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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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"Why People do not Make Good But- ter?" and "Some Points in Butter Mak- ing."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—

I find in a late number of the FARMER, two articles under the above headings, and the matter in either of them is worth more than the cost of the FARMER for a quarter of a century to every farmer in Kansas. The last named article is from the pen of Prof. L. B. Arnold, than whom there is no better authority on dairy matters on either continent. Much of the best, most reliable, instructive and useful extent of dairy literature in the English language, emanated from Prof. A. originally. A host of compilers of dairy literature have passed off his hard earned deductions as their own, which are readily detected, however, by the intelligent in that now standard branch of literature in all countries advanced in civilization. Most of the intelligent readers of the FARMER know that the writer has for many years made dairying, and the designing and construction of dairies, creameries, cheese manufacturing and curing houses a specialty of his profession as an architect, and I gratefully acknowledge that I am more indebted to Prof. Arnold's instruction that guided me in my labors, than to all others.

In a word he is thoroughly master of the science of dairying, which he could not be without being practical.

What I have written and what I may add in the conclusion of this paper, is addressed to that class of the readers of the FARMER who preserve it for future reference, as carefully as a mariner would his chart.

You, Mr. Editor cannot afford space to reproduce the papers, the headings of which I am writing under, nor can I afford to copy them, and were we to do so, we would only reach the same readers that we will now by simply quoting the headings of the papers that I desire to increase the usefulness of by endorsing them as sound.

MILK HOUSES.

My experience, and that of my numerous clients, denizens of fourteen states of the Union, having taught us the soundness of all claimed in the two papers quoted, I have practiced them in my dairy-architecture.

I finally decided that an apartment for setting milk for creaming, for storing butter and cheese, or for the manipulation of the latter, must be so constructed that no air could enter it, other than that specially supplied, and that that must be of a proper temperature, and must be perpetually changing and absolutely pure. These desiderata conditions I never secured until I conceived the theory of sub-earth ventilation, from which my patrons are now realizing even more than my most sanguine hopes ever expected while S. E. V. was yet untested, or in its incipency. I found it necessary to so construct the buildings or apartments to be used for the purposes enumerated, that I could not only exclude the surrounding atmosphere, but its temperature. This not only involved perfectly close construction, but the insulation of the enclosed atmosphere of the building from the external air, in a manner that solar heat in the latter could not penetrate the walls, ceilings or cellar floor by conduction, and affect the temperature of the building—not through the same medium, heat in the enclosed air could escape into the open.

After spending years, and much money in experiments aiming at perfect insulation, testing almost all kinds of filling-in material in the chambers in the walls, etc., I finally discovered that a chamber or space simply filled with dry air was the only practicable non-conductor and insulator yet discovered. I also soon learned by experience that air however dry it might be when confined within a close chamber, constructed of any material then obtainable, would soon absorb moisture, and in a moist state it became a conductor of heat, hence, was a poor insulator. This led me to seek a material that was both air and vapor proof.

The law of demand and supply, which is only limited by the supernatural, soon supplied me with what I required, and the demand for such material was at once great, and has been, and still is greatly increasing—for architects have learned that even in the construction of ordinary dwellings, the insulation described is economical, and in hot climates as well as in cold, it is luxurious.

Even with the good and suitable material that was supplied for insulating partitions, ceilings, walls and floors, no practicable method was known of making close joints in the material, the best of which is called concrete felt. Demand again supplied the want, and we are now able to construct an absolutely close apartment or building, by which, and a practicable method of obtaining and maintaining a supply of dry air in insulating chambers, regardless of the thermal, or the hygrometric condition of the external air.

This was conceded to be a grand and unprecedented achievement, and an inestimable one as well, for it has already saved 30 to 50 per cent. of the fuel hitherto consumed in buildings located in cold climates, in the construction of which thorough insulation has been applied. Architects and builders everywhere have been groping in the dark, and chasing in deep worn ruts, until of late, in their attempts at insulating buildings. They overlooked the cardinal characteristic in all good and efficient, wall-insulation, viz, absolute closeness.

Fabulous sums of money have been wasted in material and labor, in futile attempts to insulate ice-houses and other buildings, by those who were ignorant of what I have emphasized as a leading essential in this branch of architecture. Another characteristic equally, if not more important, has been, and is still unheeded, because it is un-known, in the construction of insulated buildings.

I refer to the silly practice of omitting the insulation in foundation walls, and upper ceilings. If the foundations are not insulated, frozen earth lying against them will continually conduct the heat in the atmosphere of the cellar and give it off to the rapidly conducting frozen earth, and will dissipate heat, so valuable, and so expensive to generate, that proper insulation will effectually prevent. The highest temperature in the air of a heated building will continually find its way by conductivity and natural diffusion, and by the circulation in the confined atmosphere, to the upper ceiling, and if insulation is there omitted, the waste of fuel for maintaining a comfortable temperature in the building will be many fold greater than those who have not investigated the subject can be made to believe. Few readers of the FARMER will, I am aware, appreciate the importance and real economy of thorough insulation, not only in dairy buildings, and these devoted to other arts in which a control of temperature is important, but in dwellings and stables as well. The material required for insulating buildings is not so expensive but that it is worth, when properly applied, many fold its cost, and its application does not involve skilled labor. A common laborer of average judgment, if he will be faithful, can apply it as well as a carpenter.

J. WILKINSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

From Brown County.

Farmers are very busy in making up for time lost by the late opening of spring. It was uncommonly cold until the middle of April, when it became very warm at once, and singing birds and opening buds gave hopes that warm weather had come to stay, which it really did—no frost appearing again. Fall wheat is badly winter killed, especially that sown late, scarcely 40 per cent. being left of all that was sown. The early sown spring wheat has made a good start during the last two weeks of warm and moist weather. A large acreage of corn will be planted, most of which will be put in with the listing plow and drill, that mode of raising corn being proved the most successful for several years. The demand for listing plows is greater than the supply. There are more to be had now. Much corn has been sold lately for 25 cents; there is, however, still a surplus of many thousands of bushels.

All peach buds and much of the wood of the peach trees has been killed by the cold. The cherry and plum trees are now in full bloom; the apple and grape are also all right.

Average wages of farm hands are \$18 per month. Quite a number of emigrants from the east have settled in this county this spring.

In my last communication I asked how sacramental wine could be obtained without violating the law. Several answers to this have appeared in the FARMER, none of which are satisfactory to me.

Mr. Moffat, in the FARMER of March 30th, thinks the church must reform, must abandon inebriating wine. If he had lived 18½ centuries ago, he would probably have sided with those who called our Savior a wine-bibber.

Whenever any man gets ahead of Christ's church in moral reforms "it is time for such a man to stop and think," and investigate, and see if he is not deceived, or deceiving himself. Further Mr. Moffat advises the use of unfermented wine, and adds that many scholars believe the Saviour to have used such wine. Will Mr. Moffat please refer us to that part of the scripture, which tells about unfermented wine. It is evident from Gen. ix., 21, John ii, 10, Acts, ii, 13, 15, that an intoxicating wine was than made, but I have been unable to find any mention of any other wine.

That the practice of keeping it among family remedies is a most fruitful source of drunkenness, is mere assertion. I know that for four generations at least, (further back I know not) in our family it has been so kept without any tendency to drunkenness. It is our practice to train up the children to self-government, and we have a better safeguard for sobriety than mere law can give.

In the foregoing remarks also answer my objection to Mrs. M. H. C.'s pleasant letter in the FARMER of April 18th. Dear sister, I would further say to you, I would have more confidence in your advice if you'd point me to Christ's example, instead of your husband's example of giving wine.

You cannot see why this law should produce litigation, feuds, ill will, etc., more than the laws against murder does. Have you not noticed that this law is pervaded by a vindictive spirit, unlike our other laws? Besides murder and theft is condemned by all mankind; but this law legislates into crime and makes

Farm Letters.

DODGE CITY, 355 miles west of Topeka, April 30.—Rye and wheat are sure crops. The first named will be a full crop; of the latter fully 25 per cent. froze out. I wonder what the grand kickers are going to say of Kansas now. Trees look remarkably well; a good many of all descriptions are in bloom. A great many forest and fruit trees were set out this spring. One party paid sixty dollars freight for trees. Everything seems prosperous and encouraging.

OFFERLE, Edwards Co., 260 miles southwest, May 4.—Have had good rains of late and crop are doing splendidly. We have some of the best fields of wheat I have ever seen at this time of year. Oats and barley are all sown and growing nicely. All are busy planting or preparing to plant corn. There will be more corn planted here this season than ever before.

Sheep and cattle are doing well and are improving remarkably. Grass is coming on rapidly and the prairies are assuming the beautiful green color.

Sheep men are expecting to commence shearing their flocks soon, but we are inclined to think they are a little early.

J. W. EDWARDS.

SENECA, Nemaha Co., 70 miles north of Topeka, May 2d.—Since Easter the weather has been all that the most exacting farmer could ask for. Farmers are pushing their spring

acreage we ever had before. The condition of the ground never was better. It stands about fifteen inches high; some was killed by freezing, some by dry weather, and some blew out this spring. Ten per cent. will more than cover all losses. Oats are not very promising, and but a small acreage is sown. Our farmers are putting out a large crop of potatoes. Many are mulching, and we intend to export instead of import next spring. Many have planted largely of sweet potatoes and they look well.

All kinds of fruit except blackberries will bear all the trees or bushes will hold: Peaches now are as large as peas.

All kinds of stock has wintered well. Grass is good. We have sent to grass over 500 cattle and 5,000 sheep during the month of April. There was shipped from this place over fifty cars of hogs and cattle. Two or three lots more of fat cattle to ship yet. Hogs \$5.00 to \$5.15 per cwt. Cattle \$4.00 per cwt.

There have arrived here several emigrants of a good class and they appear to be well pleased with our prospect.

House cleaning appears to be the order of the day. Our county agricultural association have agreed to a liberal premium list for our fair, which will be held in September. We expect to compete for the county premium at the state fair.

H. C. ST. CLAIR.

RICHMOND, Franklin Co., 45 miles south east from Topeka, May 5.—Wheat will not make more than one third crop in this neighborhood; one third winter killed and about one third died for lack of rain. We had no rain to wet the ground from the first of March till the 1st day of May but have been having a great deal of rain this week; the ground is thoroughly soaked. Farm work at a stand still, corn about half planted and is coming up nicely, it will by the middle of May before the crops are all planted; there will be a good deal of flax and millet sown; oats are doing fine, since the rains have commenced; grass is coming on rapidly, and cattle are doing well. A good many thin cattle, owing to scarcity of feed, but generally in as good or better condition than usual; have known of two cases of so called black-leg; a good many sheep have scab, with these exceptions, stock all healthy and doing well.

The theory that 14° below zero kills the peach buds, is exploded; we had it 24° below and have peach blooms enough to make a fair crop; apple, cherry and plum trees white with blossoms, in fact the prospect for a fruit crop is all that could be desired, with the single exception of blackberries. My Kittatinny are killed to the ground. The season is ten days to two weeks late, ground in splendid condition and farmers expect large returns for their labor. If there is as much fencing done next spring as there has been this, outside pasture will be played out.

COR DU ROY.

EVERETT, Kas., May 2.—One would think and probably many may believe that there is a tremendous profit in the sheep business by reading Mr. F. S. Peck's letter on his flying trip through Greenwood and Woodson counties. He spoke of Mr. Weide having 600 sheep that averaged 16 pounds per head last year and from the sale of 100 wethers and wool he received \$3,000. After Mr. Weide had sheared last year it was reported that his flock averaged 14 pounds per head, after while it was reported 15 pounds per head, dirt and grease has swollen by this time till it has got up to 16 pounds per head. Mr. Weide sold his wool last year after shearing for 22 cents per pound. Say they would average 16 pounds it would be \$2,112 for wool; \$8.88 per head for the wethers which were worth \$3.00 per head. Mr. Weide has a splendid flock of sheep of that class.

Cattle and sheep doing well. Corn nearly all planted; wheat that was sown early and on an early plowing looks well; oats need rain which we will get soon. Early potatoes through the ground.

There will be about half crop of peaches, every other kind of fruit trees are full of blossoms. Farmers are improving generally and are prosperous.

I wish to know through the columns of the FARMER if there is a fish commissioner in Kansas, if so, what is his name.

JAMES J. DAVIS.

P. S.—We had a fine shower last night—May 3.
[Ed.] The State Fish Commissioner, is D. B. Long, of Ellsworth.

A foreign scientist, running across a mince pie at an American boarding-house for the first time, spent three weeks trying to analyze it and then committed suicide.

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punishable what a large proportion of our people consider a legitimate business, hence the difference.

In one assertion Mrs. M. H. C. is certainly correct, the poisonous adulterations sold for wine.

During the last fifteen years the high tax has made it too profitable for unscrupulous persons to adulterate and poison these articles of merchandise. Hence it is the more unjust in the law to interfere with the farmer who has spent the best years of his life in raising an orchard and a vineyard, and is just so far that he can make his own cider and his own pure wine for his own use, not abuse!

Here is a difference between this law and the law against murder, etc.

We should try to look at these things in a dispassionate manner. If the law is good the advocates of it certainly have the privilege to point out its excellence. If it is bad we should also see it, in order to remedy the evil by amending, or to set it aside not by violence, but by the proper legal power, the power that made it.

Fairview, May 7th.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I noticed that the peach trees of a small peach orchard (about 20 trees) on the highest part of my farm, a bluff slightly sloping to the north are uninjured and buds enough to make one third of a crop are just about to open. This fact might be a guide in planting a peach orchard.

H. F. M.

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

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

work; old ground has thus far been rather wet so that a large proportion of it is yet to plow. The new system of listing corn will be a most decided help this spring to those farmers who will plant a large acreage. Most of the winter wheat in this section is killed, the result of the severe weather of March and April. Rye is simply splendid and the wheat and oats sown this spring are coming up very fine. The severe winter killed a great many peach trees, some of the choice varieties of plum trees, and nearly all the kittatinny and other varieties of tame black berries. Strawberries, when covered last fall with straw or hay, give promise of a good crop. Concord and other hardy varieties of grapes are all right. The past winter has sifted out the Catalpas, and those that come out alive this spring may be set down as "hardy." I have some that I purchased for hardy ones, that have "gone up."

Our tame grass meadows are all right; the clover and timothy are remarkably fine at present. The FARMER is on the right track in urging the farmers of Kansas to cultivate the tame grasses. If we would have our young stock do well in the winter season, we must have better hay than that made from prairie grass. A neighbor of mine feeds his calves alternately millet, clover, and prairie hay, and they develop remarkably, without any extra grain ration. Success to the KANSAS FARMER!

GEO. HAY.

BELLE PLAINE, Sumner Co., Kansas, May 4th, 1881.—We are having the finest growing weather I ever saw. It has rained enough to wet the ground ten inches deep. 'Tis quite warm and cloudy.

Corn planting is about done, and it is all coming up finely. There is nearly double the

The Farm and Stock.

Cotton Culture.

As cotton has been raised in Kansas, with some success, by a few individuals only, others may wish to know the process of its culture, so as to give it a trial also.

There is no great secret in its cultivation. Any farmer who can raise a good crop of corn, or potatoes, could raise a good crop of cotton also.

The southern method is to list, or throw the ground up in ridges, then to open the top of the ridge with a small diamond shaped plow, and sow the seed along in this drill, so that two or three seeds may go in every foot or so, and then cover very lightly. When the plants are all up, and large enough to work, they run between the rows with a small harrow, and leave the remainder of the work to be done with the hoe. This consists of scraping down the sides of the ridges, and cutting out the plants to 24 or 38 inches apart.

Amongst our go-ahead and rushing northern farmers, this would be considered a very slow and laborious method. Good work can be done with the hoe, there are no doubts about that; so also can a wheat crop be cut with a sickle and cradle, but northern farmers have progressed beyond slow processes. The culture of cotton can be advanced wonderfully over the old methods in the south.

The ground should be plowed either in the fall or winter, and re-plowed just before planting in the spring. The time of planting must depend much upon the season. Cotton seed requires more warmth to germinate than corn, hence it should not be planted as early. After it is up, it should be pushed forward as fast as can be done by good cultivation. The ground before planting should be well harrowed, and if rough and the season dry it should be well rolled. The ground should be marked out both ways with a sled marker, so that the seed could be planted as near the top as possible. The rows should be three feet apart one way and four feet the other. This would give an opportunity of tending with a cultivation. Two seeds should be put in a place and after they are up, one is sufficient in a place.

The crop should be cultivated not less than once a week, or every ten days, and so on till it begins to bloom which will be in six or eight weeks after it comes up. After it begins to bloom the cultivator may be stopped. In very rich ground the stalks may have a tendency to grow very tall, and when this is the case it is very profitable to pinch the tops off and make it grow bushy. Old cotton raisers say, that the most cotton is produced where the stalks do not grow over four feet high.

Any ground that will produce a good corn crop in this state will produce cotton. But I am rather inclined to believe that our high dry prairies will do better, than the rich black creek or river bottoms. In the latter it will have a tendency to grow too tall, while in the prairie it will produce more bolls.

I am also of the opinion that in the southwestern part of this state will do the best, the land is more sandy, and of a warmer nature than here. I would like if the farmers out there would give it a trial, and then report their results. Seed could be bought of the Plant Seed Company of St. Louis on very reasonable terms, about 30 cents per pound, and three or four pounds will be plenty for any one to experiment with.

In the fall when the bolls open and the cotton ripens, the picking season begins. In this the old and young, large and small can do something. It is not hard work, but looks rather tedious. The cotton bolls are taken out with the thumb and fore-finger and put into baskets. In the southern states the cotton after picking is put sometimes into rail pens and remains there for months exposed to the fall and winter rains, without much harm.

The cotton raised in this part last season, was of as fine a quality as any that was ever raised in the south, and with our improved methods of culture in the north we could raise it fifty per cent cheaper than they do; the time is coming when cotton will be one of the staple crops of this state, and we will have the cotton factories here side by side with our cotton fields.

JNO. H. HILL.

Oswego, Kans., 4 4 1881.

More About the Grey Willow.

My letter and offer in the FARMER concerning Grey Willow, brought a flood of orders which I little expected, showing how the FARMER is read and respected throughout the west.

I sent out about 300 pounds, all I could cut and still orders came that had to be returned. When I came to cutting, tying and wrapping in paper and mailing I found I was not making wages at five cents per package, but when I saw some expression of gratitude in almost every letter and think of the groves and wind breaks, that may thus spring up on the treeless plains, I feel well repaid, and if you could see some of the letters I have received I know you would feel repaid for your trouble in the matter.

It would be much cheaper if the Homesteaders of a neighborhood would club together and get them by freight or express, I could send some Cottonwood and Lombardy poplars also. It is best to get the seedlings in the fall and cut them into cuttings, six or eight inches long, tie them into bundles of 25 or 50 keeping the butts even, throw out a trench eighteen inches deep leaving some loose dirt in the bottom, set the bunches on their butt ends on this loose dirt, scatter the dirt in around them, fill up and

round over the trench. In this way they will callous and get ready for growing as soon as set out. Then the farmer can take them out and set them in spring as soon as the weather is in best condition, or he has the most time, then they will get an early start, strike root immediately and make a strong growth the first season. The same treatment is excellent for grape cuttings, they get a good start before the hot dry weather comes on. I write the above in answer to questions from some of the correspondents desiring answers through the FARMER. Some ask if they will make a tree as interpreted by the timber culture act? I suppose they will, as they make a tree as good as cottonwood for all purposes and are quicker growth, and I know of some timber claims that have been accepted when planted largely of grey willow. I will try and answer some of the questions concerning the planting and culture of small fruits before planting time in the fall. Also the planting of tree-seeds, if the FARMER is willing. I would like the FARMER to correct a mistake concerning the height of willows 3 or 4 years old. I said 30 ft., while the print says 20 to 80 ft. A. G. CHANDLER.

Leavenworth, Kan.

Some Practical Remarks.

Some one in the FARMER not long since advised the use of Honey Locust for fence posts. I used some sound posts of that variety along with oak posts for a cattle yard in the spring of '72. The locust posts rotted at the top of the ground and their places were supplied by others three years ago. The oaks are good yet. I once entertained a better opinion of them and used them because I thought I was putting down an article that would last. I endorse the views of D. D. Spicer, of Allen county on plowing under corn-stalks only, he has not stated that on rolling land, the stalks are worth as much or more to keep the land from washing in heavy rains as anything else. One advocate for burning, some time ago, said he wanted the manure, the stalks furnished in ashes as he thought it equivalent to the rolled stalk. The ashes might be worth something if they could be secured before a Kansas zephyr got hold of them. If I were farming bottom land like that on the Delaware river, that overflowed every year or two I would burn the stalks to get rid of their inconvenience among growing corn.

AN AGRICULTURAL SCRAP BOOK.

Cut out of the papers all scraps that I think will be of any possible use to me, paste them in an old book and index them. When I have an animal out of condition, or am about to begin some important work, I overhaul the scrap book and nearly always find something on the disease or subject. It is a big help. Try it, some of you that have not.

Valley Falls, Kans.

Encouraging Words From Osborne County.

During the last ten days there has been a wonderful change in the feelings and prospects of the people of Osborne county. Soon after the spring had fairly opened out a large amount of wheat which was believed to be in a first-class condition, was found to be apparently entirely dead; and, as it seems to be the principle of human nature to delight in magnifying evil, the rumor soon was afloat that all the wheat was killed, or was dying every day, and in consequence a terrible wave of distress came flowing over the land. However, when some two weeks ago the rains came much of the wheat which seemed dead showed signs of vitality, and the prospect now is that at least three-fourths of a full crop will be raised in Osborne county.

Some, and indeed much of the wheat is in excellent condition, while comparatively a small amount will fall below a half crop with favorable weather. Considerable amount of damaged winter wheat ground has been sown to spring wheat and that now promises well.

At present we have good grass, some say much better than usual at this time, and stock is doing well.

Farmers are beginning to plant corn. The ground is in excellent condition and every thing seems encouraging.

Listing plows are all the rage now and if they prove to be all that is claimed for them the two horse corn planter will soon be laid on the shelf.

Stock is high, hogs, \$5.00 per cent; cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.50. This state of things is bringing the farmers round to the correct idea of farming in this county, that is, less wheat and more corn, hogs and cattle. The more thoroughly they learn this lesson even though it is at the expense of the loss of several wheat crops the better for the farmers and the country at large.

M. MOHLER.

Osborne, May 8th.

Stick to it and Succeed.

Perseverance is the mainstay in life. To hold on and to hold out to the end is the chief matter. If the race could be won by a spurt, thousands would wear the blue ribbon, but they are short-winded, and pull up after the first gallop. They begin with flying, and end with crawling backward. When it comes to the collar-work, many take to jibbing.

If the apples do not fall at first shake of the tree, your hasty folks are too lazy to fetch a ladder, and in too much of a hurry to wait till the fruit is ripe enough to fall off itself. The hasty man is as hot as fire at the onset, and as cold as ice at the end. He is like the Irish-

man's saucepan, which had many good points about it, but it had no bottom. He who cannot bear the burden and heat of the day is not worth his salt, much less his potatoes.

We ought not to be put out of heart by difficulties, they are sent on purpose to try the stuff we are made of, and depend upon it, they do us a world of good. There's reason why there are bones in our meat and stones in our land. A world where everything was easy would be a nursery for babies, not at all a fit place for men. Celery is not sweet till it has felt a frost, and a man don't come to his perfection till disappointment has dropped half a hundred weight or two on his toes.

Horticulture.

Strawberries Again.

The past spring has been a very unusual one. Winter crowded into spring and spring crowded the summer, so that "all work and no play" has been the rule since the season opened. Fruit trees and plants have been hustled into their allotted places with a vengeance, and we fear in many cases without due attention. Nature is putting on her loveliest attire, and with the singing of the birds all through the groves, one with strong imaginations could almost fancy that Eden was here again. Amid all the beauties of nature the strawberry is second to none in color, variety, and freshness, the rich green leaves are aspiring to cover and shelter the strong rank fruit stems, that are now just passing out of bloom, but bowing their heads under the heavy weight of fruit which is now developed all the way from the bloom to a two-third grown berry. The prospect for a full crop of fruit was never more promising than at the present time.

The variety of strawberry that has received so many kicks and hard blows from "official" sources for the past few months, stands to-day the "Bell wether of the flock," the rich green foliage with a golden tint, together with its burden of fruit, is a sight to delight the eye of the most fastidious. The famous "Wilson Albany" of official renown stands by its side with drooping heads and fruit stalks barely out of the ground; the winter frosts killed the entire foliage and it is recovering its former foliage, but looks feeble and will produce but little fruit. There is no comparison between the two, still the Wilson Albany has received the best care, best protection but stands upon my ground the feeblest of all the varieties I have planted.

The "Crescent Seedling" stands a mass of foliage and bloom, a beautiful sight. The "Captain Jack" (a seedling from the Wilson) bids fair to supplant its parent and take its place, especially in a more southern attitude. The "Glendale" and "Winter Chief" promise well but I have not tested them sufficiently to give an opinion. I have now planted 22 acres in strawberries in about the following proportion: 16 acres, "Charles Downing;" 2 acres "Wilson Seedling" (a very early variety); 2 acres to "Crescent Seedling;" 1 acre to "Captain Jack" and 1 acre to "Wilson Albany." The old saying or adage, "the testing of a pudding, is in eating it," so the test of real worth in a berry is its fruiting qualities. I shall mark well the merits and demerits of each variety, that I have planted and will report progress in a future number of the FARMER. And in conclusion I would consider it an honor for the editor of the KANSAS FARMER to drop down into southern Kansas, and take a view of our beautiful wheat fields, and call upon me and I will show him as fine a 20 acre strawberry field as his eye ever rested upon. F. A. CHILDS.

Columbus, Kas., May 7th.

Fertilizing Orchards.

Professor Beal, who has been experimenting with an orchard situated on rolling land of a black, loamy nature since 1873, reports the following results: Around some trees small circles are kept cultivated; but these trees do no better than those which grow in sod. A circle of grass extending nearly out to the ends of the overshadowing limbs is of little or no damage to the tree after it has grown fifteen or more years and has become well established. Trees of this age left in grass without manure, in our orchards, grow more slowly, produce less fruit, of a smaller size and poorer quality, than trees which have been well cultivated; the fruit is generally in our experiments of a brighter color when grown on trees left in grass. When spread broadcast about a tree, barnyard manure produces a good effect about two years sooner than when the manure is placed close to the tree. Some trees were kept heavily mulched, to others ashes were applied at the rate of one wagon load of leached, or two or three bushels of unleached per tree, others were given a wagon load of barnyard manure; these applications were made four years ago, and perhaps it is too soon to arrive at conclusions, but as yet the trees appear about the same, no difference being visible in favor of either of the above modes of manuring. Where clear cultivation has been practiced without fertilizers or mulch, the fruit seemed to be just as abundant and of as good quality as in the three last cases enumerated. Thorough tilling of the land has been one of the best experiments, and has apparently produced the best results. I have experimented in thinning apples while they are small, and find it very profitable.

Mr. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., whose successful experience in fruit culture renders his opinion of value, says the application of coal ashes and cinders has been found to be of surprising benefit to nearly if not all the sour fruits, and

the application of them is becoming widespread and general. The benefits are largely mechanical; that is, the ashes render the soil over the roots open and porous. Coal ashes has been found especially beneficial in the orchards in Illinois. Some successful experiments have also been made with salt strewn under the trees to the extent of ten pounds or more to every square acre. Another point in general orchard management for prairie soils observed by Mr. Barry is that "orchards must neither be grazed nor cultivated in crops nor anything but apples taken away, and, above all, the ground must not be tramped."

A correspondent in the American Garden says: "No sure remedy can be suggested to prevent 'blight' in the pear, nor 'yellows' in the peach, but the following is certainly beneficial: Brush the bodies of the tree as well as the larger branches with ordinary thin white-wash or strong soap-suds. Top-dress the soil beneath with weak lime, good rich compost, unbleached wood ashes, etc., and refuse decaying vegetable matter, in fact, anything that will furnish food for the trees. A slight dressing of salt used sparingly also answers an excellent purpose, and some recommend ground bones and others iron filings. A heavy mulching with muck is beneficial to all young trees."

Poultry.

Eggs for Hatching.

All the hens that can conveniently be set should now be at work upon their eggs for hatching.

This is not too late to make good birds of them the coming fall and winter. We have known many good broods that have turned out finely in November and December following.

Use medium-sized eggs for incubating purposes. The very large ones are usually double-yolked, and are not good for setting. The small ones are commonly unfit as they are laid by pullets. Eggs from two to three year old hens are the best you can have if these are readily at hand.

Set your eggs as fresh as possible. Eggs will keep three or four weeks now and still be good for sitters; but the newer laid the better, always. And if you are shipping eggs away from your premises to be used for hatching by others pack them with care; send out the best you have, and do unto others precisely as you would have others do to you.

By adopting this rule you will hear less complaint from your patrons and do yourself greater justice than if you carelessly managed this part of your work, which is in reality a very important matter to both your customers and yourselves.

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Grange and Alliance.

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

A Flourishing Alliance at Solomon.

We have a flourishing Alliance here. I am glad the farmers are uniting to put down the monopolies under which we grow. In our alliance a strong feeling exists that the state alliance should authorize county alliances, to consist of delegates from all the local alliances of the county; we believe that in this way we could fight our enemies with their own tools; could call a meeting whenever an emergency occurred, such as the voting of railroad bonds, investigating the acts of our county officers, and we also believe that we could place an honest ticket in the field that would be elected. At any rate we could bring such weight to bear that the elected ticket would feel it their duty to respect our rights. We believe much, very much could be accomplished by county organization that would make much easier the work of the state and national alliances.

We would like to hear from other local alliances what they think about it, so that at the next state alliance some steps may be taken to perfect such an organization. I believe the farmers should write their views on all subjects of interest in the FARMER. I wish every farmer in Kansas could be induced to subscribe for the "Old Reliable"—the KANSAS FARMER. It would pay them a greater interest than anything I know of, if they would read each number carefully and try to profit by what they read.

Solomon City, Kas.

Our correspondent's suggestions to his fellow farmers are good. If our readers would send us concise expressions of their views on Alliance and Grange matters as Mr. King has done, being careful to discuss measures instead of each other, it would be the means of making this page of the FARMER of inestimable value to a host of readers. We know thousands of them are chuck full of valuable ideas and nothing will afford the publishers of the "Old Reliable" more pleasure than to give them space. We want to hear from every Grange and Alliance regularly, so give us your ideas, boiled down.

The Grange Never More Really Prosperous.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* recently wrote to that journal asking if the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was not dying out or dead, and if it was not, he desired information as to its present condition and prospects. To this the *Farmer* makes sensible reply as follows:

The Grange is not "playing out." Perhaps it numbers fewer members than it did two, three or four years ago, but we believe the organization stands upon a firmer basis than it ever did before. The rapid growth of the order up to within five years past was a source of weakness. Many sought admission and were taken in who misapprehended the objects of the order and were not in real sympathy with them. Others joined from selfish motives only. A still larger number went in through urgent solicitation—men who had no interest in the matter, scarcely knowing or caring what the objects were. Well the growth was rapid—exceedingly so. This was the "experiment" stage, also. All kinds of business enterprises were entered into, some of them extensive. Mistakes were made, failures resulted, and discontent followed. Weak granges went down and members who were not in full sympathy with the grand "declaration of purposes," and who did not fully understand what these purposes, if carried out, would accomplish, quietly dropped out, one after another. The greatest loss, perhaps, resulted from natural causes, not usually taken into account, and which make the maintenance of any organization in the country more difficult than in town or city. This process went on until the discontented, disappointed and careless elements were eliminated, and only those remained who "maintained the beginning of their confidence," believing from the first that the organization furnished the only means through which farmers could co-operate to their advantage as individuals and as a class. This process of elimination was completed some time ago, and now the order is slowly but substantially increasing, in numbers and solid strength, and we certainly believe is destined to wield a great influence upon the agriculture of the future in this country.

The order was organized for farmers, not alone for financial benefits, but to furnish advantages in social, moral and intellectual culture. What it has accomplished in this direction already is plainly visible. It has taught farmers that they have a unity of interest, and

that there is power in systematic organization and co-operation. It has rebuked political corruption, and to-day it stands as the hope of the country against the power of wealthy corporations and grinding monopoly. Farmers' clubs and other agricultural organizations serve a useful purpose as far as they go, but they lack that perfect organization of the Patrons of Husbandry which unites the farmers of every state and section in one powerful body, capable of defending their interests against a common foe.

Match Makers Combining.

Within a few days there has come to the knowledge of the Herald some facts relative to what appears to be the most complete monopoly yet organized. The new scheme is an attempt to control the match trade in the United States and may in time include Canada. A match is a trifling thing, to be sure, but there is no substitute for it now in use. Last July a committee of Congress visited Canada for the purpose of investigating complaints that Canadian match manufacturers were exporting their goods to the United States, undervaluing them to escape the tariff, and thus enabled to undersell American manufacturers. There are in the United States about twenty-eight establishments, large and small, devoted to the manufacture of matches, about 5,000 persons, being employed in the business. The trade, however, is monopolized by six or seven more prominent concerns, of which the Barber Match Company, of Akron, is the largest. This establishment turns probably a fifth or sixth of all matches used in the United States. It became evident that the market price of matches was 50 per cent. higher than the price the Canadians billed their goods for export. The Canadian dealers were paying the girls employed in their factories from ten to twenty-five cents per day, while American manufacturers were paying from seventy-five cents to one dollar per day. The duty was 35 per cent. ad valorem; but the Canadians with their cheap labor and undervaluation of their goods, came to the United States, and competed successfully with American manufacturers. The Congressional committee was powerless to send for persons, or to take testimony under oath, and the Canadians, they were led to believe, misrepresented matters. Nothing came of the journey, and, as the Canadian competition had already lowered the price from \$7.80 per case of three gross to \$7.50 within a year, and the Americans were in no mood to allow their trade to be swept away now that prosperity was beginning to dawn upon the land, the Diamond Match Company was formed, by which the members of the organization agreed to pool their issues and divide the proceeds pro rata. They were thus enabled to control the trade of the United States, for those not in the ring amounted to very little, comparatively speaking. After the scheme had taken definite shape, the consolidated company found itself master of the situation. The Canadian competition had ceased after the fall to \$7.50 per case, and it was resolved to advance the price to the former figure, \$7.80, to take effect upon the first of January.

Some of the firms gave to favorite customers a hint that an advance would take place in prices, and advised them to purchase before many days. As a result some of the establishments received more orders than they could fill by the first of January, and, under their arrangements with the stockholders of the Diamond Company, are obliged to make up the deficiency in prices to the other members of the company for all the matches sold at the lower figures. Should the Canadians persist in their competition, the plan is to go to Canada, to buy up or establish opposition manufacturers, and thus by making it warm for the Canucks upon their own soil, prevent them from exporting to the United States. It may be if an advance in price is sought, competition at home will be aroused, but for this the company is prepared with abundant capital to either buy or by underselling starve out the opposition.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Disagreement in the Order.

On this subject Col. William Booth, in the *Texas Farmer*, says:

"Why is it we so frequently disagree in views, and are so stubborn in our own personal opinion, over questions that are of such vital interest to the success of our beloved order? It is not because we fail to consider as we should, before we give our thoughts, and opinions to the public? There is one lesson that all grangers must learn before we can succeed—submit to the majority until the proper time for change. A subordinate State or National Grange may err, but how can you correct that error before another meeting of the grange? Then, brethren, we can not be too well guarded in our language. Certainly there is no reason why the farmers, whose business interests are all alike, should not be able to agree, and unite upon plans that will be for the benefit of a majority. Some farmers have had better opportunities, and have acquired a better education, and naturally have a better style of imparting instruction than others. They should come to the relief of the deficient, without making any attempt to show superiority, for this cultivates the jealousy that is sure to crop out in all farmers' organizations.

Why does not every farmer in this country unite with the grange? This age of progress makes it an absolute necessity, as this is the only known way by which the farmers can make themselves heard and heeded by those in power. Their interest must be watched, and it cannot be effectually done without organized

effort. There are seven millions of farmers in the United States. Each one of them ought to stand guard over the agricultural interest. "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." The success of the grange will bring wealth and liberty, while failure will bring poverty and abject slavery. We must make it pay to come here. Each meeting must be an intellectual feast. It must pay financially, socially, educationally or in some other way.

Attend to Grange Duties.

Rest assured, corporations, schemers and office-seekers will not allow themselves to become so much engaged in anything as to deprive themselves of the opportunity of attending their associations and keep well read up on their side, and yours, too. And, if we neglect our present advantages, if we become downcast and stand idle, they will advance continually, and gain as rapidly as we lose; and this we cannot afford. We have accomplished so much, and our work has been so well established, that our rights are being considered and getting to be reorganized. It would be folly—yes, worse than folly, to permit the good work on our part to lag, and we become inactive for even a short period, because the work on the farm is pressing. It is right and necessary to attend closely to every affair on the farm, but to attend to your grange duty is of equal necessity; for it is only through successful efforts in the grange that we will ever be relieved from our burdens of injustice, and save to ourselves a portion of the 40 and 20 per cent. now taxed upon our products. Make the grange, then, one of the prime objects of life, and it will accomplish all it has promised to do. The farm will then become more than self-sustaining.—*H. Eshbaugh, Worthy National Lecturer.*

The subject for subordinate granges for the month of May are care and cultivation of fruit and garden for home use, as well as market. Suggestions—These are valuable departments to the household. They not only contribute pleasure and satisfaction to the appetite, but much to health and profit. Proper care to either, returns a good reward. Preserve in some way best calculated for future use. In preserving fruit and vegetables, tin cans should be avoided as far as possible, as in the present age of adulteration tin contains too much poison for this use.

How to harvest and secure the various crops; with a view to economy and safety? Sug.—Systematize the harvest work in advance. System is essential if we desire satisfactory results. Employees and machinery should be cared for and kept in order. Harvest every crop in season. A well defined system, proper care and management in the harvesting of any crop will add to the profits.

Coltharp Co-operative Association, of Houston Co., Texas, began business, January 27, 1880, on a paid up capital of \$575. We purchased during the year, \$3,378.03 worth of goods and sold in the mean time goods to the amount of \$3,974.33. The invoice of the stock on hand:

Jan. 1, 1881, stock.....	\$1,608 00
Original stock.....	\$575 00
Interest on same.....	57 50
Year's expense.....	730 25
	1,362 75

Net profit on year's business..... \$245 25

Z. B. JOHN,
President Board of Directors.
—*Texas Farmer.*

Burton Grange Co-operative store of Howard Co., Mo., makes the following creditable annual statement:

Net amt. of goods, chattels, cash, checks and other assets on hand January 1, 1881.....	\$8,873 57
Expenses, viz: Clerks, insurance, taxes, etc. for 12 months.....	2,642 02
Total.....	\$11,520 59

Capital stock invested.....	\$6,090 00
Expenses for 12 months.....	3,642 02
10 per cent. interest on stock.....	699 00
Rent on house.....	120 00
	9,461 02

Amt. for Div. to members..... \$2,059 75

If Patrons work with each other, as they must do to obtain the full benefit of their work, it will be for the collective body to determine what proportion of the joint profit shall be given to each; not for every one to snatch what he can get for himself.

Co-operation must be a beneficent agent because it gradually brings the unifying action of reason to the front, pressing it more and more on the attention of mankind, here a little and there a little, as opportunity offers, until society becomes thoroughly penetrated by it.

Advertisements.

WANTED

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

FOR SALE.

Extra fine imported Cotswold Ducks, thoroughly acclimated. Weight about 300 lbs. Price, \$50 each. Address A. DAVIS, Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

For Sale.

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

Poultry and Eggs for Sale.

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

STOCK FARM FOR SALE

205 acres situated in Harper county, 11 miles south of Anthony on state line, adjacent to Indian Territory; well watered and plenty of range. Price \$700. For further particulars call on or address

R. L. PRUYNE,
Bluff Creek, Kansas.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARD.

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

\$25 REWARD

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

Bulls for the Plains.

Devon Cattle are the best for the general farmer, and the only cattle suited to the wild western ranges. 40 Devon Bulls for sale by

L. F. ROSS,
Avon, Ill.

RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

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

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

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasitic infesting sheep. Is non-poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2½ gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address

300 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Notice to Farmers,

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

F. E. MARSH,
GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards,
MANHATTAN, KAS.,
EGGS—Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAHMA. The best in the west. Choice fowls for sale. Brahmas are the very best to cross with your common fowls. Circulars free.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.
C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo.,
(Near Sedalia.)

Breeder and Shipper.
Eggs for Hatching
In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

For Sale Cheap.

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

The New Sheep Dip. LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

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

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water,

As a result of the year. It has more than vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of this fact, two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box 504 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fluid is a safe 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 testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

HORSE BILLS.

The CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE of Topeka, Kansas, is prepared to print in the best style, on good heavy paper, all kinds and sizes of

Horse Bills!!

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

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

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

CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,
TOPEKA, KAS.

W. W. MANSPEAKER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka,
The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

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

VERY CHEAP.

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

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

Kansas Home Nurseries.

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

HIGH-BRED SHORT HORNS.

I have now for sale a number of young Bulls ready for service, from one to three years old of a breeding and individual merit rarely equalled. Among them are seven pure Princesses of the best strains: two Perls (pure Bates) and several Young Marys, Phylises, etc. Most of them are sired by the famous 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21599.
For catalogues and particulars address
J. C. STONE, Jr.,
Leavenworth, Kas.

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

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

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

To Thoroughbred Stock Breeders and Dairymen:
75 THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS.

100 High-bred Grade Cows and Heifers!!

100 Choice Sows with Pigs!

At Public Auction at "Rockford Farm," three and a half miles from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on
JUNE 21st, 22d, and 23d, 1881.

Also horses and other stock, together with all the farm utensils and machinery used in running a farm of 600 acres. The Short-horns are of the best and most practicable families of the day, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. The Grades are the finest ever offered at auction, in the west, being for all practical purposes as good as any many Short-horns.

Rockford Farm for Sale!

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

Royal George.

Pedigree.

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

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

Terms, \$10 to insure.

Kickapoo Ranger,

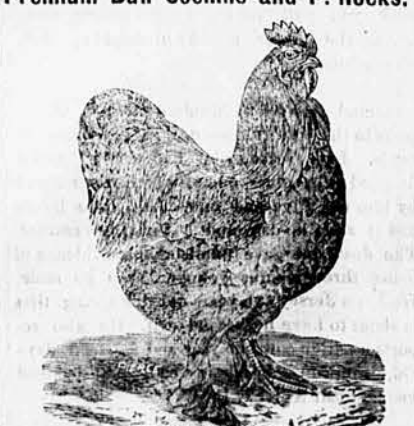
is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Comus, he by Green's Bashaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, and has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrine. Terms, Season, \$10; to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

The above horses will stand for the season, from the first of April to the Fourth of July, at Silver Lake, Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, and at my stable, corner of Harrison and 12th streets, Topeka, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Green's Bashaw has 11 horses in the 30 class.

T. K. McGLATHERY.

BALDWIN & ST. JOHN, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Premium Buff Cochins and P. Rocks.



BUFF COCKEREL "PRINCE OF ORANGE 34."

BUFF COCHINS. Two yards of premium birds Plymouth Rocks, Conger strain, none better in the west. Buff eggs, \$3.00 per 13. P. Rocks, \$2.50 per 13 packed in baskets, and packed to hatch. Send for circular. Young stock in the fall.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, .75
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "20" expire with the next issue. The paper is not sent by mail, and is discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

New Advertisements.

Barteldes, F. & Co. Kansas Seed House.
Blaschke, O. Hides and Wool.
Coates, A. W., & Co. Hay Rake.
Case, J. J., & Co. Threshers.
Deere, Mansur & Co. Implements.
Glick, G. W. Bulls for Sale.
Jacobs, B. F. Potato Plants.
Potts, J. H., & Son. Short Horn Sale.
Frather, S. E. Short Horn Sale.
Pickrell, Thomas & Smith. Short Horn Sale.
Hoyt, J. N. Short Horn Sale.

An Iowa farmer sows about forty acres yearly with clover and other nice things for the benefit of his bees.

A couple of ounces of carbolic acid to three quarts of water sprinkled on the poultry house through the fine nose of a watering-pot, once in three or four weeks, will destroy lice and other parasites.

A card received from Larned, Pawnee county, by the Topeka Capital, says that they have been favored with a three days rain, and that the farmers are once more cheerful and happy. Everything is booming, and Pawnee county never looked as well as she does at the present time, and the prospects are very flattering.

A Michigan ex-member of Congress, now a Patron, says: "Never had the young people of this land such opportunities for improvement; for the preparing for life's duties; for acquiring a knowledge of business principles, and for social culture as at present, and chief of the instrumentalities for this is the grange. Don't neglect it."

In 1874, New York had 1,139 co-operative dairy factories, at which more than 23,000 farmers were delivering the milk of 308,352 cows. The factories of New York have been largely increased since then, and it is estimated that at least 30,000 farmers representing 30,000 farms and some 450,000 are now identified with this interest.

All a grange needs to make it a success and interesting to its members, is to have one or two active, energetic members. They can push it forward, and the other members are always ready to follow the lead of men of the right spirit. If one righteous man could save a city, certainly one live man could save a Grange all ablaze with fire of progress and improvement.

A French paper relates the following experiment: A cow was milked three times a day for eleven days, and yielded 170 quarts of milk. With two milkings daily she gave only 146 quarts in the same number of days. Analysis, moreover, showed that the milk in the first case was richer in butter globules by more than one-seventh than in the second case.

Who will gather the result of your summer's work that you are now entering upon, will depend upon how well you sustain your Grange, your Grange paper and the great principles of our order. If you lag behind in Grange work monopolies will reap more from your crop than you will with all your hard work. While you are working to grow it, they will not only be at work arranging how to get as much as possible, but to overturn the good work you and others have accomplished during the winter months in checking their encroachments.

Samuel Alvord, of Mantua Station, O., reports to the FARMER some rare polifiveness in cattle. Last season he had a cow which dropped twin calves, one of which when found by him was alive and one dead. The living one is alive to-day and a thriving creature. The dead one gave unmistakable evidence of being three months younger than its mate. He has a Jersey two years old this spring that is about to have her second calf. He also reports a native cow one year and fourteen days old, dropped on April 1, 1880, that dropped her first calf April 1, 1881.

G. W. Z., Lindsburg, Kas., writes to inquire of the FARMER where he can obtain of reliable parties some Black Spanish fowls and "Berkshires that can be registered in the herd book?" We do not just now know who has pure Spanish fowls; as those who raise them

seem careful not to let their names and whereabouts be known. Berkshires can be obtained at living prices of Messrs. W. P. Popenoe & Son, Topeka, Kansas, whose modest card is found in the FARMER. These gentlemen breed none but the best strains, all their stock being eligible to entry in the American Berkshire Record and they send only such pigs as their judgment after a life time of breeding experience can approve. We mention Messrs. Popenoe especially, having repeatedly dealt with and found them reliable.

Mr. J. U. Schoonover, of Haven, Kansas, desires some reader of the FARMER to inform him what is the matter with the hogs in his neighborhood. He says they get lame in the joints, sometimes in but one leg and sometimes in all four; are hardly able to walk and step like a horse badly foundered. Who can tell him?

Mr. S. says: "Wheat has been a great deal winter killed in his part of the country, at the very least 50 per cent. and that farmers are turning their attention to corn and pork. Wheat don't pay as well as we were led to believe it would. Some spring wheat put in not as much as usual, but almost double the usual amount of corn."

The Sorghum Sugar Factory at Sterling.

Great interest has been shown by the people of Rice and Barton counties in all matters connected with two—to them very important—subjects, viz: wool growing, and the production from the sorgho cane, of a staple merchantable article of syrup and sugar. Negotiations with capitalists have progressed so far that a sugar factory on a considerable scale in Rice county is assured. Some of the particulars we glean from the Sterling Bulletin as follows:

"On Monday Mr. Sandys arrived from New Orleans and at once set about making final arrangements about locating the works. On Tuesday he selected block 'P' south of the railroad track and west of the City Mill as the place where he will put up his buildings. The block contains something over eight acres, and the creek runs through the center, which will be an advantage as the works will require a large amount of water. The building will be of brick, with stone foundations, 40x120, two stories high. It will take 200,000 brick. Mr. Sandys informs us that the machinery, already ordered, will be the best made in the country for the purpose and that the mill will be among the largest. A meeting was held Tuesday evening in Irish's store room and the farmers signed the contracts to raise 800 acres of cane for six years. The price paid per ton delivered at the factory is as follows: First year, unstripped, \$1.00 to \$1.25; stripped, \$1.25 to \$1.50; and the subsequent years unstripped, \$1.50 to \$1.75; stripped, \$1.75 to \$2.00. While the price paid the first year is low, farmers can afford to furnish the cane in order to have the works built and give them a steady cash market for their crop in future years. Sorghum cane in the Arkansas valley is a sure crop and grows better in a dry season than in a wet one. It will average about ten tons to the acre, there is less work to raise it than is required to raise the same acreage of corn. The company represented by Mr. Sandys enter into an agreement with the farmers to manufacture 150 tons of cane per day. The company will put in machinery to manufacture all grades of sugar. Mr. Sandys left yesterday for Chicago to purchase some additional machinery. The main part of the mill machinery will be shipped from New Orleans. The mill will be ready to commence work by the 15th of July, when the early cane commences to ripen, and will continue to run for ninety days on cane and sugar. Mr. Sandys thinks the company may manufacture glucose after the sorgho sugar season is over."

Useful Hints About Wool.

From the May wool circular of Messrs. Wm. M. Price & Co., commission merchants of St. Louis, Mo., who whose card is found in the FARMER, we take the following, containing some valuable suggestions to all who keep sheep. It will pay those having wool to have Price & Co., send them their weekly report of the market. They say:

"Growers and shippers of wool in the west can benefit themselves very greatly by taking more care in preparing their shipments for market. Clean wool and well bred wool brings the best prices. Hence the proper handling of the clip is of great importance. No wool should be shorn, washed or unwashed, until the sheep is properly tagged and after all the manure has been cut away. If the fleece is of light, open character (not Merino), it should be folded and rolled up carefully (skin side out), tied loosely with wool twine, which should be passed once around the fleece and then crossed at right angles; if the fleece is of short staple, or Merino, a little more care is necessary—the twine should be passed around the fleece twice each way. After they are thus tied, put them in a clean, dry place. Tags, dead wool, black, burry and other inferior fleeces should be kept separate. When wool is put up in this manner the grower can and should insist on getting more for it than his negligent neighbor, who may either not tie his fleece at all; or stuff them with tags, dung-balls, or dead wool, if he does tie them; or he who allows his sheep to range among cockle burrs. The burry wools reduce the value of the clip thousands of dollars annually. A careful shearer will keep the fleece together. A careful roller will see that not a fibre goes into the fleece but what belongs to it. If a box roller is used, see that it leaves the fleece open, and light and attractive; a fleece of wool may

be pressed so tightly as to be rejected by even a good judge of wool as a heavy fleece. There is a medium in all this; not too loose to appear "taggy" nor too tight to appear "soggy." It should be packed tightly in the sacks, but loosely in the fleece."

Walter Brown & Co.'s Wool Circular.

This circular for May 2d says it is the "general opinion among dealers that prices of the new clip must open very low in the country, to insure a profit to the speculator, and from the present outlook, it is probable that such will be the case."

From Kansas we get encouraging accounts of the approaching clip, especially from the eastern part of the State. The Wool Growers' Associations have taken measures to influence more care in the management of their flocks, and as they now appreciate that the greatest number of clean pounds to the fleece is the goal of competition, we expect to see their wools in much better condition this year than they were during the past season."

At the date of their circular Kansas wools were quoted by them in Boston as follows:

Fine, good, 20 to 23; ordinary, 16 to 18; medium, good, 25 to 27; ordinary, 22 to 24; coarse, good, 20 to 22; ordinary, 16 to 18 cts. per lb.

The Coates Hay and Grain Rake.

Attention is drawn to the illustration of this rake, manufactured by A. W. Coates & Co., Alliance, Ohio, which we give this week. We have in past years taken occasion to refer to its superiority as an implement, and we take pleasure in congratulating Mr. Coates on his continued and increasing prosperity of which he is eminently deserving. Nearly 6,000 of these rakes were made and sold to the farmers of this country the past year, making a grand aggregate of over 75,000 since their manufacture was commenced. Its success lies principally in its simplicity of construction together with its durability, only the best material being used. The rake is nicely balanced but held firmly to its work by the lock-lever which is constructed on the principle of the toggle joint of a carriage top, so that in dumping only a slight touch of the lever is necessary, and the driver's weight does the work. Those not acquainted with this rake, and contemplating a purchase should send for circulars.

From Prof. Shelton of State Agricultural College.

Messrs. Trumbull Reynolds and Allen, Kansas City, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of April 9th is just now received.

I have no objection to your making a statement in the KANSAS FARMER or other publication in effect as follows:

In my recently published article on the "Tame Grasses in Kansas" in which I advise farmers to "send directly to headquarters for grass seeds" mentioning the St. Louis and Chicago dealers, I had no thought of discriminating against dealers in Kansas City and elsewhere whose facilities enable them to devote special attention to grass and clover seeds. I only wished to counsel our farmers to purchase of those houses which do a considerable business, changing their stock often. I have reason to believe that the seedsmen of Kansas City, do as point of quality and price offer attractions at least equal to those presented by the dealers of Chicago or St. Louis.

You are at liberty to use the above or any part of it in any publication you see fit. I ought perhaps to say that I frequently send parties to you for seed. Only to night a western farmer writes me for cane seed sufficient to seed 1000 acres; and I have referred them to you.

Thanks for your liberal offer in the matter of seeds for testing. I probably shall be glad to avail myself of the offer another season.

I will publish in this weeks *Industrialist* the substance of the above paragraph. Hoping this will prove satisfactory,

I remain yours truly,

E. M. SHELTON.

Manhattan, April 11, 1881.

What is Farming.

It is something more than staying on a farm. It is something more than skinning the soil. It is something more than selling hay and potatoes, and bulky crops unanalyzed. Farming is a business, a profession, a practical and scientific operation whereby the soil is used for profit and improved under the operation. The processes of nature must be understood and worked in harmony with the chemistry of the earth and air; The processes of the elements must be understood, if not in their technical terms and language, in that sensible understanding, that common-sense way, that their advantage and capabilities may be turned to best accounts. The lawyer works by law and precedent, the physician works by symptoms and indications, the merchant by rules and observation, the mechanic by measures and capacities. The farmer must work by all—by rules, laws observation and experiment. He must be a practical lawyer, doctor, merchant and mechanic of the vegetable, the animal, the trade world about him. He must be a skilled workman in the productive, operative and the commercial circles in which his business lies and his sphere of speculation extends.

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

Wheat, Fruit, etc.

Amen, brothers. We've been there ourselves and "know whereof we speak."—Cauker City Journal.

Eli Richardson will have in all about five acres of onions. This is the largest area for this crop ever put in by one man in this neighborhood.—Waterville Telegraph.

W. H. Stockwell will plant ten or fifteen thousand cottonwood trees this spring, which will be quite an addition to his eight thousand already growing.—Minneapolis Index.

Corn planting is being pushed vigorously, and there will be a much larger acreage than ever planted. Wheat is looking splendid. All kinds of garden truck seems to be doing well.—Beloit Courier.

Remarks similar to the above are appearing in all our Kansas exchanges, and makes mighty interesting reading, too. It's just so in Marion county. Fruit trees of all kinds are laden with blossoms.—Marion Co. Record.

The canning factory will be fully supplied with tomatoes. Hon. Sam King is making up for the loss of his wheat by planting tomatoes on an extensive scale. He set out 14,000 plants last Wednesday, and will continue to plant tomatoes at the rate of 25,000 a day until the crop is all in.—Atchison Champion.

The late rains have given great impetus to all forms of vegetation. The growth of the grass has been especially rapid and gratifying. Feed of all kinds had become unusually scarce. Corn is high and scarce at any price, and hay was never so scarce and high priced, we believe. Good grazing will help things amazingly.—Marion Co. Record.

Yes, we shall probably have a good wheat crop this year, but those of our farmers who severely let that crop alone, and confine their attention to corn and hogs, will never regret it.—Smith Co. Pioneer.

Them's our sentiments. Corn, hogs and cattle are a sure crop in this country and they always pay.—Jewell Co. Monitor.

Four to six weeks ago the close observing fruit men said that 95 per cent. of the peaches were killed. To-day the city looks like a flower garden, with its blooming peach, cherry, apple, pear and plum trees. The trees will be loaded down with fruit. The danger from frost is surely over, and we will have thousands of bushels of peaches, grapes, etc., to ship to less favored lands. With good rates to the mountains our peach and grape men will reap a rich harvest.—Wichita Beacon.

The outlook for a bountiful fruit crop in Anderson county was never better. In our orchard, in this city, we have apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, etc., in full and most luxuriant bloom, presaging a bountiful yield as the day of frost in this latitude has passed away. Every variety of fruit, small and large, (excepting peaches, which are short), indicate an unusual large yield. Taking our own orchards as the measure of the county, we will have a superabundance of fruit this year.—Garnett Journal.

We have had plenty of rain during the past few days and wheat is booming; the prospects for a large crop being as fair as they have ever been at this season of the year. Most of the farmers have finished planting their corn, and all are jubilant over the prospect of a fruitful, and what is more important, a profitable agricultural season, and as the success of all branches of business depends upon the success of the farmer, we find business of all kinds increasing and Burron presenting the appearance of a thriving city.—Burton Cor., Newton Republican.

Many farmers now think the winter wheat crop is insured, and without any more rain an excellent yield will be had. But there is no use surmising in that direction, for rains will be plenty in number and sufficient in quantity throughout the whole season.

The condition of the crops in this part of the county could not well be better than it now is. Within the past ten days two good soaking rains, every drop of which went into the ground, has put a new and green face upon the whole country, and a full crop of wheat is almost insured.—Rooks Co. News.

Wheat, corn, oats and all the growing crop in this county are booming and forebodings of loss, damage and bad luck generally has given place to general confidence and joy. With no preventing providence, the crops bid fair to be better in this part of Kansas than ever before.

Another splendid soaking rain visited this section of Kansas on Sunday evening and night. The rain was abundant and not untimely, and we never saw growing crops of all kinds in a more prosperous condition. Everybody is well pleased.—Newton Republican.

Oh, the rain, the beautiful rain; With thunder, lightning, loss and gain.

The gain comes in with the farmers that have been so fortunate as to have their corn planted, the loss comes in on Mr. J. Thompson, who had two cows killed by lightning Friday night. Mr. Thompson has been very unfortunate during the winter and spring having lost three head of cattle. One year ago his house was struck by lightning, nearly proving fatal to himself and wife. It seems to be quite a resort for lightning.—Chase County Leader.

Orchards are putting out bloom liberally, and the prospect for a bountiful fruit crop is very promising. The frost season has closed, and apple, pear, cherry and other trees are clad in a purple robe of fleecy blossoms. The fellow who predicts a failure of the fruit crop this

year should emigrate. On a twig of an ordinary apple tree not over an inch long, we counted this morning twenty wide open blossoms. Coffee will give a generous response in this line, including peaches.

Rains in the last ten days have materially changed the prospects for wheat in this county. It is now certain that most or all the early sown wheat will yield an average crop, and farmers predict nearly or quite the usual harvest. Last fall there was nearly twice the acreage put in than for any previous year, and although the late sown will be light, yet we shall not be surprised to see the wheat crop nearly or quite doubled this year. Mr. C. H. Graham informs us he has 300 acres that will probably average 20 bushels to the acre.—Burlington Patriot.

In another week the prairie grass will be long enough to afford stock a good living. The growth during the past week has been remarkable, but the blades are hardly long enough yet for good grazing.

Prairie land for pasture is in growing demand. Those who in former years denounced it as worthless now covet and purchase it as invaluable such are the changes of sentiment and necessity wrought by time.

The rains of the past week have made a decided change in the appearance of wheat in this county. Some fields that looked very brown and scant a week ago, give promise of a good crop now.—Rossville Times.

Kansas Stock Topics.

Mr. F. W. Wells, manager of the Pitney ranch, (formerly Opdyke) purchased thirteen head of cattle for \$1,300, last week, of Mr. Kelley.—Rossville Times.

Maxwell & Co. shipped to Kansas City, this week, one car load of hogs, averaging 265 pounds. This enterprising firm have paid to the farmers of this vicinity, on an average, \$1,200 per week, since commencing business here, for live stock alone.—Sterling Gazette.

Capt. Ennis, of Ohio unloaded 100 head of fine young cattle at this place on Saturday last. This is the second shipment of this kind of stock that the Capt. has made to his farm northwest of town since last fall. He knows what will make the money in Kansas.—Haled Cor. Newton Republican.

Butler county is being filled up with sheep. Large flocks are being driven through Eldorado, destined for some portion of Butler county. Farmers are all beginning to be interested in sheep culture.—Eldorado Times.

Around and about Augusta is where they are destined.—Augusta Gazette.

A new fatal disease has attacked the cows in this vicinity. The first symptom is a curvature of the neck, and the head of the afflicted animal is turned up and back, indicating severe pain. This is succeeded by a staggering, which ends in utter prostration, and death soon follows. Three cases are reported from the east side to-day.—Emporia News.

Three thousand dollars worth of cattle and hogs were shipped from our station last Saturday evening. Two car loads of cattle belonging to Mr. Achenbach, and one car load of hogs which Mr. Achenbach had sold to Chris. Albright. The results of this shipment will be devoted by Mr. Achenbach to the liquidation of his indebtedness to the county.—Washington Republican.

A herd of fifty-five high grade bulls, the property of Ben S. Miller, passed through town Sunday on their way to that gentleman's camp in the territory.

Cattlemen all over this section have commenced stocking their ranges with thoroughbreds. Every day we hear of large purchases, and in a few years a fine grade of cattle throughout will be the result.—Anthony Republican.

The Walling boys of Irving township have purchased 1,000 sheep, some very fine ones. They are energetic boys and know what pays.

D. Warner, of Irving shipped last fall to parties in Chicago a seven months old colt, for which he received \$125.

Ben Williams sold to Dr. Myers, of this city, seventy-five young heifers, to be shipped to the doctor's new stock farm in Reno county, this state.—Central State.

The question of the profitability of sheep in this valley has been discussed much of late, but about the biggest returns on that kind of an investment that we have heard of, Jeremiah Zoda, of Minnescah township, who two years ago last July, put two hundred dollars into sheep. He kept strict account of expense, and sold out last week at a profit of just twelve hundred dollars cash. That sheep speculation beats money loaning at 5 per cent. a month.—Wichita Eagle.

Charles Dean, of Strawberry township, says winter wheat in his neighborhood, looks well—never better.

L. Norris, of Clifton township, says his wheat has killed out some, but will make a fair crop. Joe, Sager has 120 acres of good wheat—looks well.

A. Wangeaen has 240 acres of Red May wheat that looks prosperous.

C. A. Cooper who has traveled for miles in every direction from Clifton, reports the general appearance of the wheat as good and considers the crop assured.

The Haynes brothers have a large field of wheat near town that is in prime condition.

Rev. H. A. Sutton, of Mulberry township, says the acreage of winter wheat in his neighborhood is larger than that of last year, and that it promises well. He has been twenty

miles due east on the Parallel, and finds fully one-half of the wheat looking good, but some fields were frozen out, and will be plowed and planted to corn.

A large number of other farmers have certified that the wheat prospect is better than that of last year. It is true that some fields which were sown broadcast, and in some cases where the grain was drilled in on old land, was killed out. The prevailing opinion is, that on all new lands where the grain was drilled in east and west, there need be no fears as to the safety of the crop.—Clifton (Washington Co.) Review.

The New Sheep Dip—Little's Chemical Fluid.

This new dip is now booming because all doubt as to its safety when used in cold water at any season of the year, as well as its efficacy in curing scab and sore eyes, and killing all internal and external parasites in sheep and cattle have been exploded by a practical test on more than 20,000 sheep and cattle within the last three months in the state of Kansas alone; and this has been done by intelligent practical men, who cannot be humbugged with bogus articles. Thousands of sheep have been killed during the past winter, by dipping in hot tobacco fluid; thousands have died and are still dying from the effects of scab, and they cannot be cured with tobacco in cold weather. Cattle are losing flesh from the effects of lice, all of which it is asserted can be cured and saved at a small cost if this new fluid is applied as directed. It is claimed as a safe and sure remedy, always ready in winter and summer, and used in cold weather. Send three cent stamp for directions, testimonials and price list to

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
210 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

County Alliances.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, TOPEKA, KAS., May 9.

We find from the many letters received from the subordinate Alliances throughout the state, the prevailing opinion is that county Alliances should be formed from the subordinate Alliances in the county. This move is especially desirable in counties where political rings have control of conventions and manipulate all the nominations of the dominant political party. And the former by a united effort through the county organizations hope to, and no doubt will secure the nomination and election of good and honest men to office instead of the regular machine candidates.

We therefore recommend county organizations in all counties having five or more subordinate Alliances, each subordinate Alliance to be represented in the County Alliance by three delegates. We further recommend that the delegates from each subordinate Alliance in such counties meet in convention at the county seat on Friday, June 3d, at 1 p. m. and perfect a county organization.

The following counties have five and more subordinate Alliances at this date: Butler, Barton, Cloud, Clay, Edwards, Harvey, Jewell, Mitchell, Marion, Ottawa, Reno, Republic, Sedgwick, and Sumner. Any other county can form a County Alliance so soon as they acquire the requisite number of subordinate Alliances, notice of which will be given by the secretary of state Alliance when the fifth Alliance is chartered.

W. S. CURRY,
President.

LOUIS A. MULHOLLAND, Sec'y.

A Public Shearing at Eureka.

Mr. A. H. Thompson, secretary of that active organization known as the Greenwood County Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association writes:

We will hold our second annual public shearing at Eureka, Kas., on Thursday, May 12th. The shearing committee direct me to extend you an earnest invitation to have the FARMER represented on that occasion. We hope to make the meeting a success. At our last shearing more than 100 sheep were on the grounds.

The Industrialist.

No paper more carefully made up or neatly printed than the Industrialist, comes to this office. It is published under the auspices of the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, with E. M. Shelton, managing editor, assisted by the members of the faculty. A large amount of interesting matter pertaining to the college, its workings and interests are found in it. It is neat as a pin, bright as a dollar and well worth the nominal price of fifty cents per year.

VENANGO, Ellsworth Co., 100 miles west Topeka, April 30.—Spring has been backward. The severe north winds injured the prospect for fall wheat in the east end of this county materially. It was supposed after the snow went off the crop would not be injured to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$. Later cold and dry winds and weather caused the wheat to die out so that much of it is being plowed up—probably $\frac{1}{2}$. Farmers are busy plowing for and planting corn.

Fruit, what we have, is badly injured. But very few blooms on the trees.

Stock is doing tolerably well on grass. Dry forage nearly all exhausted.

Acres in corn will generally be increased somewhat above that of wheat that will be plowed up. Indications now point to a large acreage being planted to sorghum, the Early Amber being the favorite kind.

W. S. GILE.

To Sheep Men.

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

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

Enamel Blackboard.

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

What Ails You?

Is it a disordered liver giving you a yellow skin or costive bowels; which have resulted in distressing piles or do your kidneys refuse to perform their functions? If so, your system will soon be clogged with poisons. Take a few doses of Kidney Wort and you'll feel like a new man—nature will throw off every impediment and each organ will be ready for duty. Druggists sell both the dry and liquid.—Evansville Tribune.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

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

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

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

He Suffered for 35 Years.

Guilford, Ct., May 15th, 1888.

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

J. H. Richardson.

Many Railroads have discarded the old make of scales, substituting the Improved Howe.

BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., Agts, Chicago.

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

Wool Growers.

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

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

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. PRESCOTT & CO.

SHEEP.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Breeder of and Dealers in
FINE MERINO SHEEP.

FOR SALE, fine Merino Breeding Ewes and thoroughbred Rams.

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM,"
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

New York.

The New York Mercantile Journal says: Although without any decided improvement, the market is rather more settled, with values somewhat

steadier and a more cheerful tone generally prevailing. Trade still moves sluggishly with the demand from manufacturers limited as a rule to present requirements. Very little speculative disposition is manifested, but on the other hand holders are less urgent in pressing their stocks on the market. Advances from San Francisco represent the California markets active and prices higher, but the advanced views of holders have had a depressing influence on the demand from eastern buyers. The Commercial Bulletin of San Francisco reports the shipments of California wools for the month of March as follows: From San Francisco, 676,600 lbs; from Sacramento, 8,800 lbs; from San Jose, 18,400 lbs; total 693,800 lbs. For the corresponding time last year, the railroad shipments were 891,600 lbs, against 490,400 lb in 1879. Thus for this month the movement has been on a larger scale and is daily increasing. In Texas a fair degree of activity is reported and the buyers are in considerable force but business is restricted by the extreme views of holders. New Texas wools are beginning to arrive but the quality of the lot thus far shown is not very fine and the percentage of burs is large. Foreign wools are still neglected but quotations are nominally unchanged. Carpet wools though quiet rule steady and unchanged.

St. Louis.

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

We quote:
Tub washed, choice 33 to 55; dingy and low 28 to 30; unwashed medium combing 23 to 23½; medium 22 to 23½; coarse 18 to 30; light fine 14 to 15; heavy 10 to 12½; coarse, burry, black and cotton 5 to 10 per cent off Southern burry 10 to 12½. Sales 17½ choice old tub at 36½; 18½ unwashed, part black, at 21½.

Kansas City.

Fine heavy, unwashed, 16 to 19½; light fine, 19 to 23½; medium fine, 25 to 27; tub washed, 41 to 46; Colorado and New Mexican, 15 to 22; black, burry or cotton, 3 to 10½; Missouri 22 to 25; Kansas, 20 to 22.

Chicago.

A quiet and easy market is noted for all kinds. For assorted lots from store we quote eastern Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois wools as follows:
Tub washed bright 40 to 46 per lb; do dingy and coarse 41 to 43; fleece washed medium 39 to 41; do fine 35 to 39; do coarse 33 to 36; unwashed medium 32 to 34; do coarse 25 to 27; do fine bright 36 to 28; do heavy 18 to 25; bucks' fleece 15 to 18. Consignments from western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas sell at about 5¢ per lb less than this range, and burry and poor conditioned lots at 3 to 10 cents less. N. Mexico wool (unsorted) is quoted at 22 to 26¢ per lb for medium to fine; at 18 to 22¢ for coarse to medium; at 10 to 22¢ for black.

Markets by Telegraph, May 9.

New York Money Market.

MONEY—Closed at 4 per cent.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—4½ to 5½ per cent.
STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills, 60 days, \$4 83½; sight, \$4 85½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881.....103½
New 5's.....101½
New 4's registered.....112
Coupons.....112½
New 4's registered.....114½
Coupons.....115½ to 115½

SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 130.
MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 15½.
ST. JOE—\$1 14.
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 15.
UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 16.
LAND GRANTS—\$1 14.
SINKING FUNDS—\$1 20.
BAR SILVER—\$1 17½.
GOVERNMENTS—Strong and ½ per cent. higher for 4½ and 4s.
RAILROAD BONDS—Fairly active but irregular.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCKS—The stock market opened strong and generally higher, and under brisk purchases prices took an upward turn and advanced steadily throughout the afternoon, there being occasional slight reactions, which were speedily recovered. In late dealings the highest figures of the day were touched, the improvement ranging from ½ to 10 per cent. The market closed at an advance and at about the best figures of the day.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, — bushels; shipments, — bushels; in store, 90,989 bushels; market unsettled; No. 2 3½c bid; No. 3, 3½c bid; 2½c asked.
CORN—Receipts, — bushels; shipments, — bushels; in store, 38,592 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 mixed 34½c bid; 34½c asked; No. 2 white mixed, 36½c bid; 37½c asked.
OATS—No. 2, 36c bid; 37½c asked.
EGGS—Market quiet at 10c per dozen.
BUTTER—Choice in light request and firm at 18 to 20c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 128; shipments, 23; market quiet, with demand confined to butchers' stuff; native shipping steers averaging 915 to 1,275 lbs sold at 4 35 to 5 00; cows at 3 00 to 3 75.
HORSES—Receipts, 291; shipments, — market steady but trading very limited, owing to interruption of transportation east, and packers being out of the market on account of the high water, there were few which ranged at 5 50 to 5 00; transportation east will be secure to-morrow.
SHEEP—Receipts, 175; shipments, none; market quiet; natives clipped averaging 94 pounds, sold at 3 80.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; XX, 3 90 to 4 05; XXX, 4 50 to 4 70; family, 4 85 to 5 00; choice to fancy, 5 20 to 5 85.
WHEAT—Lower; fairly active; No. 2 red, 1 09 to 1 08½; No. 1 red, 1 10 to 1 09½; No. 3 red, 1 08½ to 1 08; No. 4 red, 1 07½ to 1 07; No. 5 red, 1 06½ to 1 06; No. 6 red, 1 05½ to 1 05; No. 7 red, 1 04½ to 1 04; No. 8 red, 1 03½ to 1 03; No. 9 red, 1 02½ to 1 02; No. 10 red, 1 01½ to 1 01; No. 11 red, 1 00½ to 1 00; No. 12 red, 99½ to 99; No. 13 red, 98½ to 98; No. 14 red, 97½ to 97; No. 15 red, 96½ to 96; No. 16 red, 95½ to 95; No. 17 red, 94½ to 94; No. 18 red, 93½ to 93; No. 19 red, 92½ to 92; No. 20 red, 91½ to 91; No. 21 red, 90½ to 90; No. 22 red, 89½ to 89; No. 23 red, 88½ to 88; No. 24 red, 87½ to 87; No. 25 red, 86½ to 86; No. 26 red, 85½ to 85; No. 27 red, 84½ to 84; No. 28 red, 83½ to 83; No. 29 red, 82½ to 82; No. 30 red, 81½ to 81; No. 31 red, 80½ to 80; No. 32 red, 79½ to 79; No. 33 red, 78½ to 78; No. 34 red, 77½ to 77; No. 35 red, 76½ to 76; No. 36 red, 75½ to 75; No. 37 red, 74½ to 74; No. 38 red, 73½ to 73; No. 39 red, 72½ to 72; No. 40 red, 71½ to 71; No. 41 red, 70½ to 70; No. 42 red, 69½ to 69; No. 43 red, 68½ to 68; No. 44 red, 67½ to 67; No. 45 red, 66½ to 66; No. 46 red, 65½ to 65; No. 47 red, 64½ to 64; No. 48 red, 63½ to 63; No. 49 red, 62½ to 62; No. 50 red, 61½ to 61; No. 51 red, 60½ to 60; No. 52 red, 59½ to 59; No. 53 red, 58½ to 58; No. 54 red, 57½ to 57; No. 55 red, 56½ to 56; No. 56 red, 55½ to 55; No. 57 red, 54½ to 54; No. 58 red, 53½ to 53; No. 59 red, 52½ to 52; No. 60 red, 51½ to 51; No. 61 red, 50½ to 50; No. 62 red, 49½ to 49; No. 63 red, 48½ to 48; No. 64 red, 47½ to 47; No. 65 red, 46½ to 46; No. 66 red, 45½ to 45; No. 67 red, 44½ to 44; No. 68 red, 43½ to 43; No. 69 red, 42½ to 42; No. 70 red, 41½ to 41; No. 71 red, 40½ to 40; No. 72 red, 39½ to 39; No. 73 red, 38½ to 38; No. 74 red, 37½ to 37; No. 75 red, 36½ to 36; No. 76 red, 35½ to 35; No. 77 red, 34½ to 34; No. 78 red, 33½ to 33; No. 79 red, 32½ to 32; No. 80 red, 31½ to 31; No. 81 red, 30½ to 30; No. 82 red, 29½ to 29; No. 83 red, 28½ to 28; No. 84 red, 27½ to 27; No. 85 red, 26½ to 26; No. 86 red, 25½ to 25; No. 87 red, 24½ to 24; No. 88 red, 23½ to 23; No. 89 red, 22½ to 22; No. 90 red, 21½ to 21; No. 91 red, 20½ to 20; No. 92 red, 19½ to 19; No. 93 red, 18½ to 18; No. 94 red, 17½ to 17; No. 95 red, 16½ to 16; No. 96 red, 15½ to 15; No. 97 red, 14½ to 14; No. 98 red, 13½ to 13; No. 99 red, 12½ to 12; No. 100 red, 11½ to 11; No. 101 red, 10½ to 10; No. 102 red, 9½ to 9; No. 103 red, 8½ to 8; No. 104 red, 7½ to 7; No. 105 red, 6½ to 6; No. 106 red, 5½ to 5; No. 107 red, 4½ to 4; No. 108 red, 3½ to 3; No. 109 red, 2½ to 2; No. 110 red, 1½ to 1; No. 111 red, ½ to ½; No. 112 red, 0 to 0; No. 113 red, 0 to 0; No. 114 red, 0 to 0; No. 115 red, 0 to 0; No. 116 red, 0 to 0; No. 117 red, 0 to 0; No. 118 red, 0 to 0; No. 119 red, 0 to 0; No. 120 red, 0 to 0; No. 121 red, 0 to 0; No. 122 red, 0 to 0; No. 123 red, 0 to 0; No. 124 red, 0 to 0; No. 125 red, 0 to 0; No. 126 red, 0 to 0; No. 127 red, 0 to 0; No. 128 red, 0 to 0; No. 129 red, 0 to 0; No. 130 red, 0 to 0; No. 131 red, 0 to 0; 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BY WILL. CARLETON.

IX.

Till with failin' crops and sickness we got stalled u
on the grade,
And there came a dark day on us when the intere
wasn't paid,
And, of course, that meant foreclosure; and I kind
lost my hold.
And grew weary and discouraged, and the farm w
cheaply sold,

But McNeil so braced himself in a spirit of resistance that he made no provision against the unconscious lures of beauty. He cou

Recovering himself, all at once something familiar struck him in the countenance. He thought awhile, and the whole mystery was solved. They occupied the adjoining chamber, she had gone down stairs in the night to procure something for the invalid, and, on returning, entered in the darkness the wrong room and fancying her mother asleep, had veiled quietly taken her place beside her, and was so lost in slumber. No sooner did this idea take possession of McNeil than, with the utmost caution and a noiseless movement, he removed every vestige of his presence into a vacant

How to Make Good Bread.

seven pounds of soda ash, four pounds of lime
and three pails of soft water: boil slowly three

We have had good vinegar the last 15 years and have never had any cider in it. There is other material as good for vinegar as cider. We have vinegar that is four years old that is hard to beat. It was manufactured from the refuse after making sorghum syrup. At a sugar refinery near here they make vinegar by the hundred gallons, and pack pickles by the car load, sending them all over the country. I think they are better than cider vinegar pickles. To make this vinegar; take five gallons rainwater; put a half gallon of good sorghum syrup in it, and one quart of sound corn. Put all in a warm place, and you will soon have all you want for family use. If you are making it to sell make it a little sweeter, or it will die in old age. Use three quarts of sorghum to five gallons of water. This is no humbug.—*Cor. Indiana Farmer.*

Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1886.
BISHOP VAIL, President.



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For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$5.00 to \$80 per session according to grade.
Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1886.
BISHOP VAIL, President.

Dogs Doings.

One darkey boy paid taxes on three dogs Tuesday, one dollar for each dog and twenty-five cents for the tag—\$3.75.—*Oskaloosa Siekle.*

Mad dogs have caused much harm in Clark county, Arkansas. During the past few weeks nearly two hundred dogs have been killed near Arkadelphia.

Halifax, N. S., May 7.—A mad dog running wild in the streets of Spring Hill bit seven children, three men and one woman before being shot. It is feared that most of the victims will die.

A Barton county farmer who takes eleven newspapers and pays for them all in advance, is gradually getting wealthy, has an amiable wife, and keeps no dog. This the story of the *Joplin Herald*, and looks reasonable.—*Girard Press.*

Mad dogs are said to be quite plentiful in several parts of the state. Would it not be well for the mayor to order all dogs muzzled, within a specified time. Those failing to be so provided to be shot on sight.—*North Topeka Times.*

The most effective dog law we have heard of is that recently put in force by Jessie Dougherty, of Paducah, Ky., who had a cow killed by dogs, and immediately went upon the war path and slaughtered 64 specimens of the genus canine. That is the kind of "dog law" which will make sheep husbandry possible.

One of the Rossville dogs were leisurely loafing about town the other day, when a few other leisure loafers conceived the brilliant idea of illuminating the animals narrative, so a wisp of oiled combustible material, was made fast to his dog-ship's tail and set afire, to the great glee of his fellow loafers. The dog struck out for home on a dead run, and never "let up" until safe in his home barn, amid hay and straw. By some good providence the torch went out, or a conflagration with serious results to all concerned would be chronicled.—*Rossville Times.*

This spring abounds in many peculiarities, not the least strange of which is the great number of mad dogs which abound. Whether it is the unusually severe winter, or the lateness of the spring, or the floods, or the last fall campaign we cannot say, but the fact remains nevertheless that hydrophobia is rampant, and many persons and animals have been bitten, though advice to this date do not specify that anybody has died. This hydrophobia rage seems to have come upon the state all of a sudden, with little or no definite reason therefor, but, with the exception of dogs, sheep and cattle, there has been no fatality.—*Leavenworth Times.*

A few days ago the report was circulated that a mad dog had passed through Hepler the night before, and had bitten a number of dogs, whereupon a number of the Heplerites took to the war-path after the canines, and have succeeded in killing many, while many more have been tied up. May this work of canine destruction continue, and the ranks of useless dogs be thinned, until children can walk to school without expecting to meet a mad dog at every angle in the road—and until this time is reached, may these noble lads of Hepler keep their fire-locks at work, and blessings of both women and children be showered upon their worthy heads.

A cow belonging to Wesley Tibbetts, of this city, was shot last Saturday, being possessed of all the symptoms of hydrophobia. She was bitten about two weeks ago by a dog supposed to be mad, and since then has been kept tied up, giving evidence a few days after, of being inoculated with the poison, and Saturday, having reached that point when it was dangerous to be near her, she was killed. She gave complete symptoms of being mad, biting herself and falling in fits, frothing at the mouth, etc. There have been a great many animals bit throughout the country in the past month, by dogs running around, and it behooves all the farmers to keep a strict watch on their stock, and also to kill off all worthless curs.—*Oswego Independent.*

A distressing affair occurred last evening in the western part of the city. Mrs. Sid. Hitchcock, wife of the engineer of the fire steamer, was walking along Eighth avenue, between Polk and Taylor streets, with her child in her arms, when a black cur, of good size sprang upon them and catching the baby by one foot, dragged it from its mother's arms to the ground and then obtaining a firm hold on the child's breast shook it savagely. A little Spaniel which accompanied Mrs. Hitchcock, made a dash at the dog while it distracted the attention of the large brute, she was enabled to recover the child and get out of reach. The child's foot and breast were somewhat lacerated and it was so badly frightened that serious results may follow. The affair occurred in front of Mr. Nesbitt's house and the dog is said to belong to him. That dog has lived long enough.—*Topeka Commonwealth, May 8th.*

The other day Dr. Bender was out in his lot, accompanied by his two dogs. Shortly a strange canine appeared upon the scene and immediately attacked the doctor's dogs. Something in the appearance of the trespassing brute warned him to beware. Well knowing that the moment the conflict was ended his own dogs would come at him and that the strange animal might also follow, he climbed on top of the stone wall which fenced the lot. His surmises were correct and the trio of brutes soon besieged his castle of retreat. It was not long, however, until the unknown canine trotted off. He went through the neighborhood biting some stock and a great many

dogs. So far as is known he escaped without being shot, as he should have been. Warned by the terrible fate of other localities where hydrophobia has manifested itself nearly all the dogs in the vicinity have been slain.—*St. Scott Monitor 4th.*

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 forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Strays for the week ending May 11.

Cherokee county—C. A. Saunders, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Agnew in Neosho township, one bay mare 1½ hands high, white face, feet all white, white spot on left side.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

HOG—Taken up by Peter Dayton April 18 1881 in Sherman township one black hog, left ear cropped, slit in right ear, weight 200 lbs, value \$10.

Sedgewick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Hendrick, of Union township on April 10 1881 one roan cow head and neck red, four years old, valued at \$20.

Strays for the week ending May 4.

Cherokee county—C. A. Saunders, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Lambert of Salamanca tp. October 4 1880 one bay mare 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead, valued at \$21.66. Reported to clerk April 15, 1881.

FILLEY—Taken up by George Wallace of Crawford tp. April 10 1881 one sorrel filley 3 years old, blaze face, hind feet white half way to knee, left lower lip white, 14 hands high, valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by W. L. Dilsaver of Sheridan tp. April 8 1881 one bay mare colt, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, round neck with a mane attached, about 1 year old, valued at \$11.

MARE—Taken up by Isaac Parker of Shawnee township April 8 1881 one dark bay pony mare 14 hands high, small star in forehead.

Ellsworth county—C. C. Sprigg, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by William Thorberg of Empire tp. one bay gelding pony 14 hands high, sweetened in right shoulder, left hind foot white, star in forehead, 6 years old.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kerner, clerk.

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

FILLEY—Taken up by E. K. Sumner of Janesville township March 20 1881 one filley 3 years old, a little white on left hind feet, apparently unbroken, no other marks or brands.

Harper county—H. O. Meigs, clerk.

STEER—Taken up on the 19th day of March 1881 by Wm H. Burdick of Spring township one brown steer 2 years old, swallow fork in left ear branded S on left side, valued at \$10.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time one two year old black steer with small white spots, crop and slit in right ear, marked with one bar on right loin, valued at \$10.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time one black steer, crop and under bit in right ear, two underbits in left ear, branded with one bar on right loin, valued at \$10.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Job Tallow of Clear Creek township February 7 1881 one yearling heifer, red and white spotted with two silts in each ear, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by B. F. Morgan of Gilmore township, March 11 1881 one yearling steer, crop and slit in left ear and slit in right ear, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by C. B. Burns of Wetmore tp. December 20 1880 one roan yearling steer, under bit in right ear and over bit in left ear, valued at \$20.

State Stray Record.

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