge is not sharpened and trash cannot get a firm hold, as the firm of the state of th

Literary and Domestic

Be Content.

It may not be our lot to wield The sickle in the ripened field; Nor ours to hear, on Summer ever The reaper's song among the sheaves.

Yet where our duty's task is wrought In unison with God's great thought, The near and future blend in one, And whatso'er is willed is done.

And ours the grateful service whence Comes, day by day, the recompense; The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed, The fountain, and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span, The only end and aim of man, Better the toil of fields like thes Than waking dreams and slothful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain Like that, revives and springs again; And early called, how blest are they Who wait in heaven their harvest day!

Col. Bob Jarvis.

We were sojourning at Anaheim and the sea There was a sunshiny dullness about the place, like the smiles of a vapid woman. The bit of vineyard surrounding our whitewashed cabin was an emerald set in the dull golden-brown plain. Before the door an artesian well glittered in the sun like an inverted crystal bowl. Esculapius called the spot Fezzan and gradually I came to think the well a fountain, and the sunburnt waste a stretch of yellow sand.

When I had walked to the field of whisper ing corn behind the house, and through the straggling vines to the vineyard in front, I came back to where my invalid sat beneath the feathery acacias, dreaming in happy lonesome-

"Did you ever see such placid, bright, ethereal stillness?" I asked.

Esculapius took his cigar from his lips, and looked at me pensively.

"It may be my misfortune. I hope it is not my fault, but I do not remember to have seen stillness of any sort."

Esculapius has but one shortcoming. He is not a poet. I never wound him by appearing to notice this defect; so I sat down on the dry burr clover, and made no reply.

"You think it still?" he went on in a mannish, instructive way, "but, in fact, there are a thousand sounds. At night, when it is really quiet you will hear the roar of the ocean for ten miles away. Hark?"

Our host was singing far down in the corn He was a preacher, a deep toned Methodist, brimming ever with vocal piety.

"Nearer the great white throne, Nearer the Jasper sea."

came to us in slow, rich cadences. The fern-like branches above us stirred softly against the blue. Little aromatic whiffs came from the pale eucalyptus trees near the house. Esculapius diluted the intoxicating air with tobacco smoke and remained sane, but as for me the sunshine went to my head, and whirled and eddied there like some eastern

drug. "My love," I said, wildly, "If we stay here very long and nothing happens, I shall do something rash."

The next morning a huge derrick frowned in the door way and a nicturesque group of workmen lonnged under the acacias. The well had ceased to flow.

Esculapius called me to a corner of the piazza, and spoke in low, hurried tones:

"Something has happened," he said; "the well has stepped. I thought it my relieve your feelings to get off that quotation about the gol-

I looked at him with profound compassion.

"but I think it begins: "The grinders shall cease because they are few'-perhaps you had better take care of your shot gun and don't forget your light overcoat. Good bye." Then I took a pitcher, and went down the

walk to the disglorified well. The musical dip on the pebbles was hushed; the charm of our oasis had departed. In its place stood a length of rusty pipe full of standing water. Some bits of maiden's hair I had placed in reach of the cool apray yesterday were already withered in the sun. I sadly took the gourd from its notch in the willow, some one had been before me and carved "Ichabad," on its handle. I filled my pitcher and turned to go. A tall form separated itself from the group of workmen and came gallantly forward.

"Madame," said a rich, hearty voice, "if you,ll just allow me, I'll tackle that pitcher, and tete it in to yeu. Jarvis is my name Col Bob Jarvis, well borer. We struck a 10-inch flow down at Scranton's last week, and rather knocked the bottom out of things around here."

"But the pitcher isn't at all heavy, Col. Jar-

"Oh never mind that; anything's too heavy for a lady; that's my sentiments. You see, I'm a ladies' man-born and brought up to it. Nursed my mother and two aunts and a grandmother through consumption, and never let one of 'em lift a finger. 'Robert,' my mother used to say, 'Robert, be true to God and the women; and, by godfrey, I mean to be!"

I relinquished the pitcher instantly. Escu lapins was right; something had happened The well was gone, but in its place I had found something one thousand times more refreshing When my husband returned he found me sitting breathless and absorbed under the acacias

"Hush!" I said, with upraised finger; lis-

Our host and the Colonel were talking as they worked at the well.

"We've had glorious meetings over at Gospel Swamp, Jarvis," the vister was saying, "I look for you every night. If you could just come over and hear the singing, and, have some of the good brothers and sisters pray with you, don't you think-"

'Why, God bless your soul, man," interupt ed the Colonel, "dont you know that I'm religious? I'm with you right along, as to the first principles, that is, but, you see, I can't quite go to the Methodist doctrine. I was raised Presbyterian, you know-regular black and blue Calvinist-and what a fellow takes in with his mother's milk sticks to him. I'm attached to the old idea-infant damnation and total de pravity, and infernal punishment, and the in terference of the saints. You fellows over at the swamp are loose! Why, by the way, my mother used to say to me, in her delicate squeaky voice; 'Robert, beware of Methodists they're loose, my son, loose as a bag of bones! No, indeed, I wouldn't want you to think me indifferent to religion; religion's my forte. Why, by and by, I mean to start a Presbyterian Church right here."

"I'm glad to hear you say that," said the good minister, warmly; "but you have no idea how glad I am, Jarvis."

"Why, man alive, that church is in my mind day and night. I want to get about forty good pious Presbyterian families to settle around here, and I'll bore wells for 'em, and talk up church matters between times. You saw me carrying the lady's pitcher for her this morning, didn't you? Well, by the way, that was religious motive entirely. I took her man for a Presbyterian preacher the minute I struck the ranch; may be its poor health gives him that cadaverous look, but you can't most always tell. More likely its religion. At any rate-"

Esculapius retreated in wild disorder, and did not appear again until supper time. When the meal was finished, Col. Jarvis followed me as I walked to the piazza.

"If it ain't presuming, madame," he said confidentially, "I'd like to ask your advice. I take it you're from the city, now."

"Yes," I answered with preternatural gravity; "what makes you think so?"

"Well, I knew by your gait, mostly. A woman that's raised in the city walks as if she was used to it; city women are generally good steppers. But that ain't the point. I'm engaged to be married."

My composure under this announcement was a good deal heightened by the fact that Esculapius, who had sauntered out after us, humming an air from Pinafore, became suddenly quiet and tumultuously.

"Engaged to be married?" I said. "Let me congratulate yeu, Colonel. May I hope to see the fortunate young lady?"

"That depends, You see, I'm in a row the biggesl kind of a row; by a good deal; and I thought you might give me a lift. She's a 'Frisco lady, you know; one of your regular high-flyers; black eyes, hangs with no end o'spirits. You see she was visiting over at Nielbs, and we made it up, and when she went back to 'Frisco I thought I'd send her a ring; so I bought this," fumblin' in his pocket and producing the most astounding combination of red glaring pinckback; "and by godfrey she sent it back to me! Now, I don't see anything wrong about that ring: do you?"

"It is certainly a little-well, peculiar, at least, for an engagement ring; perhaps she would like something a trifle less showy. Ladies have a great many whims about jewelry, you know."

"Exactly. That is just what I reflected. So went and bought this," (triumphantly displaying a narrow gold band); "now that's what I call genteel; don't you? Well, if you'll believe it, she sent that back, too, by return mail. wish I'd fetched von the letter she wrote: i it wasn't the spiciest piece of literature ever read by anybody. "She'd have me to understand she wasn't a barmaid nor a Quaker; and if I didn't know what was due to a lady in her position I'd better learn before I aspired to her hand' etc. Oh! I tell you she's grit; no end o' mettle there, you see; I've struck a bowlder, and it suits me bad because I want to see the parson through with his well here, and them go to 'Frisco and get married. Now, if you'll help me through and set me into sand and gravel again, and your man decides to settle in these parts, I'll guarantee you a No. 1 well good, even two-inch flow, and all expense but pipe and boardin' hands. I'll do it by-some

"Oh, no, Colonel," I said, struggling with a laugh. "I couldn't allow that. It gives me great pleasure to advise you, only it is a very delicate matter, you know-and-really"-I was casting about wildly for an inspiration-'wouldn't it be better to go on to the city, as you intended, and ask the lady to go with you and use her own taste in choosing a ring?"

My companion took a step backward, folded

his arms and looked at me admiringly. "Well, if it don't beat all how a wome looks through a millstone! Now, that's what I call neat. Why, God bless you, madam, I've been borin' at that thing for a week steady, night and day, by-myself, and making no headway. It makes me think of my mother. 'Robert,' she used to say (and she had a very small, trembly voice), 'Robert, a woman's lit tle finger weighs more than a man's whole carcase;' and she was right. I'll be destroyed if she wasn't right !"

Esculapias laughed rather unnecessarily

when I repeated this conversation to him. "I am willing to allow that it is funny,"

said; "but after all, there is a rude pathos in the man, an entutored chivalry. Nearly every man loves and reverances woman. It is oldfeshioned, I know, but it has a breezy sweetness of its own, like the lavender and rosemary of our grandmothers; don't you think

There was no reply. I imagine that Esculapias is insensible at times of his want of ideality, and feels a delicacy in conversing with me. So he went on musingly:

"With such natures love is an instinct; and it is to instinct after all, that we must look for everything that is fresh and poetic in humani. ty. We have all made this sacrifice to culture -a sacrifice of force to expression. Isn't it so, my love?"

Still no reply. "I like to picture to myself the affection of which such a man is capable—for no doubt he loves the girl of whom he speaks; not, of course as you—as you ought to love me, but with s rude, wild sincerity, a sort of rugged grandeur. Imagining him being betrayed by her. A man of the world might grow white about the lips and sick at heart, but he would find relief in cynicism and bitter words. This man would act some wild, strange act of vengeance. The cultured nature is a honeycomb, his is a solid mass, and masses give us our most picturesque effects. Don't you think so, my dear?"

And still no reply. "Esculapias !"

"Well, my dear."

"Isn't it barbarous of you not to answer when I speak to you?"

"Possibly; at least it has that appearance. but there are mitigating circumstances, my dear. I was asleep. * *

Two weeks later the Colonel brought his wife to call upon me. She was a showy, loudvoiced blonde, resplendently over-dressed. At the first opportunity her husband motioned me aside.

"Isn't she about the gavest piece of calico you ever saw?" he asked with proud confidence. "Doesn't she lay over anything around here by a large majority?"

"She is certainly a very striking woman," I said gravely, "and one who does you great credit. But I am a little surprised, Colonel. No doubt it was a mistake, but I got the impression in some way that the lady was a bru-

"The Colonel's countenance fell. "Now look here," he said, after a little reflection, "I don't mind telling you, because your up to city ways, and you'll understand. The fact is, this isn't the one. You see, I went on to 'Frisco, as you advised, and planked down a check for \$500 the minute I got there. 'Now,' said I 'Bob Jarvis don't do things by halves; just you take that money, my girl, and get yourself a ring that is equal to the occasion. I don't care if it's a cluster of solitary diamonds as big as a section of a well-pipe!' Now, I call that square, don't you? Well, God bless your soul, madam, if she didn't take the money and slip out with another fellow! Some white livered city sneak-beggin' your husband's pardonwhe'd been hangin' around for a year or more Of course I was struck when I heard of it. It was this one told me. She's her sister, I could see that she felt bad about it. "It was a nasty, dirty trick," she said; and I'll be-demoralized if I don't think so myself, and said so at the time. But, after all, it turned out a lucky thing for me. Now, look at that, will you?"

I followed his gaze of admiring fondness to where Mrs. Jarvis was bridling and simpering under Esculapias' compliments.

"Isn't she a nosegay? But don't you be jealeus, madam; she's just wrapped up in me; and constant," he added, shaking his head reflectively-"why, bless your soul she's as constant

When I told Esculapius of this he sighed

"What is the matter?" I asked, with anxity. He threw back his head and sent a little dreamy cloud of smoke up through the ace

"I was thinking," he said pensively, "what a wild, strange act of veugeance it was !"

I looked him sterply in the eye. "My dear." I said, "don't think you ought to distress yourself about that. I never should have reminded von of it. You were dreaming, you know, and you are not responsible for what you dream. Besides, dreams are like human nature, they always go by contraries."-Argonaut.

The Cause of Beauty in Women.

The Cornhill Magazine discussing the reason why physical beauty is prevalent in the aristocratic ranks of Great Britain, argues that it is due to the "constant relections of the most beautiful women of all classes, peeresses, actresses, or wealthy bourgeois, through an ir mense number of generations," and deduces from this fac. that "average personal beauty everywhere correspondents to the average gen eral love for beauty in the abstract." This is undoubtedly true, with the addition that costhetic taste is the result chiefly of education. Hence it is that the prevailing beauty of American women is remarked by every traveler who comes from beyond the Atlantic. Hereditary forms and features certainly, in the main, are transmitted from generation to generation, but they must be refined by social and mental education, or else the coarse and the sensual will be the rule, even among the titled classes of England. In that kingdom beauty is the exception, not the rule, as the repulsive ugliness of the lower human strata proves, and this is the fact because those strata remain in dense ignorance.

The common school system is the bottom of American beauty. An American girl has the

bust than her British sister, is more spirituelle and refined in skin, color and carriage. There can be no doubt that the love of the beautiful, a resultant of education, beams through the face and adds grace to the person, for it is the province of love to do this in women just as the love of wisdom in men makes them rugged. The late Adelaide Neilson was unquestionably kept beautiful by playing the loveliest of all the characters of Shakespeare. The simulation be of similarity. On the other hand, the face of Thomas Carlyle, just deceased, was rugged and severe. In Neilson's case, beauty streamed from her face because her thoughts, derived from and in sympathy with the Shakes perian model, flowed from within to without. In Carlyle's case his face was rugged because his thoughts flowed from without to within. It swer is that he was a rare exception. Our Webster, Clay and Calhoun were not Apolloss although striking in features and forms. Women cultivate the affections and hence their loveliness, provided they are educated in a taste for beauty; men cultivate the mind, and however great their acquirements the inward flow of thought will sooner or later overwhelm every particle of facial beauty which they might have inherited from a lovely mother. The truth is, and few people ever think of it, there is a certain tendency in men to leave the likeness of their mothers and gravitate toward the likeness of their fathers, and is the surest proof of legitimacy.

To sum up, physical beauty, while a hereditary of inter-marriage, as the Cornhill argues, is refined, heightened and every way enhanced by a cultivation of the finest affections and in tellectual graces, such as the female heart and mind can bear. Such a woman will be attrac tive when her locks are silvered, for an inward artist molds her features and makes them glass through which the emotions are as visible s brilliant colors through a transparent vase.-N. O. Picayune.

Women Who Can Cook.

An English contemporary avers that all Austrian ladies are accomplished cooks. This probably explains why complaints of dyspepsis and stories of immortality so seldom come from Austrian sources. Food properly prepared never disarranges the human digestion or inflames the blood, but such food cannot be had with certainty if the table depend entirely upon the skill and temper of a hired cook. Ladies who manage their own kitchens, or are competent to do so, may be sure that their families will have food that is properly cooked and appropriate to the season. There is some thing inexplicable about American ignorance of the art of cooking. In Europe even gentlemen take pride in being able to prepare cortain dishes, and ladies are glad to be known as practical managers of their respective house holds. Here, howover, strong adults and feeble infants are alike dependent upon the ignoramus of the kitchen. Were some of the industry displayd by American ladies in copying foreign customs devoted to kitchen management, on the Austrian plan, we would be a happier and better nation .- N. Y. Herald.

How to Boil and Stew.

To do either properly, the food must be immersed at the beginning in actually boiling water, and the water must be allowed to reach the boiling point again immediately, and to boil for about five minutes. The action of the boiling water upon the surface of either meat or vegetables is to harden it slightly, but enough to prevent the escape either of juices or mineral salts.

After the water covering the food has begun to boil the second time, the pot moved to the side of the fire, and the water allowed to simmer until the food is done. This simmering, or stewing, extracts all the nutritious qualities of either meat or vegetables; the pot should be kept closely covered unless for a moment when it is necessary to raise the cover in order to remove the scum. . The steam will condense upon the inside of the cover, and fall back into the pot in drops of moisture, if the boiling is slow. Do not think that rapid boiling cooks faster than the gentle process which I recommend.

After the water once boils, you can not make it cook any faster if you have fire enough under it to run a steam engine. So save your fuel and add it u. . a fire little by little, to keep the water boiling. Remember if you boil meat fast and hard it will be tough and tusteless, and most of its goodness will go up the chimney or out of the window with the

Angel Cake.

Take the whites of eleven eggs, one and onehalf cupful of granulated sugar, one cupful of pastry flour (measure the flour after it has been sifted four times), one small teaspoonful of vauilla, one teasponful of cream of tartar and sift again. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth. Beat the sugar to the eggs and then add the seasoning; add the flour, stirring it in quickly and lightly. Beat until you are ready to put it into the oven; put it into a new pan or a pan that has been used for nothing eles and keep in a moderate oven for forty minutes. Do not grease the pan.

No wise woman who has flowers in her house or garden will throw away her soapsuds. They

advantages of a good school education and of are a most valuable fertilizer for flowers, and average musical training, and although less ro- especially for the verbena. If this floral favorite is plentifully watered with soapsuds and its seed vessel picked off, it wil flower profusely. Soapsuds are good for vines, current bushes and fruit trees. Indeed, they are food for plants; corresponding to milk for animals, and it is very wasteful to throw them away if there are plants anywhere within reach that may be benefited by them — Canada Farmer.

Advertisements.

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

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

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SISTERS OF BETHANY Topeka, Kas.,



GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES Exclusively.

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For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per sechool year according to grade. For day pupils from \$6.00 to \$30 per session according to grade.

Fall Term will commence September 16th, 1860.

BISHOP VAIL, President.

8-Page; 48 Columns.

The largest Daily Paper in Kansas. J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Propr.

Subscription Price. 3 months to any address...... 2 25

The CAPITAL is republican in politics, independent and entspoken in its discussions of public questions; publishing all Court proceedings, Supreme Court Syllabil full reports of Legislature, Conventions of all kinds, and most comprise of Legislature, Conventions of all kinds, and most comprise of the Court of the Co

th bones of J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Proprietor.

.... 88 00

The DAILY CAPITAL is the most widely circulated

Rust

Adopted by

Rallroads.

Proof.

Wheat, Fruit, etc.

We hear that many fields of winter wheat supposed a few weeks ago to be in good condition, proves to be nearly entirely killed .-Jewell Co. Review.

The general voice proclaims the peach buds killed, but apple and cherry trees are in good condition. We shall be very reluctant to abandon the hope of peaches for a while yet .-Lawrence Iribune.

Sterling is to have a large mill for the manufacture of Amber cane molasses. The farmers in the vicinity have agreed to raise 1,500 acres of the cane, the seed to be furnished by the party putting up the mill.

The farmers are happy and feeling cheerful over the prospect before them. As far as any kind of crop is concerned, we have not heard our farmers express an opinion other than a good one—wheat looks as fine as it could,— Howard Courant.

We regret to say that many of these farmers express the opinion that the crop will fall far short of what was expected of it a few weeks ago. In some localities, however, the prospect is exceptionally fine, and our general conclusion is that we will not have less than an average crop.

Mr. Andrew Colgan, one of the best farmers of Shannon township, reports that much of his wheat is entirely killed. It was all right until recently, but the late thawing and freezing has destroyed it. He thinks more than half his crop is killed, and he will commence seeding the ground with spring wheat .- Atchison ! Pa-

We learn from Mr. J. C. McElroy, one of Pawnee's best farmers, and an educated gentleman, that his peach buds are half of them alive, and he also reports that Mr. W. R. Davis has one of the finest orchards in the county and that with a fair yield Mr. Davis ought to have fully 300 bushels of Pawneel county peaches. The time is coming when the county will raise all of its fruit for home consumption.-Larned Chronoscope.

The wheat crop in this county is generally in fair condition for the time of year, notwithstanding the severe winter. Some fields of late sown have been somewhat damaged by the cold winter and by freezing (and thawing in the last week or ten days, but there fields are not numerous. Most of our wheat was got in early and made a good growth last fall, and is now to all appearances in good shape for a fine crop .- Valley Falls New Era.

Notwithstanding the rigor of the winter we have passed through, stock of all kinds has come out in good condition. This is owing largely to the fact that owners are better supplied with shelter than in previous years. In the frontier regions and the country west, large numbers of cattle and sheep have died from exposure, while here, where the weather was probably quite las severe, the mortality has probably been below the average. - Osborne Co. Farmer.

The farmers in Ford county are busy preparing the ground for spring planting. A large number of acres of ground were broken the year previous, and are now in fine state of cultivation. The spring work being promising, we may anticipate a large crop of corn, oats, sorghum cane, etc. Feed will be cheap next winter, and our farmers have good returns for their labors. Not a large quantity of wheat was sown last fall, but there will ibe a good crop of that cereal.—Dodge Times.

Beyond question the winter wheat crop is injured some by the freezing this spring, but we have made diligent inquiry from our farmers, and find much better reports than usual; Wednesday we interviewed a number of our leading farmers; and they reported as follows:

J. M. Shephard, who has traveled extensively over the county: "In some places the wheat is badly damaged, but do not think the damage is general. Prospects good for a good

D. Mattison, Flora Township: "Most of the wheat good. Early wheat all right."

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Jonas Freet, Keystone: "In excellent condition."

J. S. Dewey, Hayes: "Generally in good condition. Have 40 acres that is very fine." J. A. Gillett, Woodbine: "Badly damaged." A. D. Blanchett, Aroma: "Very badly damaged."

Mr. Talbert, residing 15 miles southwest of town: "In good condition. A little killed by the freezing this spring."

C. M. Teats, Ridge: "Badly mixed. Undoubtedly some injured. Much depends on the weather for the next few days."—Abilens

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

Strays for the week ending April 6. Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

HRIFER—Taken up on the 17th day of March 1881 by
All of Conant of Kanwaka tp, one red helfer 2 years old
wo small white spots on right bip, one small white spots on
eft hip, white belly, halfcrop in each ear, valued at \$12

Lincoln county—H. Hammer, clerk.

"PONT—Taken up by John A Mills of Scott township on
November 24 1850 one brown pony mare, 13% hands high,
right foot white, white spot in forehead, shod on front feet
supposed to be 8 years old, valued at \$25.

Sheridan county--W. M. Rodgers, clerk.

STERES AND COW-Taken up to O McClung of Kenneth, twenty-eight head of cattle, described as follows, one red and with and two white and two white and two hick cowe three years old and branded with letter S with a line informestic, one yellow four year old branded with letter S, one red and two

Strays for the week ending March 30 Chautauqua County--C. M. Knapp, Clerk, IORSE--Taken up in Salt Creek tp March 7 1881 by D R lees one gray horse pony built, 15 hands high, about 15 urs old, has one glass eye, valued at \$20

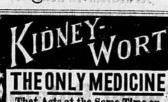
Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Job Tatlow Sr. Clear Creeck tp February 7 1831 one yearling helfer red and white spotted with two sites in each car, valued at \$13

Sumner county-S. B. Douglas, clerk. STEER—Taken up on the first day of March 1881 by O J fackney, Wellington tp, one black Texas steer 5 years old with unknown brands, valued at \$20 STEER—Also by the same at the same time one dun Tex-sister 5 years old with unknown brands, valued at \$20

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk. COLT—Taken upby W B Butler of Liberty tp. Febeuary 17 1881 one brown mare cost one year old, star in forehead, roan tail, white spot on nose, valued at \$15

State Stray Record. Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keep a complete Stray Recond for Kanssa and Missouri. No money required for in formation until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicted.

Advectisements.



That Acts at the Same Time on THE LIVER, THE BOWELS. and the KIDNEYS.

ese great organs are the natural cleans the system. If they work well, health he perfect: If they become clogged ful diseases are sure to follow with TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

dice, Constipation and Piles, or Kid-ney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Repy Urine; or Rheuare developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffor.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will ado one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart. Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

Kinnxy-Worn will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes its quarts of Medicine.

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

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

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIDUS DISEASES WILL SOON SE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to

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such cases, one dose effects such a change
of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the
body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is
nourished, and by their Tenic Action on the
Digestive Organs, Hegular Sitols are produced. Price 2 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

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Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

Manhood Restored. A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous de-bility, premature decay, etc. having tried in vain ev-ery known remedy, has discovered a simple measured self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-surfer-ers. Address J. H. REEVES, 48 Chatham st., N. Y.





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AGENTY WANTED for the most convenien, grade are offered to housekeepers. Agents med with greater success than ever. One agent and the state of the state o





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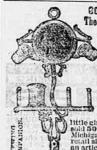
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The largest Grocery House in the State. Goods Shipped to any Point.

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VERY CHEAP.

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



GOOD AGENTS WANTED. The Ladies Sewing Companion is a very useful article. It hangs on the wall out of the reach of the "little ones," holds two thimbles, large or small, a vely vet emery cushion for needles and pins, four spools of thread, and pair of seissors, making a very. spools of thread, and pair of scissors, making a very meat ornament for the room, as well as to help specific places. This is the best selling article years old, in fowa, soid 50 in two days. One agent in Michigan has soid over 5,000 at road since last July. Never was an article invented that sells equal to this Breyrbody buysit. Sample.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and anny other of the best medicines known are com-ined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as o make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the

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Best Health and Strength Restorer over used. It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleoplessness, and all discases of the Stomach, Source, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Toncto-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you. Remember! This Tonct cures drunkenness, is the Bost Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Batters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist.

None genuine without our signature on outside. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most eco

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

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Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas.

KELLY STEEL BARB WIRE

Steel Wire. Steel Barb. Sharp Point. Oil Paint.

Patented 1868, and licensed under all Patents. SUSTAINED BY THE COURTS.

Kelly wire now sold cheap as any wire made under the Pat-ents. One dealer only wanted in each town. THORN WIRE HEDGE CO., Sole Manufacturers, Chicago, III

H. D. CLARK.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs and Tallow.

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Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars, &c.

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TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

Choice Farm in Kansas for Sale. 100 acres; 30 in timber, 20 upland, balance bottom. A under cultivation and fenced. Orchard 4 acres; 9 yea alanted, River through length of farm. House 5 room state 7 stalls; 2 wells of water. 12 miles NW of city of Tops (ca. Apply to James Quirk on the farm, or to the owner, D. H. BLANEY, East Boston, Mass.



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TOPEKA, KANSAS,

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Enamel Blackboards \$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

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LOANS MADE

Upon well Improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. So tedious waiting for papers to go east. Four Millions Loaned in the state. Send in your application with full description of property. B. SWEET, President. GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, let, the Stock Raising, and Dairying. lel, the located in the Cottonwood Valley from extremes and also short winters, pure water, rich soil; in SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

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DR. HENDERSON, | A regular graduato KANSAS CITY, - - MO. 12 in Chicago



trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless noatrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in east boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, fonough the month, SS, No. 2, scallbeient to effect a per month, SS, No. 2, scallbeient to effect a per month of the service of the worst condition, ST. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Hinstrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical thatthey can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces there'd by re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. EMEMSIS. HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.

Market and 8th Sts. ST. Louis, Mo. PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Frof. Harris' Hindrated pamphets sent free on application, HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manfg Chemists, 8th & Market Stan, St. Louis, Mo. Book Million of your address I with

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In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicans use the its composition and effects, physicans use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where oures are possible. For sale by all

DS

Why We Laugh.

A Man Mad at His Wife.

There is a man up in the Seventh Ward that hasn't spoken to his wife in over a week, He is so mad that he will not go home to his meals, and the other day his wife went to his office to get six dollars to pay for some shoes and he told a clerk to pay her off and let her go. He grates his teeth when he goes home nights, and comes out of the house every morning swearing. She came a joke on him, that was all. He has for years been telling her that he was sure he had got heart disease, and that he should go off suddenly some time in the night. She had got sick of such talk, after hearing it for thirteeen years, when she knew he was as healthy as a yearling. Why, he didn't even know where his heart was, and couldn't point out the location of any particular portion of his internal improvements. But he kept talking about death every little while, and she said she would break up that game as soon as she could think of any way to do so. A spell ago she bought one of these India water rubber water bags, for keeping hot water at the feet, instead of using bottles. It would hold about three quarts and her husband didn't know anything about it. One night after she had had the water bag to her teet a couple of hours, until they were about as warm as a piece of zinc, and her husband was snoring away by note, she thought what a good joke it would be to put it on his stomach and wake him up. She burst right out laughing, at midnight, thinking of it. So she took up the rubber bag of hot water and placed it on his stomach. The bag was about as big as a cow's liver, and as warm as a piece of shingle on a boy. It hadn't been on his chest and other baggage for over two minutes before he slowly opened his eyes. Hedge Plants, Gregg Raspberry, and a general She stuffed the upper works of her night gown in her mouth to keep from laughing. He in her mouth to keep from laughing. He raised up his head, and said, "Harriet, my end has come."

"Which end, Josiah?" said she, as she rolled over, "your head or your feet?" and then she put a pillow in her mouth, and reached over to him and unscrewed the nozzle that holds the water in the bag.

"I am dying, Egypt, dying," said he. "My heart is enlarged to three times its natural size, and O, I am bleeding to death." She had opened the nomele, and the three quarts of hot water was pouring over him, saturating him from head to heels. She had not meant to let out more than half a pint of water on him, but when it got to flowing she couldn't stop it, so she got out of bed and told him to save himself. He attempted to stop the flow of blood, and she asked him if his life preserver had not sprung a leak, and then he looked at the rubber beg, and went and wrung himself through a clothes wringer, and he slept on a lounge the rest of the night, and he says his wife is the meanest woman that ever drawed the breath of life. She tells her friends that Josiah has been miraculously cured of heart disease .-

"Lemmy, you're a pig!" said a father to his son, who was five yearsold. "Now, do you know what a pig is, Lemmy?" Yes, sir-a pig is a heg's little boy."

An English merchant lately received a package labeled. "1 box tom cats." It required some time to decipher the fact that the inscription ment a box of tomato catsup.

Mother: "Now, Gerty, be a good girl, and give Aunt Julia a kiss, and say good night." Gerty: "No, no! If I kiss her she'll box my ears, like she did papa's last night."

Mamma-"And David was able to kill that great big man Goliah because God helped him." Harry (aged 6)-"Well, I don't call that fair mamma; that's two on one."

After an enthusiastic lover spends two hours' hard labor over a letter to his girl, and then mars its beauty by spilling a drop of ink on it, he first swears in a scientific manner for a few minutes and then draws a circle around the blot and tells her it is a kiss, and the poor thing, believes it.

An old colored minister, in a sermon on hell, pictured it as a region of ice and snow, where the damned froze throughout eternity. When privately asked what his object was in representing Gehenna in this way, he said, "I don't dare tell dem people nuffin else. Why, if I was to say hell was warm, some of dem old rheumatic niggahs would be wanting to start down dar the berry fust frost"

A Nevada paper wanted to describe the fury of the wind in a recent tornado, so it expressed. itself as follows; "Yesterday, during the gale while boulders as big as pumpkins were flying through the air, and water pipes were being ripped out of the ground, an old chinaman, with spectacles on his nose, was observed in the eastern part of town seated on a knoll, calmly flying his kite-an iron shutter, with a logchain for a tail."

It is said the hogs of Arkansas have such long noses that the settlers employ them to plow the fields. The practice is to bury an ear of corn on one side of the lot and place the hog opposite on the other side, when the porker, scent ing it, im mediately digs his snout into the soil, and pressing forward turns a furrow equal to that made by the best plow right up to the cob. If a stump should lie in a direct road, the hog dont hesitate or work around it, but splits it open with his snout and goes on. This is fellowing the nose to some purpose.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in realying to advertisements in the Farmer, will a favor if they will state in their letter of artisers that they saw the advertiseme_t ... le Kansas Farmer.

Catalpa Seed and Trees. Best kinds by mail or express Send for price J. C. TEAS, Columbia, Mo.

Root Crafts.

A few thousand of the leading varieties for sale. Price KELSEY & CO., Nurserymen, St. Joseph, Mo.

J.C.VAUGHAN GARDENER'S TOOLS TOOLS TOOLS

New Crop Osage Orange Seed.

For Sale or Trade.

Seed Sweet Potatoes.
Plants free by mail.

Address

Will exchange for Hedge Plants or Send for my Catalogue of Greenhouse
W. H. MILLER,
Chillicothe, Mo.



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, logs do the digging. \$1 per bushel; enough to plant one acre, seven bushels, \$5; two acres, 14 bushes, \$8. Sacked and delivered at Railroad depot. Directions for planting. J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

RUSSIAN WHITE, est in cultivation. 100 bushels an acre. Rust-proof and hardy. 11b., mail, postpaid, 50.00; kbush. byfreight or express, axpress, \$2.50. New bars. 25. \$1.50; 1 bush. by freight or oxpress, \$2.50. New bags, 250. ach, extra. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Concord Grape Vines.

KELSEY & CO.,

Nurserymen, St. Joseph, Mo.

Catalpa Seed.

Fresh Kansas grown. TREE SEEDS of all descriptions. TREE SEEDS of all descriptions. GARDEN SEEDS, fresh and genuine. FLOWER SEEDS, fresh imported, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, pure and fresh, SEED SWEET POTATOES of all kinds.
At the "Kansas Seed House," Lawrence, Kansas. Send fo
Illustrated catalogue. F. BARTELDES & CO.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS. Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5'00 per 1000. Strawberries' many varieties, \$4,50 per 1000. Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000.

Rhubarb, (Linneaus) \$10.00 per 1000. A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Cir-cular to

A. G. CHANDLEE.
Leavenworth, Kas.

I can spare a limited number of Charles Downing (the best of any) and Wilson's Albany. ("Old Reliable"). I will guarantee them to be pure and true to name, as I have fruited them for two seasons. I ship none but large plants, from last spring's runners.

Price \$1 00 per hundred. or 40 cents per dozen.
Address;

Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

Buy Tried, True and Worthy.

Of Strawberries, Charles Bosoning, Crescent Scedling, and Capt. Jack. Of Red Raspberries, Turner and Brandywine. Of Black Raspberries, Mammoth Cluster, \$1.00 per 100. Linnaeus Rhubarb, large and early, 75 cts. per dozen. Apple, 4 to 5 feet, nice, Ben Davis, Jonathan, &c., \$8.00 per 100.

E. J. HOLMAN,
Leavenworth, Kas.

Osage Orange Seed.

Warranted to Grow.

Selected under our personal supervision in Texas. Write for sample and price.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill.

Honey Locust and Coffee Bean.

I have a quantity of Honey Locust and Coffee Bean, or the Kentucky Coffee Tree Seed. I will send the Locust Seed at 25 cents per lb, and the Bean at 30 cents per lb, by express C. O. D., or by mail if the necessary amount for postage be added. Address

Forest TREE SEEDS

Send for prices stating|kinds and amount wanted atalpa and White Pine specialties. Samples 6 cent S. A. CHAPMAN,

Stroudwater, Me. 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 Wamego, Ras.

"Good Seed brings forth abundance." SAXONY BARLEY.

We are now prepared to fill orders to any extent for this NEW VARIETY of Spring Barley. This is a choice article grown and acclimated under our own personal supervision during the last ten years. It weighs 50 lbs. per measured bushel, and with ordinary care will yield 450 50 bushels per acre. Samples and our Treatise on Barley Culture free by

GEO. ACHELIS, West Chester, Pa.

SEED HOUSE. GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS Fresh and True to Name. Sent by mail or express to any part of Kansas

MILLET, FLAX SEED

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