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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Korticulture.

The Pocklington Grape.

Among the many new white grapes which are claiming public attention just now, the northern sections of our country, where hardi- ty's meeting, to be held in Boston, in the au- beds that are failing, and shall increase our ness and earliness are essential to suc-

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

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 Con-cord, 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 hardiness 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 cotemporaries, who seem to have been giving some attention to the sub-

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

The American Agriculturist says of it: "Of much better quality than Concord; intensely of raspberry picking, and such fruit too, red, sweet and less of the labrusca quality in the black and purple, high up, low down, and on taste than in the smell. The berry adheres the ground. Rows 16 to 20 rods long glistenwell to the stalks and has every appearance of | ing with red and black beauties. We are now being a good keeper. The great size and copi- averaging 20 to 25 bushels per day, the reds ous bloom make the grape most attractive to the eye."

at Rochester. It was eatable September 1st, was in its glory Sept. mber 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 productivea 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,

of the country, would seem to be well established.

for vineyard culture for table use, it will be never fail to attract the attention of buyers in

the market.
Mr. Stone offers a prize of \$100 in gold for Pocklington seems to have particular merits of the best sample of Pocklington grapes, to be exinterest, especially to the fruit growers of the hibited at Massachusetts Horticultural Socie- fall we set sufficient plants to make up for old

a white grape, adapted to succeed in all sections We have in our neighborhood a large settlement of Hollanders, many of them large fam-ilies, having say four to five children that are stine are largest of all, and the last named best Those who know this grape best, claim that large enough to pick, and more growing up. flavored of all. To-day our pickers went We have on our grounds tenants and tenfound far more profitable than any other varie- ement houses for ten families, mostly occupied, and picked about ten bushels of the largest and ty known, as its productive qualities are enor- and expect to have two or three more buildmous, and the great size and beauty of bunch ings changed over for tenants, so as to accomand berry, together with its fine quality, can modate 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 POCKLINGTON GRAPE.

him. This offer is open to the entire United acres. One reason why we make the raspberry States.

Raspberries.

July 15th, and just getting into the height selling right at home at 10 cents net, and the black for 8 cents per quart. A farmer not a 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 1877, and tested in many localities with equal and 60 acres. What will we do with them, time (July 15th). They are loaded, and com-

tumn of 1883, grown on vines purchased from plantations this fall to at least seventy-five a speciality 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 "I saw the Pocklington repeatedly growing hundred miles from our place says growing sixty bushels daily in surrounding villages for small fruit is "too small business," and "too 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 betries 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 completely kept away by using sulphur in the

success, the claims of its friends that they have and how will we get them picked, do you ask? ing in late as they do, and being so firm and such great yielders, makes them very profitathrough one of our young plantations of Greggs finest black raspberries we have ever "sot 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 from the trees and vines during the years, which is done by plowing one furrow away from the rows, and then throwing this the slow combustion or oxidation of the sulfurrow back and plowing up land between rows each spring early, and following this np with thorough cultivation through the season, After the third year we plow the first furrow 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 the ground stirred and mulch replaced.

As we have remarked, experience shows that trees when others, under circumstances precise ly 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 per ceived also that in the case of strawberries, and blackberries and raspberries trained low, as they always should be, so as to support them selves, the mulch will effectually preserve them from becoming sanded and injured by the of fects 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 corn than dry weather. The hottest day beit should at once do so.

Whitewashing Trees.

all kinds. It looks neat, fresh and nice; and at 106° in shade. 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 injulious 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 whitewash. The way to mix it is to take for of the best fodder may yet be raised.

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 whole summer. These fumes are caused by phur 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 to the row and plow up land between. The grape berries and leaves to check the spread of next year we throw the first furrow away from oidium, mildew, grape rot and other fungoid the row, and so alternate. For red raspberries diseases, because as soon as the sulphurous we have to cultivate quite often in the spring 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 "its 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 familes, 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 beyond that of the roots, and as the depth of to \$18,000, (which includes our plant trade). three or four inches, with a mulch made of He plows, harrows, sows, reaps, draws into the strong manure, hay, chip dirt, shavings or al- barn, threshes, cleans and draws to market the most any substance which will serve to screen product of an acre, say an average of 15 bushthe roots from the drying influence of the wind els of wheat, for which he obtains gross, say and sun. In a very extensive use of refuse \$20.00. We plow, harvest, plant, cultivate, hops from a brewery we have found them to hoe, gather and market from an acre an averanswer the purpose very well. Such applica- age of fifty bushels of fruit, for which we obtion having been made it should be removed tain gross say \$150, saying nothing of the once or twice during the summer, shaken up, 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, such treatment has saved multitudes of young 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 sirce 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 ing 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 Do not be afraid to whitewash fruit trees of still continues. To-day the thermometer stands

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

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 corn fodder. We should prefer not to use any horse is a growing one, or in low condition, and then we should use no grain, except oats, until the advent of cold weather. Iu February or March, varying with the condition of the horse, greater attention should be paid to his cases the importance of exercise should not be overlooked. It is the golden rule of condition in the stallion. The enforced seclusion and ed, is the fruitful source of disease as well as of many of the vices which affect stallions that dicious way, will readily show her qualities at 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 countrytheir 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

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 reliance than for a shorter time. The tests of been found that the Oxford-downs endure as to so many errors, that they cannot form a world. It is claimed that they bear confine ent parts of the season of lactation is very The circumstances then, all being favorable, of time from calving, the season of the year, the food before and at the time of trial-all for another large importation of this breed the value of a test .- National Live-Stock Jour- in August with two hundred head, and we

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 And if the thoroughbreds at present excel the confined alone to this state. We know of hardgrades in profits for the dairy, then by all ly a state or country from which a similar commeans "breeding up" should be more generally plaint does not come. It is a time when na practiced. This is brought about by the use of ture is out of joint and we must not "bank" bulls, and it should ever be in mind that the too heavily upon anything. We believe, howbull is half the herd. Thus a bull of the best ever, that Saline county at large is much betmilking strain of blood, used even in a small ter off this year than last. There is certainly lot of dairy cows, greatly and at once improves more abundance in the poor farmer's home each of his get, and the high priced bull, than a year ago, and while he may not be able though extravagant at the start, soon returns to get entirely square with the world with a to his owner a heavy profit. Fortunately of half wheat and corn crop-where he expected late years the Jersey importations are scattered with a whole crop to pay up everything and widely over the land, and the butter dairies have a surplus-he will have sufficient to make the gains produced by the breeding of the na- "carry him" another year. Some lessons have tive and grade cows of other bloods to the bulls, been learned this year which will be of benefit of course, more or less of the Jerseys that do of crops will be, for next year, a more varied not reach a high standard of excellence and farming. Some who have bent all their ener-

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-guage, 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 is gone, good hay, or what we like still better, milkers, and are mostly found among the Holsteins, Ayrshires, Short-Horns, Devons and grain whatever during this period, unless the 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, food which should then be liberal. But in all | 1t 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 upidleness to which so many of them are subject. on. The cow that responds to careful treatment and an even supply of food, fed in a juthe 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 Oxforddown 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 records, the records themselves should be well little admixture of the Sussex-down blood in attested. Tests for a year must also be a safer this breed. For tests of a series of years it has milk and butter yield for a few days are open much hardship in handling as any breed in the basis for calculating the annual yield. The ment better than any others. Their fleeces, tavariability in the yield of some cows in differ- king an ordinary flock, average about eleven pounds each. The wool grades medium degreat, while cows are very uniform through laine, which now commands the best price in three-fourths of the season, only decreasing the market. They have a very robust constigradually during the last two or three months. tution, and mature early. Several pens of prize-winning ewes at Fnglish fairs last year may produce a very large yield for a few days, are mentioned as weighing 250 lbs. each, and when the annual yield would only be respecta- the pens of rams 270 lbs. The breed is large ble. If the short test is given, several impor- and robust, and reckoned of the very first qualtant points should also be given to assist in ity for mutton both as to flavor and weight. forming a correct estimate-such as the length Mr. T. S. Cooper, of the firm of Cooper, Maddux & Co-, Reading, Ohio, is now in England, these are necessary elements in determining He expects to arrive at their Oxford Park farm 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 grades and crosses? A, very small proportion the farmers, on the principle that "misery of the cows out of the 13,000,000 in the United loves company," take some satisfaction in States are strictly thoroughbreds of any strain. knowing that the ills of crop shortage are not and creameries are realizing the profits from a "good big payment" on the indebtedness and thus increasing the value of many. There are, in the future. The result of the partial failure should be dropped out. So there are in all gies to the cultivation of large wheat fields other breeds. Much care is needed here in se- will sow less wheat and make arrangements lecting the right bull and judiciously using him for purchasing cattle, sheep, or hogs. The large acreage in wheat, on the whole, has been We often find among "no breed" cows of sur- an injury, rather than a benefit to the country. prisingly large yields of milk, even where no It is better that the farmers should have a few-

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 ehdeavor to kill the weeds along the roads on which his farm lies. Now is about the time to cut them down-s 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 habitcarelessness 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 Prairie meadows good, but drying up very two or three pounds of butter are made, and fast; every one pushing to make hay before it veighs 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 chees 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?

Loultry,

A Plea for the Plymouth Rocks.

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

er number of acres, use less machinery and it is my candid belief that our poultry fanciers employ less help. What farming is done, let are making a great mistake. We must look to it be done well. Divide the 160 acres, and sell the ancestry of this fowl in order to be able to 80. Take the money realized and invest in 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 re garded, or the race will retrograde toward which ever strain predominates.

> Our most thorough poultry men admit the 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 c. 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 Domiriques of them and blame them for being so.

> The easiest way to obviate these difficulties is to return to the orginal 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. Willcox, o 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 whereon 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 Jus tice's order was obeyed .- Chase County Lea-

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 come 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. 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

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 m 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 a tire 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.

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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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son county,

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

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.

President—W. S. Curry, Topeka. 1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co. 2d Vice President—J. T. Finley, Morehead, Labette Co. 3d Vice President—A. A. Power, Great Bend, Bar-

ton Co. Treasurer--Geo. E. Hubbard, Larned, Pawnee Co. Secretary--Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka. J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, Wa-Keeney, Trego Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Centre, Sedgwick Co.

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

From the State Farmers' Alliance.

To the members of the Farmers' Alliance:

The subordinate Alliances having by vote months but now propose to hold meetings ofconsented to changing the date of holding the tener (once in two weeks) and make them annual meeting of the State Alliance from lively. 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, 87 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, Prest.

L. A. MULHOLLAND Sec'y,

From the State Farmers' Allianc.

HEADQ'TERS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, \ TOPEKA, KAS., Aug. 13. To Subordinate Alliances:

Many of the Alliances in the western counties have written te me enquiring if several alliances, in order to save expense, could join together and send one delgate 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 representa

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 reprevention will without doubt, under those circumstances admit such delegates, if they are low 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 was hardly visible. As was to be expected

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 to say that such a grange reminds us of an old afford to do it even if he does propose to spend so much of his very valuable time plants, which accomplishes no good even if it and pay all his expenses, for just so sure as the State Alliance meets on September the 14th, plowed under. depends upon its action at this session the perpetuity and success of the Farmers' Alliance

> 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

grange with a large membership, simply because the membership is large we ought to compare it with some of the apparently smallhemlock, but which of the two do we prefer for fence posts? By the comparison it is not intended to discourage the larger granges, but 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

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. Shal. we not send forth laborers into the harvest? Good active men from strong alliances to do mission work? to help organize in new fields?

ER and Western Rural, that are always friendly to the farmer's interests. The drought and bugs have visited us again

and introduce papers like the Kansas FARM-

in this vicinity with great severity. It is reported however that only a short distance, corn looks very promising vet. 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 D. W. BADGER, its work. Cedarville, Smith Co., Kas., Aug. 5.

Women and Young People in The

dren. 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 socieeties 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 very wide, do we find when we examine individual granges that their membership embraproperly credentialed by each alliance, and al- ces 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 we have found in such cases that the time was almost wholy 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 strawberry bed made up almost entirely of male continues to live, which deserves to be speedily

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 fre quently presented. Due prominence should be

who can walk clear around an overgrown, lub- given to topics which they can not on y discuss berly neighbor every hour in the day. Gran- but in the consideration of which they believe ges of twenty wide-awake, devoted members they will be benefited. Vocal and instrumencan be, and often are, more of heart Patrons of tal music, the presentation of original and Husbandry than some similar organizations selected literary productions, occasional amusewith over fifty on the rolls. This is so in ev- ments and other exercises should be discreetly ery state, and before we begin praising the em; loyed; 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 er growth. The cedar does not grow like the 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 to cause Patrons to look around and see for that they shall seek out and duly train some once, if they have not seen, that some of our who may worthily succeed them. Having brightest gems, as granges, are the meek and brought such into the grange justice requires humble ones, who speak not of themselves, that they be so treated as to secure for them full development, and the highest ability for future usefulness.

Advectisements.

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.



Mothers, Wives, Daughters, Sons, Fathers, Ministers, Teachers, Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics. ALL should be warned against using Women and Young People in The Grange.

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 A Thorough Richard Parifers. A Tonic Appetizer.

Mechanics, ALL should be warned against using and introducing into their HOMES Nostrums and Al coholic 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 expectables 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 Ricad Purifier. A Tonic Appetizer.

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 THEN.

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, use nothing but "WABNER'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 confi.ence.

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 yer four. Price \$3.00 per head, Inquire of JAS.-J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kan.

NOW READY

For Mailing.

A Pamphlet of 32 Pages,

A Work of Reference.

Needed at this time by every citizen.

PRELIMINARY LEGISLATION SUBMITTING A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO THE VO-TERS OF KANSAS.

THE AMENDMENT AS SUBMITTED. THE OFFICIAL VOTE OFTHE STATE BY COUN-

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF

STATE UPON THE VALIDITY OF THE AMENDMENT. THE LIQUOR LAW PASSED BY THE LEGISLA-TURE TO ENFORCE THE CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT. F-E OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL UPON CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE LAW.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY AND SCOPE OF

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS OF THE STATE. LETTER OF GOV ST. JOHN REGARDING THE SUCCESS OF THE LAW.

PRICE:

One hundred copies, by mail, to any address..... 8 00 Address

J. K. HUDSON.

DAILY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kas.

PIGS. POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and York-see reports of fairs of 1880. Dark Brahmis, SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Iowa.

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

600 to 1000

MERINO EWES WANTED Running twos, threes, and fours. Must be free from diseas 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 regis-tered in the Vermont Herd Book. I believe that I have the heaviest shearing sheep in the northwest. S. STEERE, Asherville, Mitchell Co., Kas.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. War ranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infest ing sheep. Is non poisonous, and improves the wool. 7' cents per gallon. 2); gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circu T. SEMPLE, lars, address 390 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,

Hides & Tallow

Furs and Wool. Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twin or sale. 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills. TOPEKA' KAS.

I have a few choice

Cotswold Rams

Sheep for Sale.

Vanted

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.

LYNN & PIPKIN,
Adams Peak, Pottowatomie 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 See'vand Editor. L. P. MUIR, See'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 slacep. 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.

${f RECORD}$

A Record for the protection of breeders of

POLAND-CHINA HOGS

has been established at Washington. Kansas, duly in-corporated in accordance with the laws of Kansas. All breeders of said swine are invited to subscribe stock and otherwise assist in advancing our interests stock and otherwise assist in advancing our interests which are mutual. Further information may be obtained by address-ing the Secretary, at Washington, Kas. ORLANDO SAWYER, Sec'y Northwestern Foland-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



Business is such that it will be impossible for me to attend the fairs this fall with my stock. I therefore propose to sell at moderate prices some splendid Cots-wold 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 fbs. \$½ ounces of fine lustrous comb.ng wool. Thirty of the number averaged 16 pounds \$½ ounces. Most of the Ewes had from one one to two lambs by their side.

JOHN W, JONES,

Stewartsville, Mo., on the Han-albal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

ALL 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, jilts 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. Pri-ces low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address. D. HILL, Dundee Nursery. Kane Co., Il.1

(One mile north of depot.)

8 million Hedge Plants 100 thousand Apple and Peach Trees. 50 thousand Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit

50 thousand small fruits, All kinds of Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Trees,

ines, Bulbs, &c., &c. Write me what you want and let me price it to you. 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, (Linneaus) \$10,00 per 1000. A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Cir-ular to A. G. CHANDLEE Leavenworth, Kas.

Star Cane Mill,

Address

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., sth 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.,

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

ENSILAGE,

PRESERVING OF GREEN FOR-AGE CROPS.

SILOS.

BY, H. K. STEVENS.

It consists of Practical "Experience with Ensitage at Echo Dale Farm; also the Practical experiences of Twenty.five Practical Farmers with Ensilage and Silos, giving their experience in feeding stock of a I 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 dellars 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

Ensilego." The book is handsomely bound, printed on good paper, and in plain type. Price by mail, postage prepaid, 60 cents.

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months,

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 Flames.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very earefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 24 expire with the next issue. The paper is aln 34 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post of fices 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. |
| Gibble & 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 coun,y, Kentucky. The invitation reached us this week; but as the banquet is set for July 26, 1881, we will hardly be expected to be pres-

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

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 antimonopoly ticket in the field for the fall campaign. It 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 95 in North Carolina to 100 in Georgia. The the fact that they are not the only persons who have suffered in crops. In southern Iliinois ly affected by the drought which has been 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 There is a wide spread complaint of bad 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 yariously 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 at 90, which is nearly the same as last year. inches in circumfrence at its largest part. It in the small quantity of the crops sown there. 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 distence 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 excitem nt 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

Crop Reports.

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

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 noticable in some of the States. For example, Alabama, Texas, and Arkanses 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, Georgeia, Florada, and Louisiena. 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, saused many fields to be abandoned and sowed to buckwheat. North Carolina, Georga, 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 last-named State and Alabama were but slightgenerally 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 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, 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

SPRING WHEAT.

The condition of spring wheat is reported to make it.

house. The trunk is about four feet four The New England states show a full average begins to branch six or eight feet from the 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.

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 inju ries 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 geneal 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 in crease, 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 lo calities, particularly in Maine and Illinois.

New Investigations.

Prof. E, W. Hilgard of California, Hon Robert Furnas of Nebraska, and Hon. T. C. Jones of Ohio, have been appointed to procure data touching the agriculturel needs of that portion of the United States lying west of the Rocky mountains and the arid regions, as pro vided 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 ceast, as they now exist, and espe cially the inducements offered by the soil and climate of New Mexico for vine culture, in 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 managment of land for horticultural as well as agricultural purposes and the modes of fertilization for this pur

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 ex periment, 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 Des-

A Needless Expense.

A dealer in tobaco, boasting of the profitable charactor of his business to a friend, said that many of his customers spent more for their tobacco then they did for bread. Many of his farmer customers bought a pound or more each week for their own use. Every such customer was worth to him from \$10 to Missouri, the rainfall has been much grerter, \$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 ware 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 clain the respect of their families or the neighborhood. For the sake of a hurtful indulgence they waste their earnings and leave those who are depen dent 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 tobacce without suffering any serious inconvenience We knew a man who quit the use of the weed after he had reachad 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 at tends the indulgence they should not hesitate

Fruits Recommended.

The fact that the State or other Horticultur al Societies have recommended or failed to endorse certain varieties of fruits, was a subject that drew out a few good articles from the read ers 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 explana-

The object of those societies is to make a lis 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

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 mo

The Western New York Horticultural So ciety two years ago refused to recommend the Prentis Grape, as it is a seedling of the Isabella; 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 truit 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 Benneficial.

J. B. Spaulding of Illinois, has 14,000 bearing trees. Everything about the place is methodicel, 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 endevors 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 constan 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 te t 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 stips 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 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 near trees, under this unparalleled strain of pear trees, under this unparalleled strain of fruit production. A visitor at these orchaads would to-day find the surface of the earth around the trunk of the trees in these orchar ds liberally strewed with salt and lime, answer ing 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 trunks near the ground, or to climb the trees and commit deposit redations 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 GEO. T. GILMORE. 20th day of August 1881.

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

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 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 Scothing 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 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-Nor-man Stallions and mares bred in our 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 bloat, but Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has never falled to remove it.

Feed Cutter.

Especial 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'F'G Co.: I hereby certify that I have used Leis' Dandellon Tonic and regard it an excellent medicine. Also am happy to state that your Tonic is not a beverage drink.

JOHN. T, PLACE,

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 ead of Percherons, which will arrive at his farm at Wayne, BuPage Co., Ills., 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 we are positively assured that the retain price or 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 adver-tisement 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 interfer-ing with your duties as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See advertisement.

Over 165,000 Howe scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Selleck & 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.

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

Eight and nine per coarin Shawnee county.

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

Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slated Enamel Blackboard has proven perfect success. School Districts which are using t 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, Kan-

Thoroughbred Merino Rams; one, two and three year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."

BARTHOLOMEW & CO. Topeks, Kas., June 28, 8881.

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

Boston.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says:

There has been a fair business doing in Wool in a ulet way, and the sales of the week have been upvards of 2,000,000 hs of all grades and qualities. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia fieeces range from 40 to 42c for X and XX, and 42½ for XX and above Michigan X has been selling moderately at 89 to 40c % b. In medium and No. 1 fleeces the sales have ranged from 44 to 47c % to for Michigan and Ohio. Combing and delaine deeces continue in good demand with sales of Michigan and Ohio fine delaine 36c. 40c; 38 t was me C 29 t Infine ed., tub fair smp T non and T 28c me

and to

Ne Co Ne Co

Pa ciff Gr. mc cer

at 44 to 45c, and fine and medium combing at 461/4 to

Unwashed combing has been selling at 25 to 33c for coarse and medium. Unwashed fleeces range from 16 to 23c for low and coarse, 25 to 31c for fine, and 27 to 85c for medium, including some choice lots of medium Virginia at the latter rate.

California wools have quiet and sales quite small.
Pulled wools have been in fair demand at 29 to 43c, and very choice lots of Eastern and Maine super at

In foreign wools nothing of any consequence has been done. Some lots of Australia and Mediterrane-an carpet have been taken at previous prices. The Boston Journal of Commerce says

Domestic wools continue remarkably uniform both as to prices and volume of business. The total sales show a quiet and steady market, the transactions amounting to about 60,000 pounds less than a week ago. Considering the season there is a very fair trade, with rather more inquiry for some kinds al-though buyers are not willing to pay the full prices of the market. Some dealers are disposed to co a little to move lots while others hold firmly and prefer to wait future developments Receipts continue large and stocks are now in excellent shape in all lines. The out ook for the present is for a quiet and steady market with a possible improvement in

September,
Washed fleeces continue to move very fairly and at just about previous prices. Manufacturers de not want to pay as high as 421/2c for X and XX Ohio, and the sales at 42 to 43c, with no particular strengthing or weakening in prices. Some X Pennsylvania is reported at 41c; X Michigan 39 to 40c; No, 1 Ohio 45 to 46c; No. 1 Michigan 44. The sales are some 180,000 pounds less than last week.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal says:
The wool market has maintained a heavy tone not withstanding the fact that receipts have been very large in all the principal markets. Manufacturers have shown no disposition to lay in heavy stocks they buy small lots from time to time, and as there are no indications of anything like a considerable advance this season over the present range of prices Speculators and other dealers generally seem to show a very conservative feeling in the market.

The arrivals last week were 1,732,707 hs, and the shipment reported for the same time were 1,676,200 lbs. Notable as follows:

Tub-washed, good medium, 37 to 42c; tub-washed cearse and dingy, 83 to 35c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 31 to 36c; washed fleece coarse 30 to 32c; washed fleece, medium, 35 to 38c; Unwashed, fine 30 to 23c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 20c unwashed medium 23 to 25c; unwashed coarse, 18 to

Dingy, burry, and unconditioned wool, including Territorial wool, about 1 to 5c less than quotations. Finely assorted grades in lots to suit, are sold on or

ders for a shade over quotations.

The foreign markets keep very firm, and so long as they do, lower prices on this side of the Atlantic are not possible. In New York Michigan wool is selling at about the same figure as in Roston.

Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Times says:
The inactive state of trare noted for two weeks pas continues without abatement, the manufacturers manifesting no disposition to anticipate future want and with increased pressure to sell, prices favor buyers. The aggregate business since our last report has been small, consumers, with few exceptions, being well supplied and disposed to await further develop-ments before purchasing to any great extent. The dry goods trade is in a healthy condition and, it is confidently believed that when the fall demand com-mences, which will be within the next thirty or forty days, the inquiry for the raw material must improve and dealers are consequently looking for some hardening in the following prices. Sales of 50,000 pounds, within the range of these prices.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Verginia fleeces xxx, 43 to 45c; xx, 41 to 43; x, 40 to 42c; half blood 43 to 45c; quarter blood, 40 to 42c; common. 34 to 36c. New York, Michigan and Indiana—xx, 38 to 40c; x, 86 to 87; half blood 41 to 43c; quarter blood 88 to 49. common 32 to 34, combing and delaine fleece washed medium 44 to 46c, do low 38 to 40c, unwashed medium 29 to 3 :. do low 26 to 28.

Canada—41 to 43, unwashed fine 23 to 26, medium

29 to 31c, low 21 to 23c, rogh, burry or heavy 13 to 17.

Iowa Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota—Washed fine and medium 32 to 34, do coarse 28 to 30, unwash ed, fine 20 to 22c. do medium 25 to 27c, do low 19 to 21 tub washed, choice selected 43 to 45c, good 40 to 42 fair ordinary 87 to 40c, pulled city merino 84 to 36, do superfine 40 to 41c, western superfine 28 to 82c. Texas—Fine northern and eastern 30 to 82c, coarse

northern and eastern 18 to 20c, improved western and southern 22 to 24c' coarse do do 16 to 19c. Territory-Montana choice selected medium 26 to

21 to 23, do fine 18 to 20c, Utah, low and medium 25 to 26c, do fine 18 to 2c.

Colorado and New Mexican-Choice, fine, selected

Kansas City.

We quote: Fine heavy, unwashed, 10 to 16c; light fine, 16 to 18c medium fine, 18 to 20; tub washed, 38 to 40; Colorado and New Mexican, 12 to 17c; black, burry or cotted, 3 to 10c less; Missouri 17 to 22c; Kansas, medium, 16 to

Markets by Telegraph, August 16.

New York Money Market.

MONEY--Closed at 4 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER-3½ to 5 per

STERLING EXCHANGE-Bankers' Bills, 60 days, 84 82; sight, \$4 841/4. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

5's extended. Coupons. New 41/2's registered... ..1143 New 4's registered1161 SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES-'95, 130. MISSOURI SIXES-\$1 131/4. ST. JOE.-\$1 12, CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS-\$1 15%. UNION PACIFC BONDS—firsts, \$1 18. LAND GRANTS*—\$1 17½. SINKING FUNDS-\$1 28.

BAR SILVER-\$1 1134. GOVERNMENTS-Squiet and generally steady. RAILROAD BONDS—Quiet and in light request. STATE SECURITIES—Moderately active.

STOCKS-The stock market opened weak and generllay lower, and in early dealings prices de clined 1/8 to 21/2 per cent., Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific. Norfolk and Western preferred, Texas Pa-cific, Michigan Central, and Denver and Ric Grande being most prominent in the downward movement. Subsequently a recovery of 1/2 to 1 per cent. took place, the latter in Missouri Pacific. During the afternoon speculation again became wear, owing to the condition of the President, and there was a further decline of 1/4 to 2 per cent.

which was most marked in Nashville and Chatta nooga, and Hannibal and St. Joe preferred. In final sales some shares recovered a fraction, but the general list closed barely steady.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 755; shipments, 520; market weak and slow, and a shade lower, Texans dull. HOGS—Receipts, 1.461: shipments, —; market irm; sales ranged at 6 20 to 6 50; bulk at 635 to 6 45. SHEEP-Receipts, 272; shipments, 165; market quiet and unchanged.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 17,422 bushels; shipments, 10,225
unshels; in store, 161,264 bushels; market firmer
und higher; No. 2, 109½ bld; 110 asked; No. 3, 106½,

CORN—Receipts, 1.819 bushels; shipments, 303
unshels: in store, 68.190 bushels; market steady but
ulut; No. 2 mixed, 45½ bld; 46c asked; No. 2 white
mixed, 47½ c bld, 48c asked. OATS-No. 2, 841/4c.

EGGS-Market firm at 9c per dozen for candled. BUTTER-Market easy at unchanged prices. New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, 3 90 to 4 55; common to good, 4 70 to 5 25; good to choice, 30 to 6 75; St. Louis. 4 75 to 6 75. WHEAT—Heavy; ½ to 1½c lower; No. 3 red, 123 No. 2 do., 129 to 129½. CORN-A moderate trade; No. 3, 571/2 to 57%c; teamer. 52 to 521/2c; No. 2, 553/4 to 56c.

teamer. 52 to 52-25; Ato. 5, 30-74.

Provisions steady
PORK—Dull; old, 16 25 to 17 00; new, 17 75 to 18 00.

BEEF—Active and firm.
CUT MEATS—Dull and lower; long clear middles,
50; short clear middles, 9 87/4.

LARD—Lower; fairly active; prime steam, 11 55 to

1 65. Butter—Quiet! 11 to 15c. CHEESE—Unsettled: 10 to 103/c, OATS—Heavy, mixed western, 44 to 451/c; white 45 0 480. COFFEE—Quiet and steady; rio cargo, quoted at 10½ to 13c; job lots, 10½c. RICE--Fair dema. d; Carolina and Louisiana, 5 to

EGGS—Quiet; 18c. New York Live Stock Market. The The Drovers' Journal Bureau reports: BEEVES--Receipts 5,800; dull and lower for grades shower cattle scarce and firm: extremes, 865 to 12 25; eneral sales, 9 25 to 11 25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,500; market closed weaker; sheep, 3 50 to 3 75; unshorn; 5 00 to 6 00; unshorn year-ling 5 50 to 6 632; clipped, 6 70 to 7 75. SWINE—Receipts, 15,900; quiet, 6 40.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 4,100; market teady; common to fair mixed packing 5 90 to 6 49; ood to choice, mixed and heavy shipping, 6 50 to 85; light, 6 20 to 6 70; culls and skips, 4 75 to 6 00. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 3,000; demand better: exports 6 00 to 6 30; good to choice shipping 5 49 to 5 90; common to fair shipping, 4 50 to 5 20; butchers steady 2 00 to 400; range cattle steady and in fair demand; common to fair 3 00 to 4 00; good to choice, 3 20 to 3 75; stockers and feeders, 3 00 to

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 300; market active and firmer, scarce and of poor quality; common to medium, 3 25 to 4 00; good to choice, 4 20 to 4 50.

The Drover's Journal London, Liverpool and Glasgow specials quote cattle better; American, 14 50; Canadian, 12 06. Sheep dull at 16 50.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR-Unchanged. WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2 red, 1173/ to 1173/ cash; 1183/ June; 1183/ to 114 July; 1143/ to 1183/ August; 122 to 124 September; 223/ to 116 a year; No. 3 do 1073/ to 108/ bid; No. 4 do, 103.

CORN—Higher: 46 to 46% c cash; 46c September; 42½ to 48% c year.

OATS—Higher; 36% cash; 35½ to 35½ c July; 27% to 47% c August. o 47%c August. RYE—Dull; 1 00 asked. BARLEY—No market. LEAD—Firm; 4 25, BUTTER—Steady; dairy 12 to 18c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Firmer; good demand; 5 65, 8 40 to 8 60; large sales of winter clear ribs for smoking at private terms.

ng at private terms.
EGG8-Steady; 12 to 12½c.
BACON—Firmer; 6 12½; 9 25; 9 50.
LARD—Nominal, 10 55.
WHISKY—teady; 1 06.
PORK—Quiet; jobbing, 16 72.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm,
WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; rather excited,
unsettled and irregular; No. 2 red 106 to 11; No. 2,
111% cash and June; 113% to 113% July; 114% to
123% Augus; 116% September.

1 223/4 Augus; 1 161/4 September.

CORN—Moderately active and higher; 447/2c July;
451/4 to 457/3c August; 467/2c September.

OATS—Strong and higher; 383/2c cash and June, 371/4
July; 281/4 to 383/2c August; 271/2 to 271/2c eptember.

RYE—Steady and unchanged; 1 01.

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 1 10 to 1 12.

PORK—Moderately active and higher; 16 25 to 16 30 ash; 16 35 July; 16 50 August.

LARD—Demand; active and holders firm: 10 70 to 10 72½ cash; 10 77½ to 10 80 July; 10 80 to 10 82½ August; 10 70 to 10 72½ September. BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 5 65; short ribs

WHISKY-Steady and unchanged; 1 08,

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The Western Live-Stock Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400; shipments, 900; native steers in light rupply and smrll ddmand; exports 5 80 to 6 00; heavy shipping steers 5 40 to 5 80; light steers, 5 00 to 5 40; native butchers' steers, 3 00 to 4 00 cows and heifers, 2 50 to 3 80; grass fed Texans in fair supply and good demand; canners and inferior snip pers, free buyers, at 2 50 to 3 75; stockers and feeders dull.

SHEEP--Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 700: market slow, only butcher demand; 3 00 to 4 50 for fair to fancy.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]
BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.
FLOUR—98 8d to 11s.
WHEAT—Winter wheat, 9s to 9s 9d; spring wheat -Old, 5s 61/2d; new, 5s 4d OATS—68 2d. PORK—68s. BEEF—78. BACON—Long clear middles, 43s; short clear, 45s. LARD—Cwt. 58s.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

| Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansas Avenue. |
|---|
| CHICKENS—Live, per doz 2.00@2.25 |
| |
| Butchers' Retail. Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 233 Kansas Ave. |

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

BUTTER-Per lb-Choice

| CHEESE—Per lb | .08 .31 | C |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------|
| BEANS—Per bu—White Navy | 1.50 1.75 1.50 | IJ, |
| P. B. POTATOES—Per bu | .60 .60 | 5 |
| S. POTATOES TURNIPS | 1.50 .25 75@1.50 | to 5 |

| Hide and Tallow. | |
|---|---------|
| Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas | |
| HIDES—Green | |
| No. 2 | .04 |
| Dry | |
| Bull and stag | .04 |
| Dry flint prime | .12 |
| Dry Salted, prime | 6@8 |
| Dry damaged TALLOW SHEEP SKINS | .25@.80 |
| - Tange Ar Land | |
| Grain. | |

| | Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck. | week |
|---|--|------|
| | WHOLESALE, | |
| | WHEAT-Per bu, No. 2 | |
| | " Fall No 3 | |
| | CORN - White | |
| | " Yellow | |
| | OATS - Por bu now | |
| ï | OATS — Per bu, new, RYE — Per bu BARLEY—Per bu | |
| | BARLEY—Per bu | , |
| ı | BARLEI-Per bu | |
| v | RETAIL. | |
| | FLOUR—Per 100 lbs | 3. |
| | " NO 2 | 0. |

Acw 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.



SHORTS.....

the Author. A new and great Medical Woak, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Selence of Life, or, Self-Preservation;"bound in finest French muslin, embosed, full slift, 800 pp. contains beauting itsele engravings, by mail; illustrated campa it is send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute on Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. THYSELF. Bulfinch st., Boston. Gold Medel Awarded



SHEEP

FOR SALE.

A bunch of 800 or 900 grade Merino Sheep and Lambs (nearly all ewes), Michigan stock, two years in Kan-sas; sound, medium aged sheep; Family matters ne-cessitates sale. Box 80, Garnett Kas:

A LITERARY CURIOSITY:

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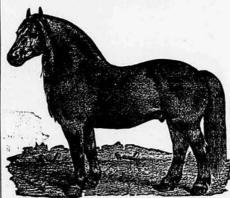
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Literary and Domestic

In Deep Disguise.

Down in the mill town dark and brown, Trembling and shaking 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 toil 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 jeer there fell—
"Time will tell! Time will tell!"

Children shunned the little dell Where the cottage stood, and the cowboys oft Ghostly 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 wonted 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 hoard 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. Whe 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-

"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 mamnra!"

"Florence, I wish you had accepted Captain Winslowe !"

"Don't !"

Florence turned away, her pale face even

"Captain Winslowe did not love me, Irene. He only sought me for the wealth which was then ours. I have been told or his love forfor 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 deceiving yourself. Who grve you all the information concerning him?" she added, abruptly.

"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 persuaded that he would stoop to any mean and dishonorable 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, Florrie-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-"I believe that, Florence, though you must not think that I am forcing your confi-

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 before us. We must contrive in some way to 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 bas 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 degradation, 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 | rel?" has given me. Do you know what I have decided 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; 'practice makes perfect,' you know; and I am confident that in time I shall become a good com-

"But mamma!" gasped Florence.

positor."

"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 mamm 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 of cream tartar. Spread thin on a long tin which had originated in her brain was to dispose 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

Springing into a street car to ride homeglad 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 astorished 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 submit—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 decrepid.

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 fascinated.

At length the old cake woman arose hurried ly, 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 exclamation of amazement and horror. Hailing a ter was obtained. The feed was corn stalks passing carriage he placed the unconscious from which the ears had been taken and green woman within, and ordered the carriage to be make money—to furnish the means of support driven to his own house. He bore the still inanimate form within, laid her on a sofa, and times a day, together with one pound of linsent for his old housekeeper.

"Where am I?"

The old cake-woman struggled to a sitting posture. Captain Winslowe bent over

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

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 toul play. Tell me, Florence, are you engaged to Mr. Ter-

"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 bewilderment. The captain seated himself beside her, and so at last the whole truth came

How Territl 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 Winslowe 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 become the bride of Captain Winslowe at the same time that Mr. Merton, the wealthy publisher, became the husband of the fearlesshearted, independent Irene.

Recipes.

JELLY ROLLS.

I will send my recipe for roll jelly cake, which is good. One and one-half cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup sweet milk, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful pan, bake in a quick oven, when done spread with jelly and roll. Let it get cold; before sli-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 pints of vinegar, and soak it for six or seven hours.

CLEANING BLACK SILK.

One of the things "not generelly 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 coffee removes every particle of grease, and restores the brilliancy of the silk without imparting to it the shiny appearance or crackly and papery stiffness obtained by beer, or indeed 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 ocher, 1 pound Venetian red, quarter pound lampblack.

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

This is not white, but of a light stone color, with the unpleasant glare of white. The color may be changed by adding more of less of the colors named, or other colors. This wash covers 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 Farmeas' 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 butcut hay, timothy and red clover well cured in the cock, cut and mixed together and fed three 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 121 to 181."

The Beauty and Color

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

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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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sual inducements to vote the securing a thorough education.

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Communications.

Some Points from Rush County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.-I live in the dry and healthy west. I love to read the interesting letters from the different parts of the state and their various arguments on different subjects though I cannot always agree with them. I also have my opinions and back-bone enough to tell it, so here goes for what it is worth. In the first place I must talk about a long letter and advertisement from some man in Ohio, telling us to plant our corn on a ridge and sow our wheat on top the ground, of course he had an ax to grind. Now this may do very well in Ohio but it will never do in western Kansas. Better plant the corn in a furrow where the hot winds cannot strike it. The same may be said of sowing wheat, such a machine has been tried here and set aside as useless, I advise our western farmers to let such machines alone and plant and sow deep in the ground.

The next thing is the old reliable hedge fence I say it is the best fence yet, wire fence will do when you cannot get any other but it will hold neither calves, sheep nor hogs, but it will hold horses, my neighbor had a firstrate wire fence with stone posts, it held a val-uable colt so tight that it was killed. I have heard of a great many horses being torn or cut by barbed wire: now hedge fence will never do such tricks; besides a good hedge fence is horse high, pig tight and bull strong, and it costs less money than any other fence, and I do not think it will harbor insects or weeds more than anything else. We have hardly any hedges in this county but I think we have as many weeds as any other. It is the cheapest and the best, sow the seed in drills and transplant next year. I planted a half mile last spring which cost a dollar and is doing fine.

- G. STULLKER. of ansient

It Pays to Take the Farmer.

Olney, Aug. 10.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In the last issue of the FARMER, you published an article by Prof. James Law, in N. Y. Tribune, giving a method by which to determine the age of a sheep, provided it did not exceed three years. We are very thankful for the information as far as it goes, but it is often of importance to be able to determine the age when older than three years. Will Mr. Law or some sheep breeder give the desired information, and greatly oblige a subscriber.

I want to state just here that I subscribed for the KANSAS FARMER last March, since that time have gained knowledge from its columns that has been worth three times the subscription price.

Non-subscribers who may chance to see this (it may be necessary to put my question to the public), make the best investment you ever made and subscribe for the FARMER. C. B. B.

Wellington, Aug. 10th.

Mound City, Linn Co., Sept. 9; 100 miles southeast from Topeka.—As I predicted in my last letter the bugs nearly ruined the wheat. Much of it was not cut. Some pieces on the bottom on well manured land made a fair crop. The chinch bugs injured the corn next to wheat fields but not much worse than usual. The prospect for corn was grand ten days ago, but this hot, dry weather is burning up the late corn.

I think corn will be better than last year when we had half a crop.

All kinds of grass are good; millet, very heavy; oats a fair crop; early potatoes good; a light crop of apples and peaches. Small truit, except blackberries, plenty in their season. A very small acreage of wheat will be sown

Fat hogs are selling for \$5.50 per cwt., and stock hogs nearly as high. Two-year old steers sell for \$25 to \$35 per head.

An immense amount of building in progress,

both in town and country.

The mercury stood at 100° at 3 p. m.

W. A. D.

ARLINGTON, August 11.—This part of the one time called great American desert, from present appearances it is a great mistake, for in seven short years it has been made to bud, blossom and not only to blossom but fruit in large quantities. I have peach trees six years from seed that ripened first of July, they were of good size and were clings; it is folly to say that fruit trees will not grow in this part of Kansas.

Corn prospect good.

Early wheat is very good; some late wheat was not cut, the bugs and hot sun the cause.

Stock looks well, and is changing hands at a good price. With stock and farming combined farmers will pull through, but farming alone will not pay as a rule. There is some good good stock ranches to be found in this part of Kansas at reasonable rates.

Wheat is selling at 70 to 90 cents per bushel; corn, 40 cents per bushel other produce in good demand at a good price.

Hogs scarce and very high, a demand for stockers.

Well wishes to the FARMER.

J. BAINUM.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb \$7, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their to the KANSAS FAINER, together with these of the laker up, to the KANSAS FAINER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the lat day of November and the lat day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall some upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such

places in the township, giving a correct description of sen-stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten-days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten-days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash val-ue. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the val-ue of such stray.

us. He shall also give a none to the state of doubt days from the use of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the des ruption and value of such stray,

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

dee ription and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, is shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be oftered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of I charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within sweive months r-ter the time of taking, a complete titleshall vestin the take at a stray fails to prove ownership within sweive months r-ter the time of taking, a complete titleshall vestin the take at a summons to the appraise of the Peace shall issue a summons to the served by the taker up; said appraises rot two of them shall in all respects describe and truly values and stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray, summons to the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a misdemeanor and shall forfelt double the value of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a misdemeanor and shall forfelt double the value of the state of the state of the vested of the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a misdemeanor and shall forfelt double the value of the state state.

Strays for the week ending August 17.

Crawford county-A. S. Johnson, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W H Minsuy of Baker township une 6 1881 one bay horse seven years old, blind in left eye 6 hands high, valued ut \$65.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk, MARE—Taken up on the 1st day of August 1881 by TJ Farris of Lecompton township one bay mare, hind feet white, star in forehead, stip on nose, seven years old, shod all around, had on halter, valued at \$65.

MARE—Taken up on the 17th day of June 1881 by James Shigh, dark bay, 3 years old, valued at \$69.

Labette county-W. H. Kiersey, clerk. COW-Taken up by J M Hardman in Worth township ily 13 1881 one black and white spotted cow, large size, out 7 years old, valued at \$25.

Montgomery county—Ernest Way, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Daniel Turner of Rutland township
on the 18th day of July 1881 one brown mare pony 8 years
old, star in forehead, with a brand of the letter S or figure 5
valued at \$10.

Wabaunsee county.-T. N. Watts, clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Jasper Greer in Maple Hill wrashly one roan stallion three years old, 12 hands high, 3 thite feet, branded T L on left shoulder.

Strays for the week ending August 10.

Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, clerk HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Bell of Soldiertownship une 29 1881 one two yeay old bay stallion, pony built, brand d M or W or both on right shoulder, blind in right eye, alued at \$20.

Leavenworth county-J. W. Niehaus, clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Highfield of Easton township one bay mare with small star in forehead, about 6 or 7 years old, branded on left shoulder with letter J, haraess and sad-dle marks, shop all around, valued at \$25.

Rice county--W. T. Nícholas, clerk. PONY--Taken up on the foth day of July 1881 by A Bai-ley in Union township one bay pony mare of medium size, branded M Y on left shoulder, valued at \$20.

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. SOWS—Taken up July 19 by C C Adams of Madison town-ship two black and white sows, one weighs about 175 pounds the other about 100 pounds, no marks.

State Stray Record.

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

Chicago Advertisements.

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WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 29 Washington St. Chicago, Ll.18

Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc. having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a imple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H., REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep. Vautly Superior to Tobacco, Sul-phur, etc. his Dip prevents sold greatly improves of the wool. Fro



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Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

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TIN AND STOVE DEALERS. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS. H. F. GEE, Topeka, Kas.

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I Farmers, Mothers, Business Men, Mechan-&c., who are tired out by work or worry, and tho are miserable with Dyspepsia. Rheuma-, Neuralgia, or Howel, Kidney or Liver Com-its, you can be invigorated and cured by using

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

fyou are wasting away with Consumption, Dis-lation or any weakness, you will find Parker's and far superior to Bitters and other Tonics, as it builds up the system, but never intoxicates. 50 ct. and \$1 sizes. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

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it has been in general use, we have to monials set of its value, and it is now Medical Profession to be the most discovered of reaching and curing it trouble, that is well known to be the misory to a manufacturing the control of th

to law a month, 33; No. W. summients a spectation macros uner, unless in bever cases, 35; No. S. (lasting over those maths, will restore those in the wort condition, 37. Sonthy mail, a plain wraper. Full 132-CTANES for using will accompany to the state of the state HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'C. CHEMISTS. Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, Mo.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harra' illustrated policy of the complete sent free policy of the cure. HARRIS REMED policy of HARRIS REMED with A Morie Sent Coults, 40th A Morie Mode.



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CHICAGO SCALE CO..

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2 Ton Scale. Platform 6x12, \$40; 3 Ton. 7x13, \$50; 4 TON (8x14) \$60; 5 TON (8x14) \$75; 6 TON (8x16) \$90; 6 TON (8x20) \$100; 6 TON (8x22) \$110; all other sizes in proportion.

Beam Box, Brass Beam, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, and full directions for setting up.

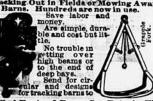
Platform and Counter Scales, Trucks, Money Drawer, &c., &c.
THE "LITTLE DETECTIVE,"

Weighs from 1-4 oz. to 25 lbs., price \$3 00, a perfect Scale for Offices, Familles and Stores, sold by Dealers everywhere.

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TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and cially adapted to 38th parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free of heat Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cot-Valley

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Topeka, Kansas.

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7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machiner.



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Perfectly Adjustable. THREE SIZES.
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Mills made for two
cranks. Prices as low

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PURE SUGAR.

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

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

our refineries, we now put it up in barrels and half barrels.

Inside each package will be found a guarantee of the purity of the contents as follows:

We hereby inform the public that our refined sugars consist solely of the product of raw sugars refined. Neither Glucose, Muriate of Tin, Muriatic Acid, nor any other foreign substance whatever is, or ever has been, mixed with them. Our Sugars and Syrups are absolutely unadulterated.

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

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

Consider well the above

when purchasing sugar for preserving purposes. HAVEMEYERS & ELDER, DECASTRO & DONNER REFINING CO.

117 WALL STPEET, NEW YORK.

ST LOUIS LAW SCHOOL For circulars address HENRY HITCHCOCK, St. Louis.

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A Kenp o' Lun.

"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 oc-

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; its 'in my boot," exclaimed the groom under his breath, his very hair mean-

while 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 trowsers 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 l" 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 parson 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 Pituam has a nabit 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

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

"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. Pitnam 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. Pitnam.

"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, sittle 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

"Oh, come now!" exclaimed the obtuse Brit-

"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 Gluger Tonic with the happiest results for Rheumatism and Dyspepsia, and when worn out by overwork and know it to be a sterling health restorative. n mes. See adv.



A Preventive for Chills, Fever Ague.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appe-tite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc Especially adapted for Kidney Disease and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandellon Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandellon Root, Juniper Berrice Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron au, Alteratives, also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

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AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE A3 All All I-Districts in the stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERV-OUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, create perfect digestion

AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL

They have no equal; acting as a prevent-ive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Inter-mittent. Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA.

It is for the cure of this disease and its at-tendants, SIOK-HEADACHFI, NERV-OUSNESS, DESPONDENCY, CON-STIPATION, PILES, &c., that those Pills have gained such a wide reputation. No remedy was ever discovered that acts so speedily and gently on the digestive or-gans, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This accomplished, the NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN NOURISHED, and the BODY ROwill gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Cheerful mind. Price 25c. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

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No Cure, No Pay.'



We authorize our agents to guarantee that our medicine, if taken according to direction, will relieve Constipation and the diseases incident to a Torpid Liver; provided they take the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator by the directions. Be sure

o note it is perfectly s fe and reliable, free from any of the objections and dangers connected with the or dinary remedies. It is an active Cathartic, Tonic and Alterative, not unpleasant to the taste, and leaves no lassitude or ill effects after it has operated and in no event can it injure the most delicate con st tution. Children take it without hesitancy

"I have been selling Simmons Liver Regulator for three or four years and it gives entire satisfaction Don't know of a single case when it failed to cure G. C. GILLILAND,

114 Main St., Gallatin, Mo."

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z, pre pared only by J. H. Zellin & Co.

And RARE PLANTS we mail \$1 Peter Henderson & Co. 35 Cortlandt St., New York.

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They will arrive at his farm September 1st, where can then be seen One-fifth of the Imported Percheron-Norman Horses in America. Catalogue Free. Send for it, men-tioning name of this paper.

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A Farm ience combining

Neatness, Cheapness and Durability.

1, Band Iron Clip. 2, No Burning or Rotting of Wrought Iron Post 1 K x 1/2 in. Posts, 2% in. Flange, running parallel to Fence. A, Notch in Post

Stock Farms. Sheep Ranches and

Corrals. One that can be Depended upon to Protect Crops.

Agents Wanted for the SALE and CONSTRUCTION of the Fence in each County in the State. For estimates and full particulars address

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GROWERS! SORGHUM

Sorghum Growers! Order your Cane Machinery at Once. Don't wait until season is here and you are delayed in fitting up, and lose part of your crop.



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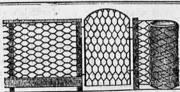
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