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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Horticulture.

The Pocklington Grape.

Among the many new white grapes which are claiming public attention just now, the Pocklington seems to have particular merits of interest, especially to the fruit growers of the northern sections of our country, where hardness and earliness are essential to successful grape culture.

This grape by birth and breeding, may justly lay claim to being an "Iron-Clad."

It just made its appearance in a cold and uninviting soil in Washington county, state of New York, and is unquestionably an offspring of the Concord, crossed with some other variety—certainly not a foreign one, because such a grape could not be made to exist in that neighborhood; and had it been named the "White Concord" instead of bearing the name of its originator, it would have been most appropriate.

It is a strong grower, with leathery foliage and has never mildewed in the most adverse seasons.

Its hardness has been most severely tested, it having stood without protection or covering of any kind, at Sandy Hill, on Mr. Pocklington's place when the thermometer registered as low as 34 degrees below zero.

Our Canadian neighbors seem to have formed a very high opinion of it, as Mr. Geo. A. Stone, nurseryman of Rochester, N. Y., who has control of the entire stock now in the market, says that the sale of it in that country, is even greater in proportion than in the United States. The fruit is of good quality, sweet and melting; bunches large and strong, with berries thickly set; berries large, to very large, of a fine golden yellow, covered with a thick bloom. It bears transportation well and is an early bearer and a splendid cropper—the plate here presented, being an exact copy of a photograph of a cluster weighing one pound, picked from a four year old vine, bearing 22 bunches, weighing in the aggregate 14 pounds. It gives promise of lasting well on the vines—Mr. Stone says that last fall he picked perfect specimens from the same vines on which the grapes had been pronounced ripe by competent judges two months previously.

As the recommendation of Mr. Stone may be said to be that of an interested party, we give a few quotations from some of our contemporaries, who seem to have been giving some attention to the subject.

"As we tested it on our exhibition tables, it was superior to any Concord we have grown here, and superior to those set to the Montreal market at Ontario."—*Canadian Farmer*.

The *American Agriculturist* says of it: "Of much better quality than Concord; intensely sweet and less of the labrusca quality in the taste than in the smell. The berry adheres well to the stalks and has every appearance of being a good keeper. The great size and copious bloom make the grape most attractive to the eye."

"I saw the Pocklington repeatedly growing at Rochester. It was eatable September 1st, was in its glory September 16th; was still good October 1st, when it had assumed a rich hue. While not the best, in any one's opinion, it is a grape the offering of which will give no offense to the most critical authority in the country. It is hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive—a grape that will succeed with the Concord."—*Chas. A. Green, in Country Gentleman*.

"The Pocklington is a hardy and healthy native; vigorous and productive; clusters large, berries greenish white, very large; flesh sweet and well flavored—when fully ripe, better than the Concord."

This grape seems to have been exceptionally successful in taking first premiums at the different fairs where it has been exhibited, and having been before the public since September, 1877, and tested in many localities with equal

success, the claims of its friends that they have a white grape, adapted to succeed in all sections of the country, would seem to be well established.

Those who know this grape best, claim that for vineyard culture for table use, it will be found far more profitable than any other variety known, as its productive qualities are enormous, and the great size and beauty of bunch and berry, together with its fine quality, can never fail to attract the attention of buyers in the market.

Mr. Stone offers a prize of \$100 in gold for the best sample of Pocklington grapes, to be exhibited at Massachusetts Horticultural Society's meeting, to be held in Boston, in the autumn.

and how will we get them picked, do you ask? We have in our neighborhood a large settlement of Hollanders, many of them large families, having say four to five children that are large enough to pick, and more growing up. We have on our grounds tenants and tenement houses for ten families, mostly occupied, and expect to have two or three more buildings changed over for tenants, so as to accommodate twelve or fourteen families, and in the neighborhood more than as many more families, native and foreign, and a short distance away two villages from which we can draw all the extra pickers needed. Every spring and fall we set sufficient plants to make up for old beds that are failing, and shall increase our

ing in late as they do, and being so firm and such great yielders, makes them very profitable with us. The Turner, Cuthbert and Herstine are largest of all, and the last named best flavored of all. To-day our pickers went through one of our young plantations of Greggs and picked about ten bushels of the largest and finest black raspberries we have ever "set our eyes on." Last spring we set out about eight thousand plants of this sort, and eight thousand of the Kentucky or Duncan, a variety that is close up to the Gregg in size, fully as productive, and blacker. We set also about the same number of the Tyler, which is our most profitable early sort. Our practice in cultivating them is to keep ground level for first three years, which is done by plowing one furrow away from the rows, and then throwing this furrow back and plowing up land between rows each spring early, and following this up with thorough cultivation through the season. After the third year we plow the first furrow to the row and plow up land between. The next year we throw the first furrow away from the row, and so alternate. For red raspberries we have to cultivate quite often in the spring with a Knox horse-hoe or Perry's Scarifier (the last having on the knife attachment to cut off the suckers that sprout up between the rows.) Any ordinary cultivator can be easily arranged with a knife attachment, fastened to one of the beams, and turned inward, and so gauged as to run just below the surface.

Coarse material scattered among the canes through the winter make an excellent mulch, and helps to keep down weeds, but between the rows the cultivator must be run often through the spring and summer season, before and after fruiting, to keep down weeds and suckers.

Mulching.

The shading of the soil immediately around trees and plants, particularly those that are young or newly planted, is a work the value of which seems to be quite unknown to many persons. As a rule such soil is left uncovered; and whatever of good may have been provided for the plant by enriching the earth, careful transplanting and judicious watering for a day or two, no thought seems to be given toward counteracting the destructive influence of the hot sun and drying winds of our summer days. There can be no doubt that because of this omission thousands of failures in planting occur every year. We believe this is especially true in the case of young cherry trees.

As soon as possible after planting every tree should be surrounded, to an extent somewhat beyond that of the roots, and as the depth of three or four inches, with a mulch made of strong manure, hay, chip dirt, shavings or almost any substance which will serve to screen the roots from the drying influence of the wind and sun. In a very extensive use of refuse hops from a brewery we have found them to answer the purpose very well. Such application having been made it should be removed once or twice during the summer, shaken up, the ground stirred and mulch replaced.

As we have remarked, experience shows that such treatment has saved multitudes of young trees when others, under circumstances precisely similar except as to this point, have died. But the process is equally valuable in growing small fruits and flowers; and is beneficial even to old and established trees. It will be perceived also that in the case of strawberries, and blackberries and raspberries trained low, as they always should be, so as to support themselves, the mulch will effectually preserve them from becoming sanded and injured by the effects of rain. This consideration alone is sufficient in the case of these fruits to lead to the practice of this method. But the good results are so numerous, and the cost, as to labor and materials, so light that all who have not tried it should at once do so.

Whitewashing Trees.

Do not be afraid to whitewash fruit trees of all kinds. It looks neat, fresh and nice; and it not only destroys insects and their eggs, but the white coat on the body of the tree reflects the heat and keeps the inner bark and sap vessels from being scalded and blighted by the rays of the sun. Every fruit grower knows by experience how injurious the blaze of the sun is to the limbs and trunk of a tree.

A thick coat of whitewash will be much better protection than straw, boards or other materials, under which mice and bugs and worms can harbor. These destructive pests can be completely kept away by using sulphur in the whitewash. The way to mix it is to take for

each peck of lime four pounds of flour of sulphur. Mix the lime and sulphur together in a barrel and pour in a bucketful of hot water. Cover the top of barrel while the lime is slacking, so as to retain all the fumes of the sulphur. When slacked add sufficient water to make a thin whitewash. Put this wash on the trees with a broom or a brush, taking care to keep the sulphur well stirred up, as it will be found to float like a scum of oil on the surface of the water.

This lime and sulphur wash is good for grape vines and posts and stakes in the vineyard. When properly made and put on a strong smell of sulphur will be detected several feet from the trees and vines during the whole summer. These fumes are caused by the slow combustion or oxidation of the sulphur when sulphurous acid gas is formed, which is certain death to all the low order of animal and vegetable life. This oxidizing action of sulphur is the reason why it is used to dust grape berries and leaves to check the spread of oidium, mildew, grape rot and other fungoid diseases, because as soon as the sulphurous oxide gas is formed and prevades the surrounding atmosphere, all these fungus growths are instantly killed. So, too, would be all insect life, and on a large scale, so, too, would be all animal life.

The use of sulphur as herein recommended, in combination with lime, in a whitewash, has been found efficient and valuable by several who have tried it, it is hoped it will be more generally adopted by all orchardists and grape growers.—*Farmers' Home Journal*.

A Comparison.

A farmer not more than ten miles from our grounds, turns up his nose at "fruit growing," and says "it's small business," and "hard on horses and wagons." Let us see about this "small business." We have about the same amount of land which this farmer possesses. He employs on an average through the entire year one unmarried man and one girl, thus giving means for support to two persons, besides his own family. We employ on an average twelve men, heads of families, and as many more single men and women, for most eight months, in fact, the average number that we give employment to, including pickers, from April 1st to Dec. 1st, is thirty-five to forty persons, thus giving means for support to at least 75 to 100 persons, besides our own family. He pays to help, say \$400 per year. We pay at least \$6,000 per year. He sells from his farm, say, \$500 to \$1,800 yearly, gross. We \$15,000 to \$18,000, (which includes our plant trade). He plows, harrows, sows, reaps, draws into the barn, threshes, cleans and draws to market the product of an acre, say an average of 15 bushels of wheat, for which he obtains gross, say \$20.00. We plow, harvest, plant, cultivate, hoe, gather and market from an acre an average of fifty bushels of fruit, for which we obtain gross say \$150, saying nothing of the plants sold from same. He and his help work from 5 o'clock in the morning till dark, our help work from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. He tugs, lifts, and sweats. We don't. "Small business," isn't it reader?—*Fruit Recorder*.

Miscellaneous.

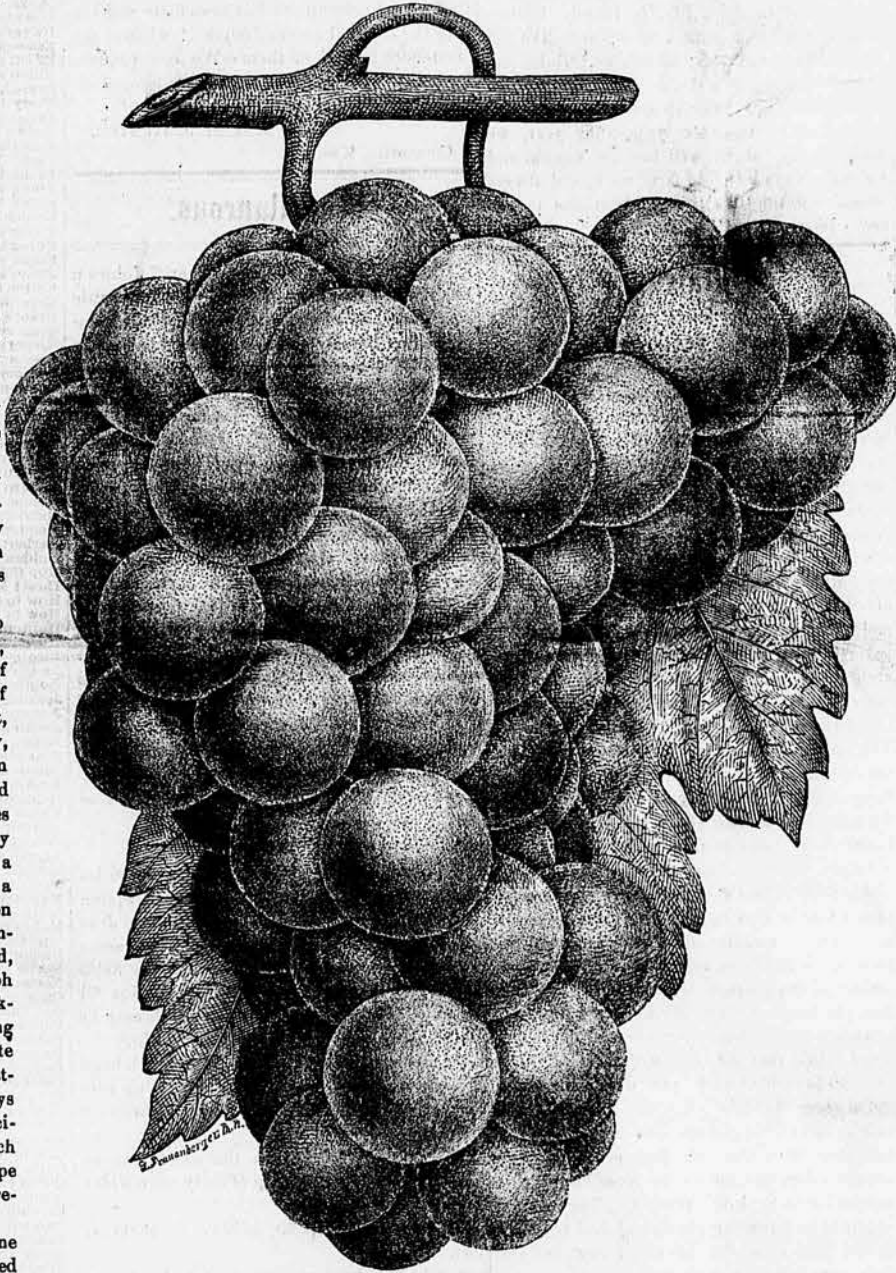
WILDHORSE, Graham Co., 240 miles west of Topeka, Aug. 14.—Farmers are very much discouraged here. We had a very light crop of wheat; but until the middle of July we had a splendid prospect for a good corn crop; but since then the hot dry weather has about used up the corn. Some pieces will make a light crop and some are dry and dead. The intense heat from the 10th to 20th of July killed more corn than dry weather. The hottest day being July 20th, 115° in shade and it just cooked the corn. We have had some showers since the 25th of July that have done good but we need more rain, and the extremely hot weather still continues. To-day the thermometer stands at 106° in shade.

A great many of the settlers have gone to work on the railroad, and others are going east to winter, while some have given up the country and are going to stay.

Grass for stock is plenty though the chance of cutting hay is very slim.

D. U. MINOR.

In cases where whole fields of corn are destroyed by heat and drought, if the ground is plowed as soon as rain comes, and then sowed in corn, covered with cultivators, a good crop of the best fodder may yet be raised.



THE POCKLINGTON GRAPE.

turn of 1883, grown on vines purchased from him. This offer is open to the entire United States.

Raspberries.

July 15th, and just getting into the height of raspberry picking, and such fruit too, red, black and purple, high up, low down, and on the ground. Rows 16 to 20 rods long glistening with red and black beauties. We are now averaging 20 to 25 bushels per day, the reds selling right at home at 10 cents net, and the black for 8 cents per quart. A farmer not a hundred miles from our place says growing small fruit is "too small business," and "too puttering" for him, and yet he will work hard from one year's end to another to grow small grain, getting an average of fifteen bushels per acre at a net profit of about \$5.00 per acre. Our men come home each night with from thirty to seventy-five dollars from the time strawberries begin to the closing up of strawberries and peaches.

We now have a complete succession of fruits, and our wagons run daily (Sunday excepted) from the time strawberries ripen in May, till the last peaches are gone or to November, before and after which we are busy in our plant and tree trade. We have set out the past spring fully thirty-five acres of raspberries, which with the twenty acres or more of young and old plants growing, will make between 50 and 60 acres. What will we do with them,

plantations this fall to at least seventy-five acres. One reason why we make the raspberry a specialty is that we can put them (the blacks) right through our evaporator, while the reds can be easily canned and made into jam. Another reason is that they are easily cultivated and easily grown, and if properly fed with manure will fruit for ten to twelve years in succession, in fact, we have old plantations that are fruiting better this year than last, and the new growth for next year's fruiting is very luxuriant, because of throwing a small forkfull of manure around each bush every winter or spring. We can readily dispose of fifty to sixty bushels daily in surrounding villages for good paying prices. The reds we are now growing in thick hedge rows, and by thoroughly cultivating between the rows when not in fruit and pulling out all tall weeds that come up in the rows, the ground is soon completely shaded and weeds and grass killed out. In the winter, after the leaves have fallen, we drive astride the rows and scatter manure among them, which keeps up the growth.

It is wonderful what an amount of fruit such reds as Turner, Herstine, Cuthbert, Brandywine, Highland Hardy and Thwack turn out. Pick the ripe berries one day and in two days they will look as though they had hardly been touched, and ditto with the old Mammoth Cluster, Gregg and Tyler.

The Thwacks are latest of all, we having made but one light picking from them at this time (July 15th). They are loaded, and com-

The Farm and Stock.

The Stallion at Close of the Season.

The season of active service for the breeding stallion has now closed in most cases, and it becomes something of a problem to know how best to manage him until the next season comes on. We have discussed this subject pretty thoroughly in the former numbers of the *Journal*, but it may not be out of place to repeat at this time that in our experience we have found the most satisfactory results from the practice of putting the stallion to moderate work on the farm or on the road during the fall and winter months. When this practice cannot be conveniently adopted, a large paddock or lot should always be furnished, to which the horse can have access at will, the door of his stable opening into it, and being at all times, except in cases of severe storms, left open. If the horse is not worked, very little grain of any kind should be fed during the fall and early winter months. The principal food should be grass, as long as it is attainable, and when that is gone, good hay, or what we like still better, corn fodder. We should prefer not to use any grain whatever during this period, unless the horse is a growing one, or in low condition, and then we should use no grain, except oats, until the advent of cold weather. In February or March, varying with the condition of the horse, greater attention should be paid to his food, which should then be liberal. But in all cases the importance of exercise should not be overlooked. It is the golden rule of condition in the stallion. The enforced seclusion and idleness to which so many of them are subjected, is the fruitful source of disease as well as of many of the vices which affect stallions that are so kept.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal*.

Jersey Records and Their Value.

If anybody had predicted ten years ago that the mild-eyed little Jersey would have their \$3,000 boom on their butter records, he would have been considered on the borders of lunacy. The breeders of fancy Short-horns have seldom considered the milk or butter record as worthy of note. They ignored the most valuable characteristic of any breed of cattle for use in a highly civilized country—their milk and butter production. These yield more annual profit than beef production; and every breed that maintains a permanent foothold in the United States must meet this test or stand aside. Happily, the Short-horn, with its magnificent beef form, can also point proudly to its achievement in the dairy. Its temporary eclipse in this line, through some of the noblest strains, has resulted from the breeders, and not from the capacity of the breed.

But little Jersey is having her boom upon her modest merit in producing very large yields of golden-colored and nutty-flavored butter. Perhaps her admirers are somewhat extravagant in their valuation of these records. They may not always scan them as closely as they should. As these extreme prices must be based upon a confidence in the truth of these records, the records themselves should be well attested. Tests for a year must also be a safer reliance than for a shorter time. The tests of milk and butter yield for a few days are open to so many errors, that they cannot form a basis for calculating the annual yield. The variability in the yield of some cows in different parts of the season of lactation is very great, while cows are very uniform through three-fourths of the season, only decreasing gradually during the last two or three months. The circumstances then, all being favorable, may produce a very large yield for a few days, when the annual yield would only be respectable. If the short test is given, several important points should also be given to assist in forming a correct estimate—such as the length of time from calving, the season of the year, the food before and at the time of trial—all these are necessary elements in determining the value of a test.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Common Cows—Breeding Up.

If the care of breeding thoroughbreds receives more attention in these particulars as to butter cows and cheese cows, should there not be equal or more pains taken to improve the grades and crosses? A very small proportion of the cows out of the 13,000,000 in the United States are strictly thoroughbreds of any strain. And if the thoroughbreds at present excel the grades in profits for the dairy, then by all means "breeding up" should be more generally practiced. This is brought about by the use of bulls, and it should ever be in mind that the bull is half the herd. Thus a bull of the best milking strain of blood, used even in a small lot of dairy cows, greatly and at once improves each of his get, and the high priced bull, though extravagant at the start, soon returns to his owner a heavy profit. Fortunately of late years the Jersey importations are scattered widely over the land, and the butter dairies and creameries are realizing the profits from the gains produced by the breeding of the native and grade cows of other bloods to the bulls, thus increasing the value of many. There are, of course, more or less of the Jerseys that do not reach a high standard of excellence and should be dropped out. So there are in all other breeds. Much care is needed here in selecting the right bull and judiciously using him in making crosses.

We often find among "no breed" cows of surprisingly large yields of milk, even where no

special pains have been taken as to care and feed. When these are found, with little trouble a test of the butter qualities can and should be made. If for butter, breed to bulls of that class; if for cheese, to bulls of large milking families. For the farmers who keep few cows, and the villager with his one for family use, the little Jersey more than any other seems to be preferred; and since the creameries are largely increasing in numbers, where butter only is made from cream, instead of milk, gathered from the farmers' cows in the neighborhood, and the value of the cream is determined or agreed upon by the cream-gauge, the richest milk in butter must be of the most value to the producer. The man who sells the cream soon discovers the difference in the value of his cows. The depth of cream, as appears in his deep-setting cans, is not a perfectly true test as to butter value, but comes reasonably near to the truth. The farmer who sells his milk to cheese-factories for cheese making, seeks for and desires quantity in pounds of milk, and needs cows that produce not only quantity but kind of milk for cheese. The cows for this purpose should be large milkers, and are mostly found among the Holsteins, Ayrshires, Short-Horns, Devons and their grades, and it is not uncommon to find grades that out-do full-bloods at the pail and cheese-hoop.

It will take only a few years, by proper breeding, to bring about this change—to know the true butter cow and the cheese cow. True, it will be a nice point, to determine in all cases in which class to place the cow; yet there is often a wide difference between them, and this difference should be determined and acted upon. The cow that responds to careful treatment and an even supply of food, fed in a judicious way, will readily show her qualities at the pail. No forcing process with rich food should ever be attempted, as there is danger of harming the milk secretions. Take good care of what nature has done, by careful feeding. Improve nature by higher excellence of blood in breeding. Observe these two points, and all is safe.

While breeding for beef purposes only, including all breeds and crosses, there is only one main point to aim at, and that is the best and most valuable cuts in the carcass, according to superficial measurement and weight, in proportion of live weight, at about thirty to thirty-six months old. When the beef-breeders fully understand this, a great improvement will be made among the beef-producing animals.—C. G. T., in *Country Gentleman*.

Oxford-Down Sheep.

Several correspondents have lately made inquiries about the characteristics of Oxford-down sheep. Of this breed but little has been known in this country till within the few past years, but are now in great demand. The London *Field* states that the breed originated with the Messrs. Druce, of Eynham, England. The object of the originators of this breed was to combine weight in long wool with quality of the Down, and this was the result of the cross of the gray-faced Cotswold ram and Hampshire-down ewe. It is stated also that a little admixture of the Sussex-down blood in this breed. For tests of a series of years it has been found that the Oxford-downs endure as much hardship in handling as any breed in the world. It is claimed that they bear confinement better than any others. Their fleeces, taking an ordinary flock, average about eleven pounds each. The wool grades medium delaine, which now commands the best price in the market. They have a very robust constitution, and mature early. Several pens of prize-winning ewes at English fairs last year are mentioned as weighing 250 lbs. each, and the pens of rams 270 lbs. The breed is large and robust, and reckoned of the very first quality for mutton both as to flavor and weight. Mr. T. S. Cooper, of the firm of Cooper, Madux & Co., Reading, Ohio, is now in England, for another large importation of this breed. He expects to arrive at their Oxford Park farm in August with two hundred head, and we hope to be able to visit the flock and be enabled to say more about this breed.—*Indiana Farmer*.

How it is in Saline County.

While the grain and corn of Saline county may not average over half a crop this year, the farmers, on the principle that "misery loves company," take some satisfaction in knowing that the ills of crop shortage are not confined alone to this state. We know of hardly a state or country from which a similar complaint does not come. It is a time when nature is out of joint and we must not "bank" too heavily upon anything. We believe, however, that Saline county at large is much better off this year than last. There is certainly more abundance in the poor farmer's home than a year ago, and while he may not be able to get entirely square with the world with a half wheat and corn crop—where he expected with a whole crop to pay up everything and have a surplus—he will have sufficient to make a "good big payment" on the indebtedness and "carry him" another year. Some lessons have been learned this year which will be of benefit in the future. The result of the partial failure of crops will be, for next year, a more varied farming. Some who have bent all their energies to the cultivation of large wheat fields will sow less wheat and make arrangements for purchasing cattle, sheep, or hogs. The large acreage in wheat, on the whole, has been an injury, rather than a benefit to the country. It is better that the farmers should have a few-

er number of acres, use less machinery and employ less help. What farming is done, let it be done well. Divide the 160 acres, and sell \$0. Take the money realized and invest in sheep, cattle, or hogs. Farm the 80 acres left, well—putting in a variety of crops. Such being the starting point, it is our humble opinion that some money can be made at farming.—*Salina Journal*.

People seldom realize what the world owes to the editors. Preaching short sermons constantly for thousands who echo their views without a thought of the study or labor it represents. To be sure there is much matter that is weak as water, and the men who can write solidly, sensibly, and concisely upon a thousand topics, are not to be found in every pair of boots; yet they all work hard, and generally give more than they receive. The smallest farm can at all times receive attention.

Nothing should be permitted to get away from us or with us. Neatness about the premises should always be kept in view; and in this connection we desire to remark that a farm will never be neat while the roads are permitted to be overrun with weeds, not to say bushes. Every farmer should endeavor to kill the weeds along the roads on which his farm lies. Now is about the time to cut them down—a little late for some of them—but slash them down anyhow, and next year begin at the proper time.

It is distressing to ride along a road which is densely fringed on either side with weeds and bushes. Not only this, but their seeds ripens and is carried on the farm to furnish additional work the next season, or to injure pastures and hay.

If we examine ourselves very carefully, we shall find that our neglect of either large or small duties in farm life, is largely habit—carelessness has become a habit; and like all habits, it will not easily be broken. But it can be nevertheless; any habit can be reformed. If we will adopt a strict system of life, and carry it out to the letter, year after year, we shall soon find that it will become natural and we will always be up in farm work, and always attentive to the little things about the premises.—*Western Rural*.

Dairy.

Breeding for Butter or Cheese.

I notice with great pleasure the tests made in yields of milk and butter from certain cows, mostly from the Jerseys. That breed is becoming very popular, and deservedly so, showing greater yields in butter during certain periods of time than any other. If the breed increases as rapidly for the next ten years (and it will), a great improvement will be made in our butter dairy cows. The great proportion of butter to that of milk far exceeds all others, and in many instances surprisingly so.

But admitting that the Jerseys as a breed are famous for butter, should we not at the same time speak a good word for the Ayrshires, Short-Horns, Devons and Holsteins for cheese? The yields of milk in these breeds, as reported, are enormously large, particularly the Holsteins. But with few exceptions, while giving the pounds of milk, nothing is said about the butter—how many pounds of milk to a pound of butter. Should not these cows of large yields of milk be classed wholly with those designed for the making of cheese? This point, as it seems to me, should be more generally regarded. Without entering into a precise comparison of the average Jersey milk and that from the large yields of the other breeds to make a pound of butter or cheese, it is safe to say, I think, that the cow with an average of 30 to 40 pounds of milk per day, from which two or three pounds of butter are made, and weighs 800 to 900 pounds live weight, is more desirable than the cow that gives 60 to 80 pounds a day, and makes no more butter, that weighs 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. There must certainly be a greater amount of food required for the large than for the small cow, and the little cows have the preference.

If it be a fact—and there are many arguments to sustain it—that the large milkers and large cows are the most desirable for the cheese factories, and the smaller milkers and smaller cows with large butter yields, for the creameries, the future breeding of such cows should be carefully watched, and the distinction made as broad as possible. There can be no doubt that there are many cows held and used many years in cheese dairies that would show a better profit to the owner if they were confined to the churn rather than to the cheese hoop, or sent to the shambles. But to decide this matter, the good work should go on of testing the milk of every cow. This can more easily be done where a test for butter is made than where made for cheese.

From my long experience in handling milk, I find that when it takes 25 pounds or thereabouts of milk, average through the season, to one of butter, such cows are better fitted for cheese than for butter. When we find such a cow that one pound of butter is made from 20 or less pounds of milk the season through, we have a cow that should be highly prized, and kept for butter. Is it not too generally the case that these important points in our dairies are much overlooked?

Poultry.

A Plea for the Plymouth Rocks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the effort to control the plumage of the Plymouth Rocks

it is my candid belief that our poultry fanciers are making a great mistake. We must look to the ancestry of this fowl in order to be able to preserve an equilibrium of qualities of the united races from which it originated.

In perpetuating the race of any animal or bird, if a hybrid, there are principles to be regarded, or the race will retrograde toward which ever strain predominates.

Our most thorough poultry men admit the great difficulties that are to be overcome in breeding and matching the race of fowls under consideration, viz: the males too light—the females too dark. Now is not this the natural feature of the original race, i. e. the Dominiques, toward which thorough culture is fast developing the modern P. R.s. I say modern, for authors say the Plymouth Rocks of twenty years were quite different. The plumage of the males was rich and variegated, which means a combination of colors, that of the females are a darkish brown; and yet these are the very marks that would now disqualify them for exhibition fowls.

Hence the difficulty in selecting fowls for exhibition from this race. What's the matter? "Males too light; females too dark, don't match in the show pen." O! Consistency, thou art a jewel. Use all your studied art to make Dominiques of them and blame them for being so.

The easiest way to obviate these difficulties is to return to the original type, that a freak of nature gave us.

"Man may accumulate and direct" the variations of nature, but he can only direct, create, never. He can mingle the hues of the flowers by hybridization, but he cannot may a wee modest daisy nor produce a blue rose, and he might try for ages to produce from the original races a Plymouth Rock, and try only to fail.

Are the P. R.s to become a thing of the past? Can we not take up the line once more and run it in the channel nature designed? when it can once more be said of them—We can produce fowls that will have prepotency to stamp their hereditary qualities to their offspring.

MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

Concordia, Kas.

Miscellaneous.

On Saturday evening last, Sheriff Johnson was notified that a lot of through Texas cattle was being herded on Brush creek, in this county, and on Sunday morning, accompanied by Squire Wagoner he went to the place indicated. Three citizens were selected, who with the Justice, inquired into the facts in the case and from the evidence by them taken it was found that there were 56 head; that they were driven through from Dent county, Texas, leaving said county about the 15th of April last; that they belonged to A. H. Wilcox, of Butler county, and that there was danger of the spread of infectious disease from them, and the Justice ordered the sheriff to take possession of said cattle and keep them off the range where on other cattle are liable to graze, until November next. Whereupon the sheriff relieved the men in charge of the cattle and appointed Geo. Smith, Frank Barrington, Stephen Place, Joseph Irwin, E. S. Green and C. C. Miller to take charge of the cattle and see that the Justice's order was obeyed.—*Chase County Leader*.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., 70 miles south of Topeka, August 8.—With exception of a sprinkle we have had no rain since July 12th. Corn is suffering and unless rain comes very soon the crop will be short. Many fields injured by chinch bugs. Too dry to plow for wheat. The loss of much of last year's crop by chinch bugs will deter many from sowing. Millet crop seriously injured by chinch bugs. Prairie meadows good, but drying up very fast; every one pushing to make hay before it dries up.

Scarcely any old corn in the country; many drawing on their new crop of early corn which is hard enough to feed.

Hogs very scarce; fat, selling at \$5.00 per cwt.

Cattle and sheep commanding good prices.

Wool selling from 18 to 22 cents per pound.

Early apples scarce, worth \$1 per bushel.

W. W. SMITH.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

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

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.

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.]

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

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

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

From the State Farmers' Alliance.

To the members of the Farmers' Alliance:

The subordinate Alliances having by vote consented to changing the date of holding the annual meeting of the State Alliance from Sept. 7th to Sept. 14th. We therefore give notice that the delegates to the State Alliance will meet at the Court House in the city of Topeka, Wednesday, Sept. 14th, 1881, at 9 a. m. We would respectfully call attention of the members to article 9 of the State Alliance constitution which reads as follows: Each subordinate Farmers' Alliance shall at their last meeting in August of each year, elect one delegate to the State Alliance. The name and address of said delegate must be sent to Secretary of the State Alliance as soon as practicable after the election and certified by the Secretary of the Alliance that elects him. We would also call attention to By-laws Nos. 4, and 11, which are as follows:

By law No. 4. A per capita tax of 10 cents shall be assessed on male members of each subordinate Alliance to defray the expenses of the State Alliance, said assessment to be made on the day that the delegates are elected to the State Alliance and the amount forwarded to the Secretary of the State Alliance.

By-law No. 11: No subordinate Alliance shall be allowed a voice or vote in the State Alliance until their per capita assessment has been paid over to the Secretary of the State Alliance.

W. S. CURRY, Pres't.

LOUIS A. MULHOLLAND,
Sec. of State Alliance.
Topeka, Aug. 5th.

Topeka Alliance No. 37.

Topeka Alliance No. 37 will meet at the Court House in Topeka, on Thursday Aug. 25, at 2 p. m. to elect delegates to the State Alliance, and transact some business that interests every farmer in the county. All are requested to attend.

S. W. WILDER, Pres't.

L. A. MULHOLLAND Sec'y.

From the State Farmers' Alliance.

HEADQUARTERS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE,
TOPEKA, KAS., Aug. 13.

To Subordinate Alliances:

Many of the Alliances in the western counties have written to me enquiring if several alliances, in order to save expense, could join together and send one delegate to represent all in the State Alliance.

In answer, I will say, that Article 9 of the State Alliance constitution is all the authority we have governing the question of representation.

But I will give as my opinion: Should two or more alliances in a county think best to club together and elect one delegate to represent them in the State Alliance, that the convention will without doubt, under those circumstances admit such delegates, if they are properly credentialed by each alliance, and allow them a vote for each subordinate alliance they represent.

But the greatest objection to this plan of representation,—you will all readily see—will be the delegating to one person the power to speak and act for many, which—if the person was so disposed—could be used very much to the detriment of our movement.

In conclusion I wish to impress upon the different alliances the importance of sending the right one as your delegate.

Should you not feel able to bear the expense of sending the man in whom you have all confidence, and whom you know will do your bidding and carry out your wishes to the letter. I say, if you cannot send this man, you had best not send any one.

Do not under any consideration, permit that politician (who is certain to be present at the meeting of every alliance in the state the day that you elect your delegates) come to Topeka to represent you in the State Alliance. You cannot afford to do it even if he does propose to spend so much of his very valuable time and pay all his expenses, for just so sure as the State Alliance meets on September the 14th, depends upon its action at this session the perpetuity and success of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas.

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

The True Test.

Success depends not so much on a grange having a large membership, as in the effectiveness of its members. Effective working is the true test. We all remember some little people

who can walk clear around an overgrown, lumberly neighbor every hour in the day. Granges of twenty wide-awake, devoted members can be, and often are, more of heart Patrons of Husbandry than some similar organizations with over fifty on the rolls. This is so in every state, and before we begin praising the grange with a large membership, simply because the membership is large we ought to compare it with some of the apparently smaller growth. The cedar does not grow like the hemlock, but which of the two do we prefer for fence posts? By the comparison it is not intended to discourage the larger granges, but to cause Patrons to look around and see for once, if they have not seen, that some of our brightest gems, as granges, are the meek and humble ones, who speak not of themselves, but pursue an even tenor of way altogether charming.

From Hopeful Alliance No. 123.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We find the KANSAS FARMER the paper that we heed and will do what we can to increase its circulation. Our members had become somewhat lukewarm in Alliance matters during the summer months, but now propose to hold meetings of tenor (once in two weeks) and make them lively.

We have the impression that there is much to be done yet before we can make our power and influence felt to any great extent. Shall we not send forth laborers into the harvest? Good active men from strong alliances to do mission work? To help organize in new fields? And introduce papers like the KANSAS FARMER and Western Rural, that are always friendly to the farmer's interests.

The drought and bugs have visited us again in this vicinity with great severity. It is reported however that only a short distance, corn looks very promising yet. Wheat averaged less than five bushels per acre.

Stock of all kinds are healthy and doing well. Young stock is in good demand. Great success to the KANSAS FARMER and its work.

D. W. BADGER.

Cedarville, Smith Co., Kas., Aug. 5.

Women and Young People in The Grange.

It is a peculiarity of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry that it opens its doors not only to farmers; but also to their wives and children. The wife, and her children who are a suitable age, are made as welcome as the husband and father; and their presence and their claims to entertainment and improvement are contemplated in the prescribed ceremonies and exercises of the Grange. This is a feature of our Order which arrests the attention of every intelligent inquirer, and gives it a distinction above every other voluntary organization of purely human origin.

The founders of none of the great societies which have become widely established among the civilized nations embodied this feature when forming their association. By this omission they rejected a great opportunity for usefulness; and gave room for many questionings and suspicions concerning their real purposes, and the character of the proceedings within their closed doors.

No reasonable man who remembers that both sexes and all ages sit together in the Grange can for a moment believe that its purposes and methods are, to even the least degree, tainted with immorality. The fact that many of the best wives, sisters and daughters in our rural neighborhoods regularly participate in grange meetings places beyond a doubt the purity of the scenes they witness and the lessons they there learn. Is not this point too often overlooked by Patrons when defending the Order from the attacks of opponents?

The scope of the organization being to us very wide, do we find when we examine individual granges that their membership embraces all the grades of persons who are eligible? Has any subordinate grange a fair proportion of women, young men and girls? From pretty wide observation we can say that they do; and we can add that those are the most prosperous and efficient which most fully exhibit this distinguished characteristic of our Order. In such cases there is steady growth, on the part of individual members and of the association as a whole. The exercises are varied and interesting, and attendance and participation are secured without difficulty.

But we have known instances in which the men so largely outnumber the women, and in which there are so few, if any young people that this feature of a well-organized grange was hardly visible. As was to be expected we have found in such cases that the time was almost wholly devoted to questions of dollars and cents; the social purposes of the Order were lost sight of, and literary exercises were not even mentioned. We are almost tempted to say that such a grange reminds us of an old strawberry bed made up almost entirely of male plants, which accomplishes no good even if it continues to live, which deserves to be speedily plowed under.

The officers of every grange should remember that an important part of their mission is to the wives and the young people of their neighborhoods. The favor and fellowship of these should be eagerly sought. Having brought them into the grange their presence must not be forgotten, but their necessities must be provided for and their peculiar tastes generously treated. It must not be forgotten that they feel but little interest in some subjects which men discuss eagerly and profitably; therefore such questions must not be too frequently presented. Due prominence should be

given to topics which they can not on y discuss but in the consideration of which they believe they will be benefited. Vocal and instrumental music, the presentation of original and selected literary productions, occasional amusements and other exercises should be discreetly employed; as they are by wise parents in every large family.

It is evident that the leaders in some granges forget that once they were only boys, and that pretty soon their places as leaders, if filled at all, must be by some who are boys now. What are they doing to provide worthy successors for themselves? Wisdom demands that they shall seek out and duly train some who may worthily succeed them. Having brought such into the grange justice requires that they be so treated as to secure for them full development, and the highest ability for future usefulness.

Advertisements.

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



A MEDICINE NOT A DRINK.

Mothers, Wives, Daughters, Sons, Fathers, Ministers, Teachers, Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, ALL should be warned against using and introducing into their HOMES Nostrums and Alcohol Remedies. Have no such prejudice against, or fear of, "Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters." They are what they are claimed to be—harmless as milk and contain only medicinal virtues. Extract of choice vegetables only. They do not belong to that class known as "Cure Alls," but only profess to reach cases where the disease originates in debilitated frames and impure blood. A perfect Spring and Summer Medicine.

A Thorough Blood Purifier. A Tonic Appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, invigorating to the body. The most eminent physicians recommend them for their Curative Properties. Once used, always preferred.

TRY THEM.

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, use nothing but "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE." It stands UNRIVALLED. Thousands owe their health and happiness to it. Price \$1.25 per bottle. We offer "Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters" with equal confidence.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale.
850 sheep; 225 lambs, 300 yearlings, about half wethers and half ewes, 200 ewes between 1 and 4 years old; 125 ewes over four. Price \$3.00 per head. Inquire of JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kan.

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PIGS. POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and York-shires; the Sweetstake winners of Iowa. See reports of fairs of 1880. Dark Brahms, SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Iowa.

Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups.
From noted stock. Ready for delivery now. Price, either sex, \$10.00. Address J. M. ANDERSON, Box 400, Salina, Kansas.

600 to 1000 MERINO EWES WANTED.
Running two, three, and four. Must be free from disease and shear 6 pounds per head. T. LORD, Supt., O. W. S. CO., Salina, Kas.

FOR SALE. CHOICE MERINO RAMS.
Also a few extra nice Merino Ewes. A part of the above registered in the Vermont Herd Book. I believe that I have the heaviest shearing sheep in the northwest. S. STEER, Asherville, Mitchell Co., Kas.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.
Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Guaranteed to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is non poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2 1/2 gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address 800 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,
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Hides & Tallow,
Furs and Wool.
Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 68 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, TOPEKA, KAS.

I have a few choice

Cotswold Rams

For sale cheap. G. C. AIKEN, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

Sheep for Sale.

300 MERINO LAMBS and 30 full blood RAMS for sale. Address C. & P. JANSEN, Fairbury, Jefferson Co., Nebraska.

Wanted

To rent a flock of Ewes. Have had experience in the business in this state and California, where we had control of 75,000.

Can give reference in either state. Have excellent range well watered by springs. Address LYNN & PIPKIN, Adams Peak, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

Short-Horn Record.

The American Standard for Short-Horn Cattle. Owned and controlled by the American Short-Horn Record Association.

Pedigrees will be received for entry until January 1st, 1882, for Vol. X. For Circulars and Blanks for Entry, address L. P. MUIR, Sec'y and Editor, Paris, Ky.

Stock Ranch. A Bargain.

I offer, for a short time only, my double ranch, in the Solomon Valley, for summer and winter range; plenty of timber and water. Each Ranch improved, 480 acres, 130 plowed. Wide outside buffalo grass range. Near railroad. Will carry 2000 sheep. Price with Reaper, Mower, etc., \$1,500 cash or stock. Or, I will take sheep on shares.

JOHN J. CASS, Allison, Decatur Co., Kas.

1,300 SHEEP.

Grade Merino—Mostly Ewes.

Must be sold at once to close up my business. GEO. M. TALLCOT, Bala, Riley Co., Kas.

POLAND CHINA RECORD.

A Record for the protection of breeders of POLAND-CHINA HOGS

has been established at Washington, Kansas, duly incorporated in accordance with the laws of Kansas. All breeders of said swine are invited to subscribe stock and otherwise assist in advancing our interests which are mutual.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, at Washington, Kas. ORLANDO SAWYER, Sec'y Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association.

River Side Farm Herd.

(Established in 1868.)



THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and breeding. All stock warranted. Orders solicited. Will be at the State Fair, at Bismarck, and at Wichita Fair with Pigs for sale.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

Thoroughbred SHEEP FOR SALE.



Business is such that it will be impossible for me to attend the fair this fall with my stock. I therefore propose to sell at moderate prices some splendid Cotswold and Southdown

SHOW SHEEP.

My flock is larger and in fine fix. They took 51 prizes amounting to \$447 50 last fall. Forty-six Ewes and four Cotswold Rams made an average of 15 1/2, 3/4 ounces of fine lustrous combing wool. Thirty of the number averaged 16 pounds 4 1/2 ounces. Most of the Ewes had from one to two lambs by their side.

Come and see them!

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartville, Mo., Twenty miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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.

THE 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. GRISSA, Lawrence, Kansas.

LaCygne Nursery.
(One mile north of depot.)

8 million Hedge Plants.
100 thousand Apple and Peach Trees.
50 thousand Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit trees.
50 thousand small fruits,
All kinds of Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Bulbs, etc., etc.
Write me what you want and let me price it to you. Address D. W. COZAD, LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

8 million Hedge Plants.

100 thousand Apple and Peach Trees.

50 thousand Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit trees.

50 thousand small fruits,

All kinds of Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Bulbs, etc., etc.

Write me what you want and let me price it to you.

Address D. W. COZAD, LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000.

Strawberries many varieties, \$4.50 per 1000.

Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000.

Rhubarb, (Linnaeus) \$10.00 per 1000.

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

Star Cane Mill,

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

J. A. FIELD & CO., 3th and Howard sts., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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.

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

ENSILAGE,

THE

PRESERVING OF GREEN FOR-

AGE CROPS.

IN

SILOS.

BY H. K. STEVENS.

It consists of Practical "Experience

with Ensilage at Echo Dale Farm; also

the Practical experiences of Twenty-five

Practical Farmers with Ensilage

and Silos, giving their experience

in feeding stock of all kinds with

Ensilage, and the practical results,

conclusively showing the undoubted

success of this process,—the Ensilage

of green forage crops. By this process

the farmer can realize five dollars

in place of one dollar as practised

by the old system of farming. Also

wonderful experiments of feeding

poultry, at one-half the usual cost, on

Ensilage."

The book is handsomely bound, printed on good

paper, and in plain type. Price by mail, postage

prepaid, 60 cents.

Address

KANSAS FARMER CO.,

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "n34" expire with the next issue. The paper is at once discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

New Advertisements.

Blackburn & Dillinger.....Sheep for Sale.
Cochrane & Dowling.....Steers for Sale.
Dunham, M. W.....Percherons.
Domestic Shale Co.....Scales.
Gibbs & Son.....Books.
Hubbard, T. S.....Grapes.
Meech, E.....Rams for Sale.
Rural West.....Wanted.
Redon, M. A.....Sheep for Sale.
Southworth, G. H.....Sheep for Sale.
Workingman's Friend.....Newspaper.

Our trade with Mexico is improving. For the past year our net imports were \$14,424,898, as compared with \$12,691,955 the previous year; and our exports \$6,069,345, as compared with \$5,405,420 the previous year. Our Central American trade was \$5,356,002, an increase of 40 per cent. over the previous year.

The FARMER acknowledges receipt of an invitation to attend the second annual banquet to be given the Short-horn breeders of America, to be given at Winchester, Cloud county, Kentucky. The invitation reached us this week; but as the banquet is set for July 26, 1881, we will hardly be expected to be present.

One who ought to have good facilities for information estimates the grand total of lumber cut in the northwest, including the upper Mississippi, Wisconsin, Lake Superior and Saginaw districts for last year at 5,651,295,000 feet, about 2,000,000,000 feet above the average. It is thus that the western forests are being cut down.

The Apache Indians, are causing a great deal of trouble in New Mexico and Arizona, and in Northern Mexico. They are a treacherous band, wild and devilish. They have murdered some detached parties of whites within the last ten days; and the whole border is up in arms. Mexican and United States troops join in pursuing them, but up to date none of the butchers have been caught.

Jewell county Alliances appointed a delegate meeting at Monkato, July 29th. Nine townships were represented by central committee men, and fourteen Alliances by delegates. It was unanimously agreed to put an anti-monopoly ticket in the field for the fall campaign. If the people, all over the country, would thus take the reins in their own hands, they could soon run the government.

The farmers of Kansas may console themselves, if there is any consolation in it, with the fact that they are not the only persons who have suffered in crops. In southern Illinois many farmers have raised nothing, by reason of drought, and have been compelled to sell off their stock at any figures they could get. Some whole counties will not have enough corn or wheat to bread them. In Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri, the heat and drought have been very generally destructive. In the middle and eastern states much damage has been done, and in Europe, especially in France, much loss is reported by reason of heat and dry weather.

The Jewell County Farmers' Alliance had a meeting at Mankato, June 27th, and adopted a constitution, one article of which is as follows:

Article 5th.—The object of this organization shall be to unite farmers of the country for their protection against class legislation, and encroachment of concentrated capital, and the tyranny of monopoly, to provide against impositions by swindlers and swindling advertisements in public prints, to demand the nomination and election of farmers, or laborers for all offices within the gift of the people, and to do anything in a legitimate manner that may serve to benefit the producers.

The American Cultivator, of Boston contains a handsome cut of the mammoth grape-vine of Santa Barbara, California, and gives the following history and description: A Spanish lady when starting from Sonora on horseback had given to her by her lover a branch from a grape vine, to be used as a riding whip. When she arrived at Santa Barbara she planted the branch, which has since produced the wonderful vine. The age of the vine is variously estimated at from fifty to a hundred years. This vine is situated about three and one half miles from the town of Santa Barbara,

California; in the courtyard of an old adobe house. The trunk is about four feet four inches in circumference at its largest part. It begins to branch six or eight feet from the ground and is then supported on a framework, which it covers as a roof.

The whole vine supported on this frame-work now covers over an acre of ground. Several of the limbs are ten inches in circumference at a distance of twenty-five to thirty feet from the trunk: The annual yield of grapes from this vine is from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. The cluster of grapes average, when ripe, from two to two and one-half pounds in weight. A small stream of water runs near the vine. We are not informed what variety of grapes this wonderful vine bears, but it is certainly an interesting specimen in the horticultural world, forming with its foliage a sun-proof canopy of verdure.

The President.

President Garfield's situation at present writing is not encouraging. During all of the past week his pulse and temperature have been higher than for days prior. His pulse Monday morning was 104 and at noon 118. Normal heat is 68 to 70. Yesterday morning's dispatches state that the excitement in Washington Monday afternoon and night was intense. Nearly all the business houses were closed, and the white house grounds and rooms were crowded by anxious people who were all trying to learn something about the President's condition. The scene looked like that of the first day after the shooting. The people will hope and pray for the best; but there is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that the president's condition is worse than it has ever been.

Crop Reports.

The crop reports for July of the U. S. Agricultural Department just received comments on the various grains as follows:

CORN.

Acreage.—An increase of a little less than 2 per cent. is shown in the area planted in corn as compared with the acreage of 1880. In the New England States the crop is so small as to be scarcely an appreciable factor in national estimates, and the change from year to year is very slight. Taking the Atlantic, Gulf States, and the remainder of the cotton belt together, the increase is nearly the same as for the whole country, though considerable differences are not noticeable in some of the States. For example, Alabama, Texas, and Arkansas show an average increase of 5 per cent., being the only ones in this section referred to, to enlarge their area more than 1 per cent. in New York, New Jersey, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana. The great corn-producing State of Illinois extended her area 6 per cent., but in Iowa, the second in importance, there was a reduction of an equal percentage. A considerable increase in Wisconsin, Kansas, and Nebraska is partly counterbalanced by a slight contraction of breadth in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio.

Condition.—The average condition for the whole country on July 1 was 90, being 10 per cent. lower than at the same period last year, and the lowest for several years past. All the States from Delaware, with the exception of New Jersey, report a condition lower than the general average from 2 to 10 per cent., which is accounted for by the general complaint of cold, wet weather, and insect injuries, which in Seneca county, New York, caused many fields to be abandoned and sowed to buckwheat. North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama are the only States bordering the Atlantic or Gulf which return averages much above that for the country at large, the range being from 95 in North Carolina to 100 in Georgia. The last-named State and Alabama were but slightly affected by the drought which has been generally experienced along the lower Atlantic and Gulf coast up to the date of the returns. In Texas the effect has been most seriously felt, the average of condition being reduced to 69. In the States bordering the Mississippi and Missouri, the rainfall has been much greater, and in many sections excessive, which, together with the late spring, has reduced the condition of the crop. Especially is this the case in Iowa, where the percentage is but 77. Kansas alone of the large corn-growing States shows a prospect above an average, though Indiana and Nebraska fall but slightly below. There is a wide spread complaint of bad stands, and considerable injury reported from worms and chinch-bugs, yet the general conditions are not so unfavorable as to insure a short crop if the after-season should be good.

WINTER WHEAT.

The condition of winter wheat averaged 83 on July 1. This is a decided improvement over the report of June 1, but is far below the average of the last three years. On the Atlantic Coast the crop is an average one, and although below the return of 1880, still promises a fair yield. In the great wheat growing States north of the Ohio River and west of the Mississippi there is a very heavy loss. Ohio reports a fair prospect, but Michigan and Illinois each make a return far below average, the former State giving only 64 and the latter 60. Indiana reports a much better prospect than on June 1. West of the Mississippi both Missouri and Kansas fall below average. Unfavorable weather in the spring, followed by insect ravages, are the principal causes of complaint.

SPRING WHEAT.

The condition of spring wheat is reported

at 90, which is nearly the same as last year. The New England states show a full average in the small quantity of the crops sown there. The states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska report a good average, but the state of Iowa returns a condition of only 72, caused by chinch bugs and unfavorable weather.

OATS.

The condition of the oat crop shows great improvement since the returns of June, and is now reported 98 against 92 then. As compared with the return at the same time last year it is 2 per cent. better. The New England and Middle states gives an average of over 100. The large producing states in the west return an average above that of 1880, and in Illinois and Wisconsin give a return over 100. Nebraska averages 111, being the highest return made by any state. Rust, which is usually so prevalent in the southern states, is rarely mentioned, and only in Kansas are injuries from insects reported.

POTATOES.

There has been an increase of 2 per cent. over last year in the area planted in potatoes. The increase has been general and not confined to any section. The state of Maine makes a slight decrease, while all the other New England and North Atlantic states return an increase, particularly the state of New York, in which it is 5 per cent. In the western states, Michigan reports an increase of nearly 5 per cent., Illinois 2, and Missouri 6. Ohio is the only state that produces largely that reports a decline in area, and this is only 2 per cent. The condition of the crop is reported very high. Insect injuries are noted in many localities, particularly in Maine and Illinois.

New Investigations.

Prof. E. W. Hilgard of California, Hon. Robert Furness of Nebraska, and Hon. T. C. Jones of Ohio, have been appointed to procure data touching the agricultural needs of that portion of the United States lying west of the Rocky mountains and the arid regions, as provided in the agricultural appropriation bill, passed at the last session of congress. The data required, according to the letter of Commissioner Loring to Prof. Hilgard, embrace "first, the grape culture and wine making of the Pacific coast, as they now exist, and especially the inducements offered by the soil and climate of New Mexico for vine culture, in reference to supplying the market with valuable grape wines and raisins; second, the animal industry of that section of our country, its value, condition and management generally, including horses, cattle, sheep and swine; third, the agricultural methods prevailing in the region designated, including cereal crops, their value, amount in aggregate and average yield per acre, the general management of land for horticultural as well as agricultural purposes, and the modes of fertilization for this purpose."

An appropriation was also made by congress for making an experiment for the reclamation of some of the arid lands of the west, by means of artesian wells. To carry out this experiment, Prof. C. A. White of Colorado, and Prof. Samuel Aughey of Nebraska have been selected, to explore a section of territory marked out by Prof. Powell, and to locate the proper sites at which such wells should be sunk. The area thus designated comprises the western portions of Dakota, Nebraska, a small stretch of western Kansas, the eastern portions of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, and about one-third of the state of Texas, being virtually the territory designated in the old maps as "The Great American Desert."

A Needless Expense.

A dealer in tobacco, boasting of the profitable character of his business to a friend, said that many of his customers spent more for their tobacco than they did for bread. Many of his former customers bought a pound or more each week for their own use. Every such customer was worth to him from \$10 to \$12 a year, as his per cent. of the \$40 they paid him would amount to about that sum. Think of a farmer spending \$40 a year for this worse than useless article; which habit has made him think is a necessity. We have heard of farmers who were too poor to take an agricultural paper and who had hardly decent furniture for their houses, sufficient were for their tables, and whose wives had nothing better than calico for their Sunday dresses, whose children were shoeless and ragged, whose stock were poorly fed and without protection from the cold and storms of winter; who yet could raise money enough to keep a supply of tobacco on hand. We cannot understand how such men can claim the respect of their families or the neighborhood. For the sake of a hurtful indulgence they waste their earnings and leave those who are dependent upon them to suffer from want and mortification. That there is no real necessity for continuing the habit is proven by men advanced in years finding their health rapidly breaking down under the effects of the narcotic poison; have entirely ceased the use of tobacco without suffering any serious inconvenience. We knew a man who quit the use of the weed after he had reached the age of seventy-five years. It cost him a severe struggle for a few weeks but his health improved and his life was prolonged by the change. With younger men the effort is less severe, and when they consider the loss in money and health that attends the indulgence they should not hesitate to make it.

Fruits Recommended.

The fact that the State or other Horticultural Societies have recommended or failed to endorse certain varieties of fruits, was a subject that drew out a few good articles from the readers of the FARMER last winter, and in as much as one of those writers lately made allusion to the fact again, I will venture an explanation.

The object of those societies is to make a list of those kinds of fruit that have been proved good and worthy by a number of its members, and the degree recommended (at least by the Kansas State Horticultural Society) has been in ratio as the many or few have been acquainted with the fruit in question. Where the praise was universal or nearly so, it was marked by three stars; with less acquaintance two stars or one, and when only one or two knew it, it was marked without any. This seemed the only course consistent with honesty or safety. Yet several kinds of fruit which in the earlier days of the society were merely mentioned have since been promoted, the Missouri Pippin apple for one, while others have been cut off.

It was but four or five years ago that a member of the Douglas County Society said before that body that it was expedient to be on the alert for some early apple that would be profitable to grow, as there was none in all the list that paid ten per cent. on the investment, when a member who had fruited the Cooper's Early White spoke of it in glowing terms and referred to his orchard for proof. When he was most vehemently opposed by the first speaker, whose reputation as a fruit grower was of no mean repute, that the apple of the Cooper's Early White was absolutely worthless, and he was endorsed by yet another expert, that it was not only the sourest but the meanest sour apple he ever saw. But they have since adopted it, and it is planted by all intelligent fruit grower who raise fruit for profit. That is the history of many others. They ought not to recommend what they have not grown, nor do they. They are also very cautious not to include new kinds so long as they are in high price, or to encourage any mercenary motives.

The Western New York Horticultural Society two years ago refused to recommend the Prentiss Grape, as it is a seedling of the Isabelle; its chances for hardiness are not the best especially here in Kansas where they are so apt to shed their foliage in late summer.

That a fruit is approved of by a competent class of growers organized in a state or county society is good recommendation, that there are kinds outside of its list worthy is equally true, and each decade changes the list of fruits with every grower, and only demonstrates that fruits are susceptible to improvement and folks of sense prefer the better kinds.

A. H. G.

Where Girdling Seems to be Beneficial.

J. B. Spaulding of Illinois, has 14,000 bearing trees. Everything about the place is methodical, neat, clean, and in apple-pie order, but profit is the object had in view, and quick returns are regarded as the *sine qua non* for this. Hence, he has not planted and cultivated his apple trees for any direct special benefit for posterity. In fact, he seems not to have any great faith in endeavors to prolong the life of his trees. He keeps them well headed in, first, for convenience in gathering the fruit, and second, to prevent them from growing tall and large. He has been and is yet a constant experimenter, and among his experimental exploits was this of girdling young trees to induce early fruitage. In 1878, he girdled no less than 3,000 trees in his orchard, and this in a manner to thoroughly test the advantages or disadvantages, (should there be any,) of girdling. The trees stand 15 feet apart in the rows, and in this experience each alternate tree was girdled, leaving the intervening trees in their natural state. This spring these trees are in as healthy and thrifty condition as any trees in the orchard, while all that were girdled are literally crowded with fruit.

Mr. Spaulding, in girdling, takes a common pocket or pruning knife and cuts through the bark entirely around the tree, taking out a strip of an inch wide. This is a mode he usually practices and recommends, but he has taken out strips of bark in this way at all distances from a quarter inch to a foot wide, and new bark readily formed, and in not a single instance has any tree among the thousand been injured. The sap, however, is temporarily checked in its downward flow, compelling the retention and setting of fruit buds and fruit. This work is done throughout the month of June, and is not confined to apples, but pear trees and even vines are similarly treated. To counteract the heavy drain upon the vitality to the trees, by the early and abundant crops of fruit produced, Mr. Spaulding keeps a car load of refuse salt from Chicago packing houses, and a car load of lime, which with a mixture of copperas, he applies with a liberal hand to keep up the tone and vigor of his apples and pear trees, under this unparalleled strain of fruit production. A visitor at these orchards would to-day find the surface of the earth around the trunk of the trees in these orchards liberally strewed with salt and lime, answering the double purpose of stimulating the trees and tending to drive away noxious insects, which otherwise might be disposed to deposit their eggs in the trunk's near the ground, or to climb the trees and commit depredations upon the fruit buds and fruit.

Announcements.

COUNTY CLERK.
I am a candidate for the nomination of County Clerk of Shawnee county, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary election, to be held on the 20th day of August 1881. GEO. T. GILMORE.

Sale of Sheep.

The attention of sheep breeders is called to the sale of Thoroughbred (Vermont registered) Merino Rams, at Winfield, Cowley county, Kansas, on October 12th. Mr. Meech has purchased his sheep of some of the finest flocks in Vermont, and will have one of the finest lots ever brought into the state. It is his intention to hold annual sales hereafter where buyers can see his sheep and purchase just what they want.

The Rural West.

published at Little River, Kansas, desires the name of every sorghum cane grower, and manufacturer, in Kansas. Send name on postal card or by letter. No stamp required for return information.

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.

Percheron-Norman Horses.

Henry Avery, Esq., of Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., advertises some choice selections of Percheron-Norman Stallions and mares bred in our state from the best imported stock. Those desiring to purchase should correspond with him.

A Bloated Body

does not always belong to an inebriate. Kidney troubles will cause bloating, but Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has never failed to remove it.

Feed Cutter.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of E. W. Ross & Co.'s Little Giant Feed Cutters. Those who desire to purchase cutters of large capacity should write for prices and terms to Messrs. E. W. Ross & Co., Fulton, N. Y.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

Lawrence, Kas. March 24th, 1881.
LEIS CHEMICAL MAN'G CO.: I hereby certify that I have used Leis' Dandelion Tonic and regard it an excellent medicine. Also am happy to state that your Tonic is not a beverage drink.

JOHN T. PLACE,
Proprietor Place House.
SICK HEADACHE
Can be permanently cured by taking Leis' Dandelion Tonic in small doses after meals.

More Percherons.

The attention of horse breeders is called to the advertisement of M. W. Dunham in this issue of the FARMER. He has now on the way from France, 209 head of Percherons, which will arrive at his farm at Wayne, BuPage Co., Ill., on September 1st. Catalogues sent on application.

\$40 Rifle for Only \$15.

The Evans 26-shot Sporting Rifle, advertised by E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay St., is a great bargain. We are positively assured that the retail price of these Rifles was \$40 each; and any one can get the same Rifle now by sending to the above named firm only \$15. They offer to refund the money sent if the Rifle is not as represented. Read their large advertisement in this issue.

Nearly all the Ills

that afflict mankind can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as quickly and surely without interfering with your duties as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See advertisement.

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

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.

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.

RAMS.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams; one, two and three year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at
"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."

BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Topeka, Kas., June 28, 1881.

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

Boston.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says:
There has been a fair business doing in Wool in a quiet way, and the sales of the week have been upwards of 2,000,000 lbs of all grades and qualities. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia fleeces range from 40 to 42¢ for X and XX, and 42½¢ for XX and above. Michigan X has been selling moderately at 39 to 40¢. In medium and No. 1 fleeces the sales have ranged from 44 to 47¢ for Michigan and Ohio. Combing and delaine fleeces continue in good demand with sales of Michigan and Ohio fine delaine

Literary and Domestic

In Deep Disguise.

Down in the mill town dark and brown,
An old man crept to his cottage door,
Trembling and shivering at every frown,
Of the low-browed folk as they strode before.
"Look at the miser! count your gold,
Dream of the sins each piece has told!"
But he murmured low as their keen taunts fell—
"Time will tell! Time will tell!"

Early and late at the factory gate
His tottering form passed slowly through
With a withered smile like a mocking fate,
To toll and moil for his scanty due.
Sneers fell fast with little heed,
For the hands are rougher in word than deed;
But alike to pity and fear there fell—
"Time will tell! Time will tell!"

Children shunned the little dell
Where the cottage stood, and the cowboys oft
Ghastly tales of their hermit's cell
Scattered like grain from a threshing loft:
"For he was miserly, lonely and old,
And his heart had died from a life of cold,
And his mind had wandered with words that fell—
"Time will tell! Time will tell!"

Summer and winter found him still
At his winter post by the shifting loom,
The hands still gliding with old-time skill
The flashing beams through the twilight gloom:
Old men died and were laid away;
Younger men came in their place to stay;
And wondered why—but the answer fell—
"Time will tell! Time will tell!"

His loom was dumb one shivering day:
The thin, bent fingers had worked their last;
Hard by his board the old man lay
Clutching his wealth with hands locked fast;
While a solemn smile his face enwreathed,
Where the Herald came in the night and breathed,
And an echo faint on the stillness fell—
"Time will tell! Time will tell!"

Ah! time did tell. Where the cottage stood,
In the old pine grove, by the mountain brook,
That ran through the hollow—there in the wood
A church-tower rose from the sheltered nook,
'Twas a hallowed light shed the miser's gold;
For this he had toiled in the days of old,
And the deep-toned bell through the evening fell—
"Time will tell! Time will tell!"

Working for a Living.

"What are we going to do?"
Florence Ellis asked the question, with her
eyes full of tears, and her pale face turned
anxiously upon her sister. Irene Ellis, a tall,
stately brunette, glanced up in unfeigned dis-
tress.

"God will help us," she answered, solemnly.
Florence continued:
"I am at a loss. How are we two girls to
get along in the battle with poverty—we who
have never known such a dreadful thing before
and have never encountered life's hardships.
Now we are thrown upon our own resources and
mamma's health in so wretched a state—poor
mamma!"

"Florence, I wish you had accepted Captain
Winslowe!"
"Don't!"
Florence turned away, her pale face even
paler.

"Captain Winslowe did not love me, Irene.
He only sought me for the wealth which was
then ours. I have been told of his love for—
for another. And she added, bitterly, 'he has
held himself aloof since father's failure in
business; and even when poor father died, he
never came near us. Don't talk of him; he is
a heartless, mercenary man.'"

Irene's eyes searched the pretty, drooping
face before her seriously.
"Florence, I don't believe you really have so
poor an opinion of Captain Winslowe in your
heart as you gave utterance to. You are de-
ceiving yourself. Who gave you all the in-
formation concerning him?" she asked, ab-
ruptly.

"Mr. Terrill."
"I don't like that man, Florence! I believe
he is scheming for some selfish end. He has
loved you for months, and I am firmly per-
suaded that he would stoop to any mean and dis-
honorable act to gain your love; even to the
slandering of a good man!"

Florence started.
"What do you mean?" she asked hastily.

"Nothing; I have no more to say now. But
answer me one question, Florence—honestly and
candidly—do you care for Mr. Terrill?"
"No!" The reply was short and decisive.
"No, I do not!"

Irene looked thoughtful.
"And you do care for Winslowe?" she af-
firmed. "I believe that, Florence, though you
must not think that I am forcing your confi-
dence."

Florence remained silent, but Irene had
heard an old saying that "silence gives consent,"
and drew her own deductions.

"Here," cried Florence, suddenly, (perhaps
she desired to change the subject,) "here we
are, discussing two nonentities, when we have
real business in hand. Irene, you and I have
a most difficult—perhaps impossible—task be-
fore us. We must contrive in some way to
make money—to furnish the means of support
to mamma, and not let her suspect the source
of our revenue. It would kill her to think
that her girls were working for a living. Poor
mamma—reared as she has been, it is not in
our power to prove to her the true dignity of
labor. She thinks that every woman who
works with her hands is irretrievably disgraced.
Irene, I wonder which is the greater degrada-
tion, honest, though manual labor, or to marry
some man merely for a home and the fine
things which his wealth can supply?"

Irene shrugged her shoulders.

"In mamma's estimation," she said, "there
could be no greater or more lasting downfall
and disgrace to her two daughters than to be
compelled to work. But for my part, I glory
in the strength and independence which God
has given me. Do you know what I have de-
cided to do?"

"No! What is it?"
The question was asked breathlessly.
Irene smiled.

"I am going to work in a printing office. You
know I once learned to set type—just for fun;
and now I can turn my accomplishment to
real profit. Mr. Merton, the publisher on
Main street has offered me a situation. I am
quick, and a tolerable 'workman' already; 'prac-
tice makes perfect,' you know; and I am con-
fident that in time I shall become a good com-
positor."

"But mamma!" gasped Florence.
"She will think that I am in school. You
know we have a trifle left, and while our little
capital lasts I shall be perfecting myself in my
trade, and soon will be able to take good care
of us all. I dislike to deceive mamma, but
we must live; and what are we to do?"

"But," began Florence, dubiously, "what
is to be my share in the programme?"
"Oh, you must stay at home with mamma.
You like to cook and do housework, and with
a little assistance from an experienced woman,
you can soon perfect yourself in that business,
and so, altogether, we can contrive to make
mamma very comfortable."

Florence made no reply, but in her busy
brain a strange idea started, lodged there, and
took root.

The two energetic girls carried out their
schemes, and so carefully that poor, foolish
Mrs. Ellis was spared the shock of knowing
the truth in regard to their occupations.

Under the directions of an experienced and
practical cook, Florence soon learned to make
the most delicious cakes; and the odd plan
which had originated in her brain was to dis-
pose of this commodity—to sell enough
every day to add to their slender income.

But how was this possible without her mother's knowledge? and such knowledge
would be worse than death to the proud woman.

It was a rainy, disagreeable evening, and
Captain Winslowe left his office with a weary
step. He was a successful lawyer, and had
been occupied all day with an important
law suit which had baffled and tormented
him.

Springing into a street car to ride home—
glad to be free from the torments and vexations
of the day—his thoughts were full of the woman
whom he so dearly loved. For Captain
Winslowe was an honorable man, and he had
given his whole heart to Florence Ellis.

What had been his indignation and surprise
when one day Mr. Terrill entered his office
and astonished Winslowe by informing him of
his own betrothal to Miss Ellis, and producing
a cruel note from Florence in which she coldly
gave Winslowe his dismissal.

Of course he had no alternative but to sub-
mit—but his heart was heavy, for he sincerely
loved the girl.

Then followed her father's reverses and
death; but Florence avoided him so studiously,
that at last he understood that she wished to
drop his acquaintance; and then all intercourse
with the Ellis family came to an end.

Sitting in the street car, his mind busy with
these sad memories, Winslowe observed an old
woman in one corner.

She wore a long, waterproof cloak, and a
great black bonnet with a heavy veil drawn
over her face; but he knew by her bent and
stooping figure that she was old and decrepit.

In one hand she grasped a small basket
which had held cakes, though the stock being
nearly all sold, but a few remained.

Somehow the young man found it difficult to
remove his eyes from the drooping figure. From
beneath her rusty black skirt one foot
peeped out, and the glimpse he caught of it
disclosed a tiny foot, small and delicate, not
the size exactly that one would expect to see
among the lower class. He found himself
gazing at the little foot as though he were fasci-
nated.

At length the old cake woman arose hurriedly,
and reached up to the strap above her body
to ring the bell. In her haste she dropped the
faded black glove which she had worn, and
which she had removed for some purpose; and
to Winslowe's amazement, he saw that her
hand was small and white, smooth and delicate,
as any drawing-room belle's.

The car stopped and the old woman hobbled
forward; it gave a sudden start, and she was
thrown forcibly upon the track as the car
dashed on.

Winslowe caught a glimpse of a deathwhite
face, and he sprang from the car, his heart
quivering with a nameless fear. He stooped
over the senseless form, and uttered an excla-
mation of amazement and horror. Hailing a
passing carriage he placed the unconscious
woman within, and ordered the carriage to be
driven to his own house. He bore the still
inanimate form within, laid her on a sofa, and
sent for his old housekeeper.

"Where am I?"
The old cake-woman struggled to a sitting
posture. Captain Winslowe bent over her.

"Florence—Miss Ellis!" he asked, for
God's sake tell me the meaning of this mas-
querade?"

She staggered to her feet.
"Let me pass!" she moaned, "I—"

But he caught her hand in his.
"Listen to me," he cried. "I believe upon
my word, that there has been foul play. Tell
me, Florence, are you engaged to Mr. Ter-
rell?"

"Who told you so?"
"He himself, when he delivered me your
cruel note of dismissal."

"My note of dismissal?"
Florence sank down on the sofa again in be-
wildered. The captain seated himself be-
side her, and so at last the whole truth came
out.

How Terrill had been at the bottom of all
this trouble, thinking to win Florence for his
own wife; but his scheme had failed in every
particular.

And then Florence confided to Captain Win-
slowe the whole story of their financial troubles;
and how, unknown to any one—even her sister
—she had been for several weeks engaged in
selling cakes on the street, in the disguise of
an old woman, and had really realized quite
a fair profit. He caught her in his arms.

"My poor darling," he cried, "how you must
have suffered! But I thank God for clearing
up all the mystery and trouble. And nothing
can ever part us again, my darling—nothing,
save death."

And one day last week, I attended a grand
double wedding, and saw Florence Ellis be-
come the bride of Captain Winslowe at the
same time that Mr. Merton, the wealthy
publisher, became the husband of the fearless-
hearted, independent Irene.

Recipes.

JELLY ROLLS.

I will send my recipe for roll jelly cake,
which is good. One and one-half cups of su-
gar, three eggs, one cup sweet milk, two cups of
flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful
of cream tartar. Spread thin on a long tin
pan, bake in a quick oven, when done spread
with jelly and roll. Let it get cold, before slicing.
Mrs. M. M. R.

TO MAKE TOUGH MEAT TENDER.

Soak it in vinegar and water; if a very large
piece, for about twelve hours.
For ten pounds of beef use three quarts of
water to three quarters of a pint of vinegar,
and soak it for six or seven hours.

CLEANING BLACK SILK.

One of the things "not generally known," at
least in this country, is the Parisian method of
cleaning black silk; the *modus operandi* is very
simple, and the result infinitely superior to
that achieved in any other manner. The silk
must be thoroughly brushed and wiped with a
cloth, then laid on a board or table and sponged
well with hot coffee, thoroughly freed from
sediment by being strained through muslin. The
silk is sponged on the side intended to
show, it is allowed to become partially dry,
and then ironed on the wrong side. The cof-
fee removes every particle of grease, and re-
stores the brilliancy of the silk without im-
parting to it the shiny appearance or crackly
and papery stiffness obtained by beer, or in-
deed any other liquid. The silk really appears
thickened by the process, and this good effect
is permanent.

A Durable Whitewash.

The best wash that I have ever heard of is
made as follows: For one barrel of color wash
—Half a bushel white lime, 3 pecks hydraulic
cement, 10 pounds umber, 10 pounds ochre, 1
pound Venetian red, quarter pound lamp-
black.

Slake the lime; cut the lampblack with vin-
egar; mix well together; add the cement, and
fill the barrel with water. Let it stand twelve
hours before using, and stir frequently while
putting it on.

This is not white, but of a light stone color,
with the unpleasant glare of white. The color
may be changed by adding more or less of the
colors named, or other colors. This wash cov-
ers well, needing only one coat, and is superior
to anything known, excepting oil paint.

I have known a rough board barn washed
with this to look well for five years, and even
longer, without renewing.

The cement hardens, but on a rough surface
will not scale.—T. G., in *Scientific American*.

More Frequent Milking.

Mr. L. T. Hawley, of the Onondaga Farm-
ers' Club, lately reported an experiment in
more frequent milking, which we quote from
the *Syracuse Journal*:

"The cow with which he experimented
dropped her calf when twenty-two months old,
in February, 1881, and gave thirty-two pounds
of milk per day, with two milkings, ten days
after the calf was born. A change to three
milkings a day was made, with an increase in
ten days to forty-two pounds. The milk was
set by itself for fourteen days, and from the
cream twenty-one pounds of well worked but-
ter was obtained. The feed was corn stalks
from which the ears had been taken and green
cut hay, timothy and red clover well cured in
the cock, cut and mixed together and fed three
times a day, together with one pound of lin-
seed meal and four pounds of Indian meal.
Water tempered to 65 degrees was given three
times a day. He added that Professor Arnold
has stated that increasing the milking from two
to three times per day will increase the per-
centage of cream from 12½ to 18½."

The Beauty and Color

of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's
Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume,
cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties.

Advertisements.

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

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Name in gold and jet 10c. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.
Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free.
Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Trans-
parent 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N. Y.

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

50 Chromo, Tourist, Shell, Cupid, Moll, Floral cards,
10c. outfit 10c. Hall Bros, Northford, Ct.

50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on 10c. 30
Gift-Edge Cards 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ct.

\$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents.
Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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

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

Agents Wanted. C. S. 48, 50. 112 Wash St.,
Boston, Mass.

BEATTY'S OREGON is useful stops, 5 sets reads only
\$85. Planes \$125 up. 222 Broadway, New York.

ALGUE FREE. Address BEATTY, Washington, D. C.

LUXURIOUS AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages,
10c. outfit 10c. Hall Bros, Northford, Ct.

47 Select Quotations, 15c. Agents' outfit for cards,
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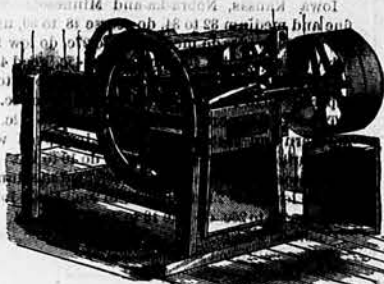
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first; also in cases in which the disability is greater
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Cabinet and Apparatus, the College now offers un-
usual inducements to youth of both sexes desirous of
securing a thorough education.
Address, FIFTEEN McVICAR, President,
Topeka, Kansas.

A Heap o' Fun.

"Darn It."

They had a terrible time at a wedding up at Petaluma the other day, and which only goes to show how the smallest drawback will sometimes take the stiffness out of the swellest occasion.

It seems that the ceremony was a very grand affair, indeed. There were eight bridesmaids and the church was crowded from pit to dome, as the dramatic critics would say. But when they got to the proper place in the ceremony, and the groom began feeling around for the ring, he discovered it wasn't on hand. After the minister had scowled at the miserable wretch for awhile, the latter detected that the magic circlet had slipped through a hole in his pocket and worked into his boot. He communicated the terrible fact in a whisper to his bride, who turned deadly pale, and was only kept from fainting by the reflection that they would inevitably cut the strings of her satin corsage if she did.

"Why don't you produce the ring?" whispered the bride's big brother, hoarsely, and feeling for his pistol, under the impression that the miserable man was about to back out.

"I can't; it's in my boot," exclaimed the groom under his breath, his very hair meanwhile turning red with mortification.

"Try and fish it out somehow—hurry up!" mumbled the minister, behind his book.

"I'll try," gasped the victim, who was very stout; and he put one foot on the chancel rail, pulled up his trousers leg, and began making spasmodic jabs for the ring with his forefinger. The minister motioned to the organist to squeeze out a few notes to fill in the time, while a rumor rapidly went through the congregation to the effect that a telegram had just arrived proving the groom had four other wives living in the east already.

"I—I can't reach it," groaned the half-married man in agony. "It won't come."

"Sit down and take your boot off, you fool!" hissed the bride's mother, while the bride herself moaned piteously and wrung her hands. "There was nothing left; so the sufferer sat down on the floor and began to wrestle with his boot, which was naturally new and tight, while a fresh rumor got under way that the bridegroom was beastly drunk.

As the boot finally came off, its crushed wearer endeavored, unsuccessfully to hide a trade dollar hole in the heel of his stocking; noticing which, the person who was a humorous sort of a sky contractor, said grimly:

"You seem to be getting married just in time, my young friend."

And the ceremony proceeded with the party of the first standing on one leg, trying to hide his well ventilated foot under the tail of his coat, and appropriately muttering, "Darn it!" at short intervals.

A Toad in Bed.

Judge Pitman has a habit of slipping his watch under his pillow when he goes to bed. One night, somehow, it slipped down; and as the Judge was restless, it worked its way down toward the foot of the bed. After a bit, while he was lying awake, his foot touched it; felt very cold; he was surprised, scared, and jumping from the bed, he said:

"By gracious, Maria, there's a toad or something under the covers; I touched it with my foot."

Mrs. Pitman gave a loud scream and was on the floor in an instant.

"Now don't go to hollering and waken up the neighbors," said the judge. "You get me a broom or something and we'll fix the thing mighty quick."

Mrs. Pitman got the broom and gave it to the Judge with the remark that she felt as if snakes were creeping up and down her legs and back.

"Oh, nonsense, Maria! Now turn down the covers slowly while I hold the broom and bang it. Put a bucket of water alongside the bed so we can shove it in and drown it."

Mrs. Pitman fixed the bucket and gently removed the covers. The judge held the broom uplifted, and as the black ribbon of the silver watch was revealed, he cracked away at it three or four times with the broom, then he pushed the thing into the bucket. Then they took the light to investigate the matter. When the judge saw what it was he said:

"I might have known—it is just like you women to go screeching and fussing about nothing! It's utterly ruined."

"It was you that made the fuss, not me," said Mrs. Pitman.

"You needn't try to put the blame on me," then the judge turned in and growled at Maria until he fell asleep.

"Do you know," said the captain, "that a fathom of steel wire rope, little thicker than your cane, and weighing half a pound a foot, will pull as much as a hemp rope half a foot thick and weighing a pound and a half a foot?"

"I have known a piece of wire, cap," said I, "no thicker than a straw, to draw a man weighing 200 pounds the whole length of Broadway."

"Oh, come now!" exclaimed the obtuse Briton.

"Yes, sir; it was a hair pin."

It Is a Foolish Mistake

to confound a remedy of merit with the quack medicines now so common. We have used Parker's Glue Tonic with the happiest results for Rheumatism and Dyspepsia, and when worn out by overwork, and know it to be a sterling health restorative.—*TV mcs.* See adv.

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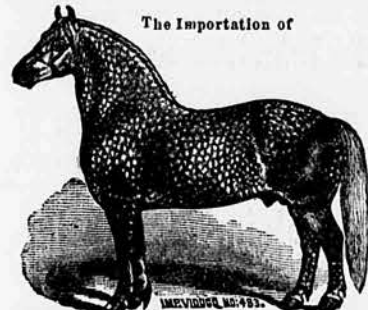
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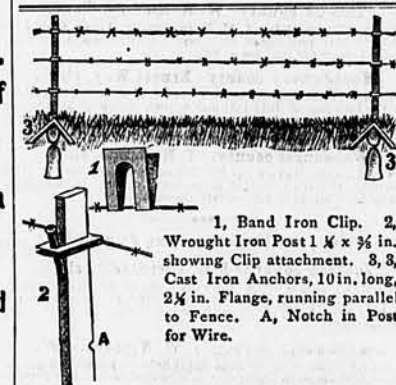
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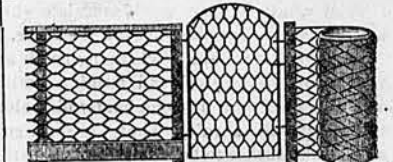
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