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THE KANSAS FARMER.

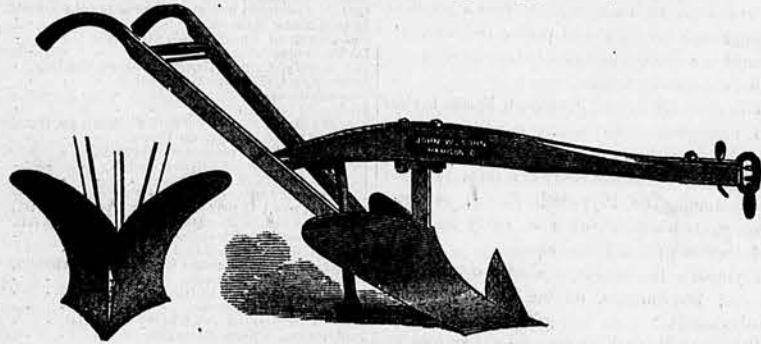
The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

New Mode of Culture.

Much has been said and written in advocacy of what has been called level culture, and facts and figures have been presented in its support; but we claim to have made a step in advance, by which we secure all the benefits thus obtained, and many others quite as valuable. If the

movement. By the former or ordinary process you deposit the grain in the poor soil, with two or three inches of soft earth to vegetate and take root in. By the latter we have from eight to ten inches of the mellow, soft soil, in which to nourish and develop the same.

The corn planted in this way will exhibit a marked difference in a few days—so marked that it must be seen to be fully realized. The ridges offer a much better opportunity of being affected by the rays of the sun and influenced by the atmosphere than by the ordinary method of planting. The same implement may be used in planting potatoes, sweet or Irish.



RIDGE PLOW.

surface soil is the more desirable, and it is undoubtedly, then the larger the amount of it, and the greater its depth, the more food is presented for the growing plant, the wider the range for the roots, the more moisture in time of drought and the greater the capacity of absorption when water is in excess. These are facts undeniable, the verification of which we claim, by our method of cultivation.

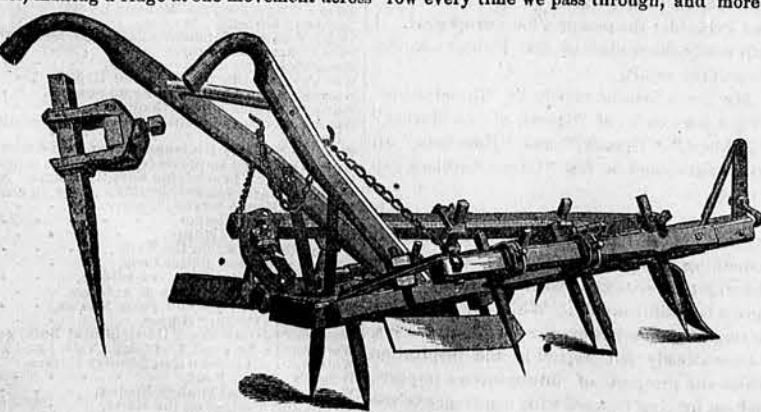
In the cultivation of corn by this method, we use a ridge cultivator (harrow) so adjusted by hinges. The beam or center piece to which the wings are attached, is armed in front with a small mould shovel and in rear with two harrow teeth, the whole so arranged as to form an instrument to stir the entire trough surface between the rows by going once through, and if any weeds should be left, the angling scrapers



RAISED CULTURE.

First we present it in growing and cultiva- attached to the wings of the harrow cut them off, and at the same operation rebuild and

By this method we plow the ground as ordi- completely restore and preserve the shape of narily, the deeper the better, making it mellow the ridge. All these operations are simple, and friable with the harrow and roller. Then, and this single instrument is all that is re- instead of furrowing out, we use our Ridge quired in cultivating the crop from first to last. Plow, throwing up a ridge from three to five and doing it speedily. We thus cultivate a inches, making a ridge at one movement across row every time we pass through, and more ef-



CULTIVATOR.

our field, the same as you make your ordinary furrow.

Upon the ridge we run our one-horse corn drill, planting and covering our corn by one

factually than by the ordinary method.

By this process we claim an increase of crop, from five to twenty bushels per acre, and it of superior quality.

This implement has combinations and adjustments which we can so vary as to fit it for other crops, potatoes, beets, cabbages, etc., and thus reduce the number of implements ordinarily employed.

WHEAT.

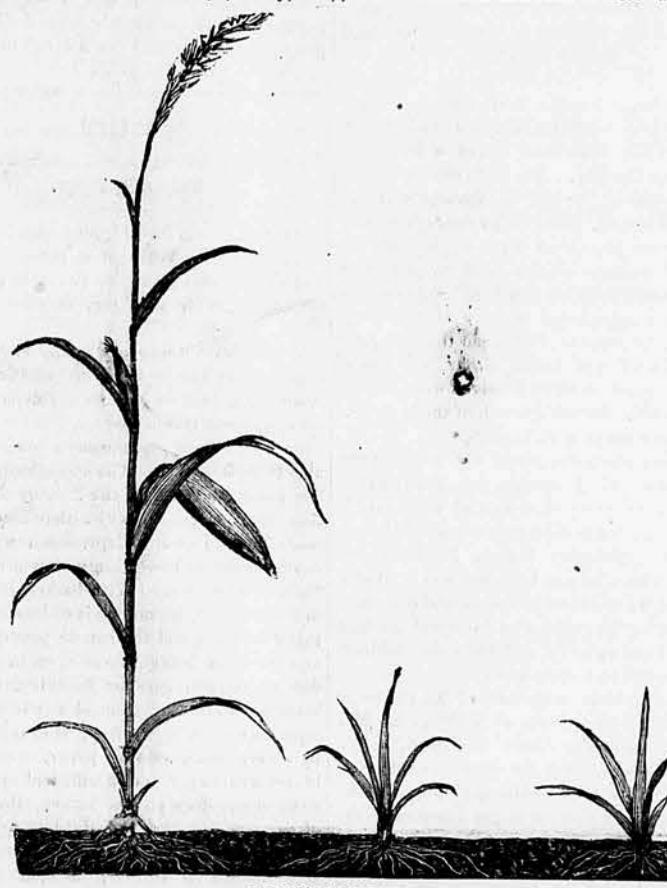
We next present our method of sowing wheat and other small grain, such as rye, barley, oats,

small or shriveled, even when the ground is good soil and quantity gathered satisfactory. Hence, deterioration of the grain thus cultivated will be inevitable.

In contrast with this method we present our method by raised culture, with its advantages.

DISTRIBUTOR.

The machine introduced here will do the



ORDINARY CULTURE.

etc., and its advantages over that of drilling which has come almost in universal use: Indeed it would almost be sacrilegious to say a word in disparagement of the drill and drill husbandry.

But we affirm that the drilling in of grain in this way is in violation of the laws of plant growth and its vigorous and healthy development.

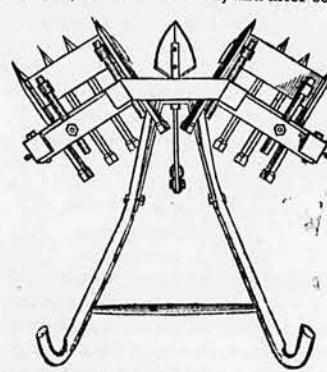
First, it deposits the seed in a furrow not over a half inch in width, but little above stiff clay or hard pan.

Second, it drains excessive falls of water into the seed rows and growing plants, so that the furrows will often be full of standing water. Again, much of the seed will not vegetate, throw up a feeble top, and when reaching the surface must depend upon adventitious roots there developed, the lower ones sloughing off, giving the plant throughout growth and maturity a feeble existence producing but a single ear or head, while there should be, under proper culture, three, four or a dozen.

Now the position taken by those employing the ordinary drill is that they thus prevent

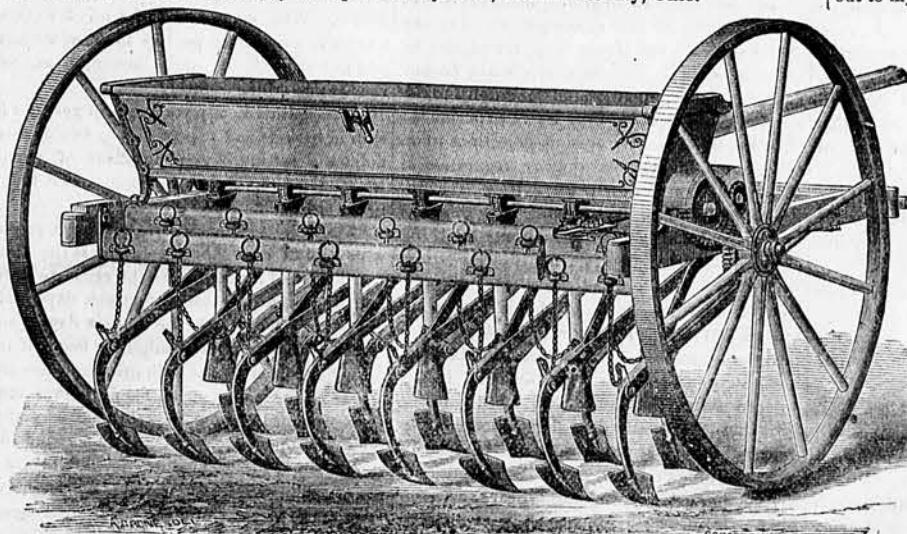
work of sowing and distributing and covering most effectually, and with as much despatch as the ordinary drill which it resembles.

This machine is not presented as an untried experiment, but on its merits, and after several



CULTIVATOR-END VIEW.

years of experience. It is the invention of a thoroughly practical farmer, Mr. Joseph R. Symmes; of Butler county, Ohio.



DISTRIBUTOR.

As in the cultivation of corn, the soil is prepared by plowing and thorough pulverization as ordinarily. Then by the machine, not a drill, but a distributor as presented, the operation of sowing and covering is performed.

The seed rows of this distributor are twelve inches apart from center to center, whereas on the common drill the seed rows are only eight inches apart from center to center. The common drill deposits the seed one-half inch in

width within two inches of the uncultivated soil. This distributor deposits the seed on top of the plowed ground equally on a seed-bed six inches in width through tubes, as the four fingers of your hand, from the box filled as from an ordinary drill. The grain thus distributed is sown upon a smooth surface effected by little scrapers in advance of the distributing tubes, and is followed by shovels placing a portion of mellow earth upon the grain, and as these little shovels run between the distributors, the furrows made by them are on each side of the seed covered, thus furnishing an under drain for the surplus water, instead of depositing it as ordinarily on the grain in the drill furrow. By the depth of the entire loose soil-bed we retain all of the surplus water by absorption for the time of need, which is furnished to the roots in greater abundance by capillary attraction. The deep bed of undisturbed mould under the roots of the vigorously springing wheat plants will not dry out as soon as under the two or three inches of inferior clay mould three inches above hard pan, as is the case with the common drill culture, so that our method will be found best for a wet or a dry season, yes—the very end most to be desired is at once attained, being ignorant what the season is to be.

The greater root capacity for every individual plant is by our method secured. The roots and root fibres are increased in greater numbers, the tillering (new shoots from the roots of the plants) greatly promoted. Each seed lying by itself (not being crowded as by common drill sowing), has an opportunity to develop itself and become a perfect plant. Hence we get rid of sickly plants, and a less quantity of grain is required, at least from one-sixth to one-fifth (which is no small item); the straw is much stronger, the heads are better filled, and the quality and quantity of the product greatly improved. A field a few weeks after sowing will show a marked difference.

All that have witnessed the growth of corn, etc., cultivated as above set forth, are pervaded with the honest conviction that in a few years it will work a complete revolution in our present grain husbandry, and attended with results abundantly satisfactory and remunerative.

We would be pleased to have any who may be favorably impressed with these views to communicate with us on the subject.

JOHN W. SOHN,
Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio.

Polled Cattle.

I notice in your late papers various articles on the Polled Angus breed of cattle, and also that there appears to be a growing interest throughout the west in this justly celebrated breed of beef producers.

It may interest you to know that I have just landed ex. Devonia from Scotland six head of pure bred Polled Angus cattle, and have them now in my own stable under quarantine. Three of them will go to Victoria, Kas., at the end of the ninety days' quarantine. I have three more in Chicago just at present on their way out to my ranch. These cattle are all of the best strains of blood and I hope they will continue to keep up the quality of my cross-bred stock, which I call Polled Angus Durhams, being a cross between these two celebrated breeds, any also my pure bred Polled Angus stock, which (being the first introducer of them into the United States) have for the past eight years proved their entire suitability and adaptability to our western prairies. The thirty-six head of Polled cross-bred steers, Angus Durhams, are pronounced here by the butchers who slaughtered them to be the finest lot of cattle that ever came to New York. They were photographed by W. W. Silver, 102 Fulton street, from whom copies can be obtained at any time. I feel proud of this lot being the first lot of this breed from my ranch ever sold in Chicago and New York.

Mr. Silver is getting orders for copies from all parts of the Union. I am selling my yearling calves to feeders and the lot I am now bringing forward, Mr. Krueger, my manager at Victoria, writes me are the finest lot yet produced.—Thos. R. Clark, in Kansas City Indicator.

Small boy to a farmer who was gazing with admiration upon his flourishing tobacco field: "Will it soon have plugs on, papa?"

The Farm and Stock.**Egyptian, or Rice Corn.**

Among the cereals new to the west, this is probably the most valuable; an analysis made at the State Agricultural College, proves this grain to have high grade nutritive qualities, making it fit for human or animal. The grain can be ground into flour, or meal, which is much like corn meal with one-fifth flour mixed with it. It will fatten hogs faster than corn, can be fed to horses, or cattle with as good results as from corn or oats, and for chicken feed has no superior. The chief value of this grain to Kansas is in its ability to withstand drought. It is, however, like corn seed, slow to start, but if once fairly started will mature without rain. Plant in April or May in hills 14 inches apart, 3 feet between rows, keep clear of weeds, particularly when young, and it will produce from 25 to 75 bushels per acre; grows about 7 feet high, commences to mature about the middle of August, continues to grow until frost, and harvest by clipping off the tufts of grain, and put it through a threshing machine at the rate of 1200 bushels per day, hence the cost of harvesting is light. Every farmer should plant a few acres to rice corn and be prepared for occasional drought.

PEARL MILLET.

This is essentially a fodder plant, it grows vigorously and rapidly, its stalk and blade resemble corn, and when 3 or 4 feet high cannot be distinguished from corn, at that stage it may be cut close to the ground, and will again grow to the same height; and, indeed, three or four successive growths. For dairymen it is a very valuable plant, furnishing from 5 to 10 tons per acre of nutritious, milk producing food. It may be sown as pasture and be kept eaten close to the ground until late in July, and still make a heavy growth of fodder. Sow in April or May.

S. H. DOWNS.

Millet.

Some time since I saw an inquiry how to grow Millet. As I have been growing it for the past ten years I think the result of my experience may be of some advantage.

Don't sow until after corn planting; millet needs as hot weather as corn. Always stir the ground with stirring plow a short time before sowing. My oats failed last year and although the ground had been well plowed before sowing oats I stirred just deep enough to make the plow scour before sowing Millet. This I find necessary to give Millet an even start with the weeds. After the ground is well fitted with the plow and harrow, wait for a rain before sowing. Soon as the rain stops sow the Millet and harrow well, but not too deep and if seed is good you are sure of a good stand of Millet. Some seasons the best crop has been obtained by sowing as late as the last week in June, but I prefer to sow in May. For stock I like it with other feed. Have fed it to horses two months at a time with no other rough food, but do not like to do so, alone I would feed sparingly, just enough for rough feed. I have known several cases of horses being injured by feeding it alone this winter in this neighborhood, one died, the others have recovered. They become weak in the back and unable to rise alone.

It is a sure remedy for worms.

My horses have not been wormy this winter; I feed nine head from six months to twelve years old.

I say amen to the article on horse raising in the last number of the FARMER, April 13th; am doing the same myself. I find the FARMER indispensable.

A. LEAVEY.

Gourock, Sumner Co., Kas.**Amber Cane.**

It becomes necessary to draw a line between the uses and abuses of this extensively cultivated plant.

The nature of it should determine its profitable uses.

It matures quicker and may be produced earlier than other varieties.

One of its proper uses is to start the mill earlier, thus lengthening the season and furnish a supply of Amber Syrup when the stock of wholesome sweets is low.

This first product is eagerly sought. The Amber granulates more readily than other varieties and the grain more readily separates from the syrup.

Many pounds of sugar is often found in the bottom of a well-made barrel of Amber Syrup.

The juice is richer and purer and requires less boiling.

As the stalks are small, the yield of juice is small, and as the shell is thin, the cane will not stand exposure or delay at the yard without heavy loss.

The principal abuse is to depend upon it for the body of the crop where weeks of delay at the mill is often necessary.

With such delay you may expect an abundant supply of fuel and a very small quantity of very rich juice.

The delicate flavor of the Amber is destroyed by careless handling.

The soil here produces a fine flavored syrup from Liberian; but a flat taste from the White Imphee.

New land has light work and light returns as its virtue. Old ground, thoroughly and deeply pulverized, is in condition to impart its elements to plants. Lime is the great neutral-

izing element and is essential to sugar.

Poor and rich soils are nearly allied to new and old; excepting the impurities of the rich; and provided the excessive strength is imparted to a greater number of plants instead of suckers. Approaching the south, choose a north exposure for a lower temperature.

Perfect, but not over development; stimulating the saccharine rather than grosser properties, requires a defecated soil and pure air more commonly found with gravelly limestone on rolling upland.

The time required for maturity should determine the time to plant; allowing a low temperature at maturity but the demand for an early syrup and the advantage of a long season's run induces us to plant of the earliest variety as soon as the ground becomes warm.

Soak (not sprout) the seed and having fall turned a small grain stubble deep, freshen and thoroughly pulverize.

Plant six seeds in hills 18 inches, in rows 3 feet or less.

The culture of plants should resemble, in constancy, the firing of the furnace. Ply the light harrow; the cultivator until the canes strike toward maturity.

The hand and hoe having been used as suckers, under canes and weeds required. Say at six inches and again at jointing.

O. W. HAWK.

White Water, Kas.

Some of the Flocks in Greenwood and Coffey Counties.

Dr. Smith, of Eureka, and the writer made a flying trip through Woodson and Coffey counties last week and visited a few sheep ranches on the way. The first ranche visited was that of Carl Weide, on Turkey creek in Woodson county. Mr. Weide came to Kansas eleven years ago from Prussia, bought 200 head of common Missouri sheep and four Merino rams and has bred those sheep each year (by hand, always using a Merino ram). Last year he sheared 600 head that averaged 16 lbs of wool per head. From the sale of 100 wethers and wool he received over \$3,000 cash last fall. He has a bunch of sheep as uniform as one would wish to see.

The next ranch was David Blakesley's, near Burlington. Mr. Blakesley has 1340 head of fine Merino ewes that looked well. He is having some lambs dropped now that look very nice. Mr. Blakesley is from Michigan, has only been here for one year, and was in Michigan when we were there, but we had the pleasure of seeing his wife who informed us that she liked the country and the sheep business and expected to remain here.

The next ranch was that of Mr. Pentecost who lives in the suburbs of Burlington. Mr. Pentecost came here from Rochester, N. Y., for his health, and he says it is much improved. He has about 500 head of good Missouri sheep and they show good keeping. He is also having lambs dropped from Merino rams that look well. We took supper here and was informed by his estimable wife that she liked the rough life they were leading as compared to their Rochester home with all the comforts of life.

Next we visited the ranch of G. W. Button & Bro's. The Button Bros' are from Michigan, have been here about two years. They have 2000 head high grade Merinos and they all looked splendid and showed good care and feeding. They sheared last year eight pounds per head, and I think will shear nine this year as I did not see a scalawag in the flock. They have good sheds and water convenient.

F. S. PECK.

Eureka, April 12th.

Shearing Sheep.

The desire to learn how to shear sheep or to learn anything else that is useful is most commendable, and we are always gratified to receive inquiries, especially from young beginners. Unfortunately, however; sheep shearing is one of those things which cannot be successfully taught on paper. A person can learn more in seeing one sheep sheared than we could teach him in a month. Still, in answer to an inquiry of this character, we give the *modus operandi*, and if our inquirer thinks he can shear a sheep, and the sheep is, no one, except, perhaps, upon grounds of cruelty to the animal, could object. Very many experienced shearers, however, are open to objections upon this ground, for they slash away regardless of the animal's skin, which when they have finished, looks more like a man's face that has been shaved with a dull razor than anything else. In shearing the Merino, it is sometimes very difficult to avoid cutting the skin, but a shearer who does it often should not be employed. We always did our own shearing, as far as possible. Shearing should not be done until the weather is warm and settled. In our western states the latter part of May is the time that it is usually done, but we can hardly dare venture to say when it might be done in many sections this year. It must depend upon the weather. The tools of the shearer are simply a pair of shears. The sheep is set upon its rump, with the head thrown back beneath the left arm of the shearer; and with its back toward him. Open the wool at the neck, and clip downward on the right side from the belly to back, in regular lines, and over the back as far as possible on the other side. Then lay the sheep on the side that has been shorn, kneel on the left knee, straddle the sheep, with the left foot over its neck, and remove the fleece from the left side. Then finish by removing tag locks from the legs and scrotum.

There never should be a second cut; if any wool is left by the first cut, it shows that the

shears have not been properly held, which is often the case. The inside of the fleece will tell whether or not the shearer has been competent; the outside of the animal will not, for anybody that can shear at all can succeed in getting all the wool off, but the fleece may be cut through and through. Especial care must be exercised not to injure the udders of ewes in shearing. If these are large and in sight there is little danger, but in case of young ewes that have not had a lamb, it requires the utmost care. Last, but not least, be gentle and kind, and try to make the sheep as comfortable as possible; and after reading all that we have said, wisely come to the conclusion that a novice cannot get sufficient instruction in this way to enable him to properly shear sheep.—*Western Rural.*

Demand for Short-Horns.

Never was there anything like the demand for Short-Horns of both sexes that exists at the present day; but more especially for bulls for crossing on native cows, to grade up their offspring for a superior class of bullocks. This greatly increased demand is not only found in America, but also in England, their native home, the British Colonies, and throughout the continent of Europe. It is true that such prices cannot be obtained now as ruled four to ten years ago, but then the demand was limited, and only a few could be sold at the prevailing prices. Now all are eagerly taken for breeding purposes, and this pays much better in the long run.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal*

Poultry.**Shipping Eggs.**

As the season for shipping eggs is at hand, a few hints for the benefit of those who have had little or no experience either in buying or shipping eggs for hatching, may not be out of place.

I am aware there are many ways to pack eggs. Some use boxes with rubber springs, some with cushions, some divide an egg box into separate compartments, one for each egg, but with all these precautions a box is not suitable to pack eggs in. The springs admit of the box being jarred off on the floor by the vibrations of the car, or a heavy article may be carelessly thrown on it. Expressmen will throw boxes no matter how plainly they are marked "handle with care." With baskets it is quite a different thing, for no one is so insensible as to throw a basket, and the handle prevents other articles from being placed upon it. All egg-dealers who ship eggs for hatching, in boxes, make a sad mistake. A good way to pack eggs, especially in cold weather, is to rap each egg in several thicknesses of paper, then line the basket with paper, put a sufficient quantity of chaff or cut straw on the bottom, then a layer of eggs filling in carefully but firmly with packing between each egg and around the inside of basket. Proceed in same way with next layer. Two layers of eggs are enough. Fill the basket with packing, place over it more paper and tuck it down the sides, then cover all with cheap cotton cloth and sew it on: A shipping tag can then be sewed on the cover, it is now ready for shipment to any part of the United States, and a fair hatch may be expected if the eggs are fertile. Baskets are also much cheaper, costing but ten cents each in a small way, and much less by the hundred. All experienced breeders use them nowadays.

The writer once ordered some eggs of a party who used boxes. In each shipment some were broken when received although they were but an hour coming by express. On writing them of the bad order they were received in, all the satisfaction received was, they had sent eggs all over, and mine was the first complaint; they could not understand it. The eggs did not hatch very well and proved to be from inferior stock, but how could a person expect anything else from eggs at one dollar a dozen. No breeder who has worked his stock to a high standard by judicious mating for years can afford to sell at that price. The best fowls I have come from eggs that cost four dollars a sitting. Who ever heard of a breeder taking a prize at a first class poultry show, as we have just had at St. Louis and Cincinnati, and sell eggs at one dollar a setting.

To recapitulate, buy your eggs of parties who ship in baskets and expect to pay two or three dollars a setting if you purchase of parties who have a reputation to loose. The best is never too good.

"A Subscriber" asks: "In placing a rooster with a lot of hens that are laying at the time, how long will it take before the eggs are fit for hatching?" and is answered fourteen days. My experience has taught me that six days is sufficient. Fourteen days might be better if the fowls have been mated with other roosters and a year might be better yet, for fowls that have been previously mated, will throw chicks after their first mating for a long time if mated a second time. If that generation don't show it the second will. If you have thoroughbred fowls, and wish to produce their like never cross them.—*Correspondent Prairie Farmer.*

Plymouth Rocks and Dominiques.

I have been much interested in the articles in the FARMER on poultry, and noted with care the distinctive merits of each variety as presented by their several advocates. Thanks for the description of the Light Brahmans. I had been searching for it in vain. Would like to know if some one would give their origin or history.

In order to preserve the distinctive merits and features of a variety, it is necessary to know

its origin, lest through ignorance we might reject the most marked and essential features of the original breed.

Having chosen the Plymouth Rocks, and selected birds from several distinct sources, I find a marked difference in color of plumage. Now are these features peculiar to the original P. R. or the races from which they sprung, or is it the result of the hybridization? Some suppose the Plymouth Rocks to be Dominiques in color. Now if this color predominates in the original, or any race from which they are obtained, my author (Robert Jennings) does not say so. Remember, the Dominique is a strong and original race, and will perpetuate itself among other fowls, as among the Barnyard, for generations; and once, by carefully selecting the best, in four years' time I succeeded in producing a variety of Dominiques equally as handsome and not much inferior in size to the modern Plymouth Rock. Originally; they are a much smaller race than those from which the Plymouth Rocks have sprung. It is my opinion that Dominique blood has gained admittance among the Plymouth Rocks, and if not carefully watched will in time predominate, being an original race, first imported from the island of Dominica, while the Plymouth Rocks are the accidental result of the hybridization of four varieties, viz., the China, the Great Malay, the Fawn-colored Dorking, and the Wild Indian, all large, stately races.

For the benefit of many who have no means of obtaining information, I will give, according to Robert Jennings, the leading characteristics of the two races in contradistinction to one another:

Plumage,—that of the Dominique presents all over a greenish appearance, from a peculiar arrangement of blue and white feathers, although in some the plumage is inevitably gray, in both male and female.

The plumage of the Plymouth Rocks is rich and variegated, the males usually red or speckled, and the pullets a darkish brown. It is plain in this respect there is a taint of Dominique among the Plymouth Rocks, as Jennings wrote his description as early as 1864, and describes the original stock.

Plymouth Rocks, large single combs and wattles; Dominiques, double or rose combs, wattles small.

Plymouth Rocks have generally five toes on each foot, legs sometimes feathered, not frequently so. Eggs medium in size, rich and reddish yellow in color.

Eggs of the Dominiques are invariably speckled, resembling the turkey egg, only smaller.

I hope others will assist in looking up the history of our most valuable fowls. Having undertaken to make poultry raising a business, I shall endeavor to make it a profitable one, and will exercise great care in endeavoring to produce the finest specimens possible of any variety I may choose. Would like to hear from other women on this subject, for I believe that it (poultry raising) is a business especially adapted to our sex, requiring light exercise, close attention, study and kindness. I have thought sometimes that there was as much difference in the dispositions of my hens as of my children, and while our brothers are talking of thoroughbred hogs, let us take up the poultry question and give and receive all the information at our command.

Concordia, Kans. MRS. M. J. H.

Horticulture.**Raspberry Culture.**

I received through the mail a few days ago a circular of a Kansas nursery, which stated to me the startling information that grapes or raspberries of the red varieties were failures in Kansas. Not having had much experience with the small fruits in question I cannot say but the statement is true, but if it is I have squandered about twelve dollars in cash and a good deal of time to no purpose.

In the spring of 1877 I sent to N. J. for about \$10 worth of raspberry plants mostly of the "Brandywine" variety. The spring of '78 was very dry, and notwithstanding I took great pains in planting, I lost, I think about ninety per cent. of the plants. What lived, however, made good growth but owing to the warm and wet September did not ripen the wood, and all were winter killed to the ground. Last summer they sprouted up abundantly and made most rampant growths. Profiting by my experience of the previous year I went over the patch in September and cut the plants all back to a height of about two feet; the wood ripened admirably and the whole patch has passed through the hard winter in good condition, and I consider the prospect for a crop good. I will notify the readers of the FARMER in due time of the result.

My patch consists mostly of "Brandywine" with a few each of "Queen of the Market," "Cuthbert," "Thwack," and "Henrietta," all red varieties and a few "Gregg," a black cap variety.

I believe that a country home without small fruits is but a "barren waste," and there is something wrong in the man who shrinks from the slight expense and labor necessary to secure a bountiful supply. While my beginning is small fruit has not been a brilliant success, I have already felt repaid in the inspiration which the prospect of future success imparts, and am looking forward with confidence to the time when my family shall be fully supplied and a surplus left for market.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, Kans.

Set out plenty of fruit trees.

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Farmers Should Think as Well as Work.

H. ESHBAUGH, HANOVER, MO.

The lateness of the spring will make busy times for Patrons. When farm operations become fully inaugurated, there will then be too much hurry, hurry, fret, fret, jump and go, day and night, to catch up with the season. Large and small, old and young, will then as a general rule, all be pressed into service to bring farm work up at midsummer where it would have been, had the spring opened a month earlier. This, as a general rule, will be the mandate issued, and crowded into effect as far as possible on every farm, as though it was the only way to success in farm life, the only means of profit in farm operations and the true way to happiness and prosperity. But what a mistake! This method has been tried for many years past, and the result has been unprofitable. This experience should teach us better lessons for the future.

My own experience of farm life for more than forty years, has taught me that a late spring always make busy times on the farm, and much hurrying is required to advance farm work to advantage. But this driving and crowding should not be done, at the neglect of everything else, at the sacrifice of other affairs of equal or greater importance. We cannot live twelve months in eleven, neither can we in eleven months do twelve months' work, unless it be at the risk of health, business and even life itself. We have the promise of Him who never fails to fulfill, that we are to have an annual seed-time and harvest. If seed-time is late the harvest will be late. If the season comes early, it departs early. These things are regulated and brought about by the power that controls the Universe, and we cannot change them. They are shaped for our good, and could we change them, it would be for the worse. Then why stew and fret, crowd and hurry to do what cannot be successfully done? The teachings of the Grange is to make the best of circumstances surrounding us. Utilize to the best advantage, all things considered.

Would it not be better to systematize our work to the best possible advantage, by regulating everything with a view to economy of time? Then conduct work steadily with your system as far as is possible, and at the close of the season you will have accomplished fully as much, if not more, than would have been done by fretting over what we can neither control nor prevent. There is a great deal to be gained by a well regulated plan for farm work, so as to make every week and every day tell for itself of the work accomplished. This would be much more pleasant than the fretful method, and much better.

"The Farmers Are to Blame."

In an address before the county grange of Kalamazoo county, Mich., the eloquent Master of the National Grange, Bro. J. J. Woodman, gave a true insight into some of the causes that lead to the oppression of farmers. He said, "if the congress of the United States have formed monopolies, who is to blame? If these monopolies have fixed the price of farmers' grain, reduced the value of their property and robbed them, who are to blame? Yes, the farmers are to blame. There are enough farmers in the United States, if they would unite the work of their own interests, as the different monopolies do, to prevent such condition of things. If we will be governed in our political action by one of the fundamental principles of the order, let the office seek the man, and not the man the office; we might effect more favorable legislation. But so long as we send lawyers, bankers, and railroad men to congress, we may expect such legislation as will favor them. They will work for their interests; it is natural."

Still Moving Onward.

The seed sown throughout the land is springing up in new places continually; farmers begin to realize the fact that their ability to compete with other branches of business, and to insure success, depends upon organization. Through this means they are brought in contact, not only with each other, but with the business men of the country; by united effort they are enabled to carry on successful enterprises that tend to advance their pecuniary, as well as social interests. In organization lies the secret of strength and capability; bear this

in mind farmers, and stand shoulder to shoulder with your co-laborers and carry out the great principle, Co-operation.

A co-operative grocery store was opened in New York, recently with 195 stockholders. The plan of the enterprise, which contains many admirable features, provides that the profits shall be divided every three months among the patrons of the store. The shareholders will first receive six per centum on their investment, and then each person who has bought goods at the store will receive a return dividend, that received by the shareholders being double that allotted to the non-shareholders in proportion to the value of the goods bought. The prices charged are about those asked for first-class groceries in the best shops, the association wishing to avoid all appearance of unusual competition with established shops. No credit will be given, but persons who do not wish to send the money, every time they send for groceries will be furnished with books, in which credit will be given for a sum deposited in advance, against which all goods obtained by the owner of the book or his agents will be charged. The balance in favor of the bookholder may be withdrawn at any time. The association vouches for the purity of every article sold.

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

In no position is the testing of height so accurately performed as in the "Grange Room." Here, on an equal platform, as brothers and sisters, we exercise our various talents. Here is tested our government over a society; our government over each other; our government over ourselves; our orderly qualities, our social qualities, our mental qualities; our debating abilities, our musical abilities, our intellectual abilities; our agricultural attainments, our pastoral attainments, our business attainments; our observation, our information; our love for money, our love for a good "supper." In short the Grange is a school in which we can acquire all of those attainments that will prepare us for the companionship of the truly great and good.

Bro. S. Adams, of Minn., speaking of the admission of women to all the rights and privileges of the Grange, says: "We are truly thankful that this Order has been so wisely devised; that her presence among us shall cheer us onward in our duties, and may our strength and integrity be ever her shield from harm and means for support; while her purity, tenderness and delicacy shall grace our Grange gatherings until the word Patron shall be a synonym for intelligence, sociability, refinement and honor throughout the land."

A voice in the United States Senate, a few days before adjournment, said, "that the demands of the farmers are just and proper, must be apparent, and that they will be complied with is just as certain as that the Government shall endure and the farmers of the country continue to appreciate the justice of their claims and their undoubted power to enforce them." Let us appreciate our power and organize to enforce our claims.

The Grange Bulletin says: Now that the busy season of the year is coming on don't let your interest in your grange meetings lag because you are busy putting in your crops. Remember that while you are busy growing the crops, the railroad kings and others will be meeting to arrange their plans to get that crop from you at the lowest possible price, taking the cream from your year's work, and leaving you the skim-milk, sky-blue at that.

Labor alone creates wealth, hence labor alone should be rewarded for employment. The practice of rewarding accumulated capital, robs labor of its just remuneration, creates caste and distinction in society, digs deeper and broader the gulf between the rich and the poor, and necessitates the establishment of a strong and costly government at the expense of labor, for the safety and protection of unjustly accumulated capital.

Ex-Speaker Alexander A. Arnold, of Wisconsin, claims that the Farmers' Alliance, which was organized in that state four months ago is rapidly increasing in members and extent, and he predicts that both the old parties will be compelled to recognize it in their nominations for the offices to be filled at the next state election.

A man can raise more corn on twenty acres if thoroughly manured, carefully plowed and kept free from weeds, than he can on forty acres, with only the same amount of manure, and time to give it that he could give to his twenty.

Trichine in Man.

It has been previously stated, that for some thirty years subsequent to the first description of the capsule by Hilton, and some twenty-five years after the identification of the parasite itself in man, the same were looked upon as mere harmless curiosities, and that, although Leidy discovered the parasite in the flesh of swine in 1847, still it was not until 1860 that the connection was established between them, appearing, as they had, in two totally different species (men and swine). The honor of this important discovery belongs to Dr. Zenker, of Dresden, Germany. The disease was discovered in a servant girl admitted as a typhus patient to the City Hospital in Dresden. She died, and her flesh was found to be completely infested with trichine.

Leuckart's and other experiments have shown that a temperature of 140° F. is necessary to securely render trichine inert. Direct heat applied to the slides holding specimens of trichinous pork, by means of the Shultz heating table, has demonstrated, under the microscope, that a temperature of 50° C. (122° F.) is necessary to the certain death of the trichine.

Leisering's experiments with trichinous pork, made up into sausage meat and cooked twenty minutes, gave positive results when fed to one rabbit, and negative by another. He sums up his experiment as follows:

1. Trichine are killed by long continued salting of infected meat, and also by subjecting the same for twenty-four hours to the action of smoke in a heated chamber.

2. They are not killed by means of cold smoking for a period of three days, and it also appears that twenty minutes cooking freshly prepared sausages meat is sufficient to kill them in all cases.

The various kinds of cooking, however, are quite different in their effects on trichinous pork. Frying and broiling are most efficient, roasting coming next. Boiling coagulates the albumen on the outer surface, and allows the heat to penetrate less readily; it should be kept up, therefore, for at least two hours for large pieces of meat. Whether boiled, broiled or fried, pork should always be thoroughly cooked.

Practically speaking, the cooking, salting and hot smoking which pork in its various forms receives in the United States, must be in the vast majority of cases sufficient to kill the trichine and prevent infection of the person consuming the meat. Epidemics like those reported in Germany are unknown here, and trichiniasis in a fatal form is undoubtedly a rare disease. In the vicinity of the great pork packing establishments near Boston, the "spare-ribs," containing the intercostal muscles, are very largely bought and eaten by the people near by; and trichiniasis among them has not in a single case been reported, so far as I have been able to learn. The cuts being thin and well cooked, any trichine in them are quite certain to be killed. Even when trichine are introduced into the intestinal canals, too, they are sometimes expelled by diarrhea, and the invasion of the system by a small number does no harm.—Am. Microscopical Journal.

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.

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

FOR SALE.

2 Extra fine imported Cotswold Bucks, thoroughly acclimated. Weight about 300 lbs. Price, \$90 each. Address A. Davis, Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.

Jerusalem Artichokes; also Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Black Spanish, Bronze Turkey and Pekin Duck eggs. Warranted pure and first choice. Price, low.

H. Griffith, Topeka, Kas.

Poultry and Eggs for Sale.

Eggs from Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 for 12; from Light and Dark Brahmans, \$1.50 for 12; Buff Cochins, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Turkeys, Guinea Fowls, and Ducklings. All perfectly packed in baskets or light boxes. Have a large stock of fresh fowls in season.

J. Donovan, Fairmount, Kas.

RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

I breed from the best strains of Mr. Baum & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y. Poultry Yards.

Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and Buff Cochins, and am prepared to sell eggs for hatching at reasonable figures. Also two Brown Leghorns and two Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Address Hugo Felitz.

175 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARD.

I breed from the best strains of Mr. Baum & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y. Poultry Yards.

Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and Buff Cochins, and am prepared to sell eggs for hatching at reasonable figures. Also two Brown Leghorns and two Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Address

Hugo Felitz.

175 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

LARGE BERKSHIRE PIGS, \$10 each.**LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$1.00 per dozen.**

W. P. Popeno, Topeka, Kas.

BULLS for the Plains.

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

L. F. Ross, Avon, Ill.

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 care to all parts of the United States. Stock first class. Prices low. Send for free Catalogues before purchasing elsewhere. Address, D. Hill, Dundee Nursery, Kate Co., Ill.

D. Hill, Dundee Nursery, Kate Co., Ill.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE

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

R. L. PRUYN, Blue Creek, Kansas.

F. E. MARSH,

GOLDEN BELT

Poultry Yards.

MANHATTAN, KAS.,

EGGS—Eggs for hatching

from Light or Dark BRAHMA, U.S. and U.K. in the West. Choice fowls for sale. Brahma are the very best to roost with your common fowls. Circulars free.

H. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo.,

(Near Sedalia.)

Breeder and Shipper.

Eggs for Hatching

In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

For Sale Cheap.

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

All Bee-Keepers

Should send for my

Descriptive Catalogue

of

Bee-Keepers Supplies

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

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

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE

—OR—

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

300 HEAD

Of pure Short-horns of the finest breeding and individual merit, will be sold—among them 175 Young Bulls—on the Fair Grounds at

WEST LIBERTY, IOWA,

April 19 to 21, 22, 23, 1881.

This magnificent array of fine cattle will be drawn from the herds of Messrs. Pilling, Schlesinger, Robert Miller, Smith & Judd, Barclay & Traer and D. S. Fussing, all of West Liberty, Iowa, and for excellency of both quality and pedigree have rarely, if ever, been excelled; a single sale anywhere Catalogue ready in due time.

COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

HIGH-BRED SHORT HORNS.

I have now for sale a number of young bulls ready for service, from one to three years old, of a breeding and individual merit rarely equalled.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked **118** expire with the next issue. The paper is **discontinued** at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

The butter, cheese, egg, and milk business of this country is estimated to be worth \$840,000,000.

The shearing corrals of many counties in the west show just now unusual activity. Where sheep are counted by the hundreds of thousands many expert shearers are at work.

For the year ending March 1, 1881, the total number of hogs slaughtered in Chicago was 5,752,191, an increase over the previous twelve months of 1,071,554.

Mrs. Helen A. Aby is Secretary of Mississippi State Grange. She has given a very readable report of the proceedings of the recent annual meeting, occupying two entire pages of the Columbus Patron.

Floods in the principal western rivers and a general strike among the trade unions is having a very demoralizing effect on many branches of business. There is no prospect of immediate improvement.

The demand for chickens and eggs of the popular varieties is unusually good this spring. This is somewhat remarkable, considering the extreme lateness of the season. It is evident that all enterprising farmers are determined to have the best they are able to purchase.

The Wa-Keeney Leader says: Wheat, as a staple, seems likely to be superceded, in western Kansas, by two bonanza crops, sorghum cane and broom corn. They are said to pay better than wheat and the crop is far more certain.

The rates to San Francisco, as adopted by the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads are as follows: From Kansas City, first class, \$112; limited, first class, \$104; second class, \$78; emigrant, \$47.50.

Seven thousand people are reported as having suffered from the destruction of property by the great ice floods on the Missouri river, and notwithstanding the supply of rations, tents, etc., furnished by the government, thousands are suffering for food, clothing and shelter.

The Winfield Telegram thinks that if farmers would sow more flax seed they would find it a very profitable species of farming. It says there is not much difficulty in raising this crop, even in a dry season such as last year, and it is said to be more remunerative than many other branches of farming.

The Hiawatha correspondent of the St. Joseph Herald states that Missouri wholesale liquor dealers are scattering broadcast over this state propositions to furnish whisky, brandy, wine and gin, in bottles of any size, securely packed in a box. Blank orders, lists of liquors, prices, etc., accompany these circulars.

A Press dispatch dated Kansas City, April 25th, says, reports from southern Kansas and northern Missouri give glowing accounts of the wheat crop. The rain is said to have been general, and the weather so advantagous that the season is two weeks earlier than usual. Winter wheat is now seven inches above ground. It is claimed the winter killed wheat will make no perceptible reduction in the crop.

Newspaper Laws.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers the publisher may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

The agricultural appropriation bill, as it finally passed Congress, covers an aggregate of \$330,500. Among the items are \$10,000 for experiments in connection with the culture and manufacture of tea; \$25,000 for the investigation of the diseases of animals, of which \$15,000 is to be devoted to the investigation of

pneumo-pneumonia among cattle; \$25,000 for the continuation of experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, etc.; \$10,000 for the continuation of experiments in the manufacture of sugar from beets; \$5,000 for continuing the investigations on forestry; \$5,000 for examination and report on wools; \$10,000 for experiments in the reclamation of arid lands; \$9,000 for chemical investigations; \$18,000 for entomological investigations; \$10,800 for the collection of statistics; \$10,000 for matter for the report; about \$60,000 for salaries, and \$80,000 for seeds, one-half of which shall be distributed by congressmen among their constituents and the remainder by the commissioner. The senate added an appropriation of \$500 to pay John L. Hayes for his report on sheep husbandry in the south, published by resolution of Congress.

Apparatus for Dipping Sheep.

To prepare a convenient appliance for dipping, the flock master will be compelled to depend a good deal upon his own ingenuity to provide an apparatus that will best serve the size of his flock, the facilities for, and character of fuel to be used, whether for use under shelter or in the open air, the difference in cost of material available, or what he may have in the way of kettles, etc., that can be utilized; but in this connection there is but one point that should be firmly established as an indispensable rule, never to be omitted, which is: that whatever style of a dipping apparatus is constructed, it should be so arranged that a perfect control of the temperature of the dip when applied is secured, which is of the greatest importance, as much of the success of the application depends upon its being given as warm as those handling the sheep in the tank can conveniently endure.

For moderate sized flock, say from two hundred to five hundred head in numbers, a serviceable tank may be made of plank one and one-half inches in thickness, tongued and grooved, the joints leaded when put together; the depth should be three and one-half feet, the width at the top two and one-half feet, with sides sloping toward the bottom sufficiently to make the width at the bottom of one and one-half feet. In length the top may be nine feet and the bottom four feet, which permits a slope at each end, the one for the entrance of the sheep being more steep and occupying about two feet of the length of the tank, measuring lengthwise along the top; the other slope, or exit end, will then have a slope of three feet in length, top measure, with cleats every six or eight inches fastened inside the slope to afford a foothold to the animal when going out. With facilities for sleeping and heating the dip as used, with kettles at hand, the tank can be made entirely of wood; without which, by substituting a bottom made of No. 14 galvanized iron turned up and fastened at the sides, the tank may be used to steep out the tobacco one day, for use in dipping the next, a furnace for which is easily improvised by digging a trench in the ground, over which the tank is set, and a few joints of pipe placed to afford draft and conduct the smoke out of the way. An iron bottom may be readily prepared for a wooden tank turning up a flange at the sides and ends, into which the tank is set; between the wood and iron a packing of two or three thicknesses of stout muslin well leaded should be placed, when it can be easily and tightly fastened.

By adding to the length of foregoing described dipping tank, which will accommodate more helpers, its capacity of sheep per day may be increased to any extent required.

When iron bottoms are used it would be well to prevent sagging and relieve the weight of the contents of the tank, to place iron bars across the bottom with intervals of twelve inches, turned up and fastened to the sides. If the inside of the tank be left smooth and free from obstructions, the droppings from the sheep while in the tank may be easily removed every few minutes before they are dissolved by action of the dip, by the use of a perforated board (similar to a hoe) of the length of the width of the tank at the bottom, which leaves what dip remains after the flock has been treated, of greater utility when applied as a wash to corals.

A draining platform should be made of matched boards and arranged so that the drippings from the sheep placed upon it after being dipped will return to the tank.

The Quarterly Agricultural Report.

The Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March 31st appeared last week. As showing the condition of farm animals and bees in the state after the trying ordeal of the last six months, we quote.

"About half the counties, stock of all kinds is reported as having come through the long severe winter in a fair condition. Not a single disease is known, and no complaint, except in many cases a want of feed; and such reports as these are made: 'Cattle thin,' 'hogs poor,' 'short of feed,' 'horses weak,' 'many sheep died from exposure,' 'winter too severe for stock,' 'loss of pigs by overeating, on account of cold weather,' 'no disease, but starvation.' We have many reports of this kind: 'Stock well attended to all right,' 'stock well fed has come out all right,' 'plenty of feed and good shelter have brought stock through first rate.'

The following are the counties in which there has no disease whatever existed during the winter; Atchison, Barton, Bourbon, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Davis, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Elk, Ellsworth, Franklin, Gove, Greenwood, Harper, Jewell, Johnson, Leavenworth,

Lyon, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, Norton, Osborne, Pottawatomie, Rawlins, Rice, Riley, Rush, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Smith, Washington, and Wilson.

A few mild cases of the following diseases are reported in the counties named: Hog cholera among swine in Allen county; kidney worms to a small extent in Anderson; cholera in Brown; Texas itch among horses in Butler; blackleg among cattle, itch among horses, and scab among sheep in Chase; itch among horses and scab among sheep in Chautauqua; epizootic and scab among Clark; scab among sheep, and founder among horses, considerable over-feeding of millet in Edwards; scab in Ellis; founder and scab in Ford; scab in Graham; black-leg among cattle in Harvey; scab in Hodgeman; hog-cholera in Jackson and Jefferson; scab in Kearney, Kingman and Labette; horses have been afflicted with blind staggers in Lincoln; epizootic and hog cholera have prevailed slightly in Linn; scab and foot-rot have afflicted sheep a little in Marion; epizootic in Marshall to a limited extent; epizootic and black-leg have prevailed in McPherson; scab and epizootic in Meade; a few cases of distemper among colts in Mitchell; black-leg among calves in Nemaha; epizootic and itch in Ness; scab in Ottawa; founded horses, from over-eating millet, in Pawnee; epizootic in Phillips; founder and weakness in kidneys among horses in Pratt; epizootic and blind staggers in Reno; itch, epizootic and scab in Republic; kidney disease slightly in Rooks; black-leg in Russell; scab in Stafford; scab and epizootic in Sumner; black-leg and scab in Trego and Wabaunsee; black-leg among young cattle in Woodson; epizootic in Wyandotte.

CONDITION OF BEES.

Correspondents from only about half the counties in the state report at all on bees, in their quarterly reports. Reports from fifteen counties are very favorable, the bees having come out of winter well and seem to be in a fair condition: Chautauqua, Cherokee, Elk, Franklin, Harvey, Jackson, Labette, Lincoln, Montgomery, Neosho, Rawlins, Riley, Sibley, Seward and Shawnee. In the following-named counties they are reported to have done poorly, in many cases from twenty-five to fifty per cent, having died from the long cold winter and neglect: Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Cloud, Cowley, Crawford, Doniphan, Greenwood, Jewell, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, Miami, Mitchell, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Republic, Wabaunsee, Washington, Wilson, Woodson, and Wyandotte. Those who have made a success in this industry speak encouragingly, and say it is a want of attention that produces a failure."

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip.

In this issue of the FARMER will be found the advertisement of the Ladd Tobacco Company's Sheep Dip for the cure of scab. We have received their 42 page pamphlet in which is presented a strong array of testimonials from the wool-growers in Kansas and elsewhere as to their tobacco preparation, and think there can be no mistake about its being a boon to sheep-raisers. Henry Stewart, well known as an agricultural writer, and author of the "Shepherd's Manual," says in a letter to Mr. W. M. Ladd:

"I approve very highly of the kind of Dip you are making, and so far as I am able, shall do my best to encourage the use of it. It is safe, which is a great point, and it is effective, which is the point. Having these two qualities, it is all that one could ask. I am interested in a large flock now in Colorado; we use this kind of Dip as a preventive, and have had no scab in six years. By its use scab is prevented, and if only to kill the ticks and keep the skin in a healthy condition, I would always use it, knowing that it pays, even when there is no scab."

In a letter to this paper, Mr. Ladd, who is president of the Company in St. Louis, writes:

"We have used the FARMER's columns considerably for the past two years with satisfaction, and propose to have something to do with it as long as we desire to reach Kansas wool-growers.

"Our Dip has given great satisfaction, and we think it is the only thing of its kind of real lasting merit. There is no claim we make for it not thoroughly established by the greatest abundance of evidence of high character, and once introduced in any locality the work it does induces continued use. We would especially call attention to the fact that we have demonstrated the fallacy of employing agents in the treatment of sheep for scab and vermin that contain poisonous, corrosive, strong alkaline and astringent properties. We are always glad to mail our pamphlet free to wool growers on application, whether they expect to use Dip or not." Write for it.

Spring Wheat.

The principal portion of the spring wheat produced in Kansas is grown in the northern counties. Even in those there was a great decrease in the acreage sown in 1880 from the acreage of 1879, as follows: Acreage in 1879, 412,139; in 1880, 228,313; decrease, 183,826.

The counties raising spring wheat most largely in 1880 were Jewell, 21,822; Smith, 20,432; Marshall, 18,606; Republic, 18,596; Phillips, 15,570; Brown, 12,224; Osborne, 10,331; Mitchell, 10,214 acres. As to the condition of the crop now growing the Agricultural Quarterly Report just issued says:

"It is reported in a fair condition in the following named counties: Barton, Cheyenne, Clarke, Crawford, Decatur, Goode, Hodgeman, Jackson, Norton, Rawlins, Republic, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Smith, Stafford and Washington—17. In the above counties it is not relia-

ble—is sown where winter wheat could not be put in, and where winter wheat is killed.

A poor crop is reported growing in the following named counties: Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cloud, Coffey, Davis, Dickinson, Doniphan, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Franklin, Greenwood, Graham, Harper, Harvey, Jewell, Johnson, Kingman, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Mitchell, Morris, Nemaha, Ness, Osage, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Reno, Russell, Saline, and Trego—43.

Reports show that there is little confidence in this crop. Chinch bugs prey upon it worse than any other, and some say it harbors them for the destruction of other crops.

The American Hereford Record.

We have received from the Breeders' Live Stock Association, Beecher, Illinois, the first volume of the above record, a handsome, well printed and durably bound book of 385 pages. In it are recorded 2,915 pedigrees, tracing each animal entered back through the entire ten volumes of the English Hereford Herd Book.

It is illustrated with a portrait of Thomas Duckham, M. P., a gentleman to whom breeders confess to owe more than to any other man for careful work done as editor of the English Hereford Herd Book. There are portraits of twenty-one prize winning Herefords in England and America, headed by T. S. Miller's invincible old bull "Success" 2d. Besides the portraits and pedigrees, there are twenty-five pages occupied with a sketch of the Herefords, presenting many facts of interest connected with their history and a variety of arguments to show that their friends consider them superior to Short-horns or any other cattle for grazing purposes.

The book will have great interest for admirers of Herefords.

Ye Grasshopper.

We are in receipt of the second report of the United States Entomological Commission for the years 1878 and 1879, relating to the Rocky Mountain Locust and the Western Cricket, and treating of the best means of subduing the locust in its permanent breeding grounds, with a view of preventing its migrations into the more fertile portions of the trans-Mississippi country, with maps and illustrations. By Prof. Chas. V. Riley, Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., and Dr. Cyrus Thomas. It contains about 400 pages of matter pertaining to the hateful grasshoppers many of our readers have heard of if not seen, and we presume can be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Sheep Raising.

The Land Commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Company has issued a neat pamphlet of twenty-four pages entitled "Sheep Raising in South Central and Southwest Kansas," in which are set forth a great many interesting facts relative to the wool growing interest. It includes the statements of forty-two sheep raisers in the Cottonwood and Arkansas valleys, who own flocks ranging from 62 to 700 sheep in number, and they all demonstrate that that portion of the state is rightly designated as the land of herds and flocks.

The pamphlet can be obtained free, by addressing Col. A. S. Johnson, land commissioner, Topeka, Kansas, and is well worth sending for.

The State Farmers Alliance has the following short report: 197 subordinate Alliances chartered in the state up to the present date, April 25th, with membership ranging from 20 to 50 members in each Alliance. Some few report as high as 80 and 90. The interest manifest among farmers in different parts of the state is such as will make the movement a grand success. LOUIS A. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

See the card of C. R. Gilbert & Co., of Atlanta, Georgia, who advertises new and rare kinds of beans, corn, melons, and "Teosinte" a fodder plant. They present as reference W. L. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta.

Kansas Stock Topics.

Twenty-four thousand dollars was paid out for cattle and hogs by the stock dealers of this place last week.—Hiawatha Dispatch.

H. A. Grandsberry reports a calf, of mixed blood, which weighed, at birth last week, 114 pounds. Who can beat this?—Sterling Gazette.

Last Saturday hogs on our streets brought \$5.05 per hundred pounds. This is the highest market price known in this valley for the past five years.—Clyde Democrat.

John Cooper lost ten fine hogs between here and Kansas City, this week, from heat. Quite a number have died throughout the county from the same cause.—Abilene Chronicle.

There will be a public sheep shearing on the fair grounds at Eureka, on May 12th. There are thousands of good sheep in Greenwood county, and the attendance of interested spectators should be large.

Captain Lewis Webster, of Morris county, has 2,400 head of graded sheep, which he is keeping on his thousand acre farm in that county. His clip averages from seven to eight pounds per head.

D. R. Kilbourn informs us that he has purchased for \$225, the short horn bull Rear Ad-

miral, that has been at the head of the Fairview herd of Shawnee county. He is a fine bred Booth and weighs 2,100 pounds.—Osage County Chronicle.

H. Waters shipped a car load of fat cattle from Kansas City to Iola last week which were bought by Beatty & Sheffer for their meat market business. This denotes fat cattle scarce in this neighborhood and reminds us of the old saying "shipping coals to Newcastle."

Sam Wilson, last April bought a sow and pigs for \$13. Upon the 25th day of January, 1881, he sold four shoats for \$38.45. April 7th, 1881, he sold \$21 worth more, and April 19th, \$19 worth more, and had a sow worth \$25 left. Pretty good business considering that it doesn't pay to raise porkers.—Hiawatha Herald.

Sheep raising is becoming a more prominent and profitable business in this county every year. All that we lack is a good woolen factory, and there is no place in all southern Kansas that affords a better site for such an institution than Elk Falls. At this point Elk river furnishes the best water power in the country, which should and will be utilized.—Elk Falls Signal.

Wheat, Fruit, etc.

The wheat fields show a variety of good and bad prospects for a crop. The long dry winter and the severe freezing, have left their imprint in some of the fields.—*Rossville Times*.

The continued backward spring is injuring the wheat prospects considerably in this locality, but if we should have warm rains followed with pleasant weather there may yet be a fair half crop, considering the whole breadth sown.—*Stafford Co. News*.

From a number of experienced orchardists who have examined their trees, we learn that full half the peach buds are alive, especially on the uplands, and unless killed by frosts that may yet come, there will be an abundance of peaches in Wabaunsee county this season.—*Atma News*.

J. H. Kellum, of Smith county, exhibited samples of sugar made from Early Orange sorghum, yesterday. The sample was as fine a grade of brown sugar as one could wish to see, and was obtained from settling of a barrel of syrup, about one half of which crys allized.—*Osborne Co. Farmer*.

We have noticed one thing lately that pleases us very much; and that is the interest our people are taking in tree planting. We will venture the assertion that more trees have been set out in Medicine Lodge this spring than at any time during her existence. Nothing so beautifies a town as shade trees lining every street.—*Medicine Lodge Index*.

From personal observation we are enabled to assure our readers outside of Crawford county that the prospects for a heavy crop of wheat in this county were never better than at present. The land is good in almost every field, and the fine rains during Sunday and Saturday night came just in time to insure its rapid growth.—*Crawford Press*.

The Ottawa Journal says: "Malcom Higbie, of Le Loup, made us a call Saturday, and gave us to understand that he was going to plant ten acres of peanuts this spring. Last year he had out one half acre and raised over fifty bushels, worth \$2 per bushel. Mac has been one of the heavy potato raisers of that region, but has swiched off on to peanuts."

The early sown fall wheat appears to be thriving nicely and promises a good yield, though the sudden changes in the weather and want of rain have kept many fields back. Late sown fields do not look so well, and in some locations are less promising than others. A few warm days and a good spring rain will make a great difference even in the looks of these.—*Clay Center Dispatch*.

L. L. Gray of the Logan Enterprise, called at this office to-day, and in the course of a rambling conversation, he expressed the very decided opinion that the winter wheat prospect was never before as good in that section of the state. This pleasant condition of affairs extends west through Norton and Decatur counties, sixty miles, and east to Beloit, eighty miles. From Beloit to Atchison the prospect is not so good, although fully equal to last year.—*Atchison Globe*, 15th.

Last year Butler county reported 122½ acres of castor beans. This year the number of acres will be more than doubled. In one locality in Logan township last season, about sixty acres were cultivated. This season the crop in that locality will probably reach nearly 300 acres. The farmers in that vicinity are talking of organizing a "Bean Club" for the purpose of forwarding the interests of the industry and securing better prices for the product.—*Augusta Republican*.

Last week A. Macdonald traveled three hundred miles in Atchison, Brown and Doniphan counties, and stated to a *Globe* reporter yesterday that fully sixty per cent. of the winter wheat is all right. In nearly every case where winter wheat has been plowed under, however, spring wheat has been planted to take its place, and he believes that as much wheat will be grown this year in the counties named as last. He is so certain of this, that he has ordered the usual number of harvesters.—*Atchison Globe*.

Of the 60,000 acres sown to wheat, last fall, about 10 per cent. has been destroyed by the severe cold of last winter, leaving 54,000 acres which promise a full yield. The recent rains have given it a new start, and farmers are well satisfied with the prospects. A largely increased acreage will be planted to corn this spring. The large number of hogs and cattle sold by our farmers during the winter has furnished them with an immense amount of money, and the vast amount of wool soon to be sold will tide them over until wheat harvest. It would be difficult to find a more prosperous set of farmers anywhere, than are those of Butler county.—*Augusta Gazette*.

Maj. Sol. R. Washer, of Elevator A, returned yesterday from a trip over the Central Branch as far west as Logan, its terminus. Maj. Washer made this trip in order to ascertain, by personal observation, the prospects of the wheat crop. He informs us that from this city to Whiting, the crop will be largely a failure, but beyond Whiting to Logan the prospect is excellent for a fair average yield. This is especially true of the wheat from and including Marshall county west as far as and including Smith county. Here and there, along the road, wheat fields especially exposed have been killed or injured, but generally the crop is in fair condition, and promises a good yield.—*Atchison Champion*.

A fine rain last Sunday removed the doubts and fears of the agriculturists in the west half of the county. The rain extended east only to Iron Mound. The Gyp-muck people were blessed with a splendid rain about two weeks ago which brought out their wheat in fine style, but the rain did not extend much west of Salina. Now the "westerners" whose farms have really been suffering from a lack of rain have had equally as refreshing a rain as that of two weeks ago. Thus the county has been favored with moisture all over, and under the influence of the warm sun the wheat is prospering grandly. A very small proportion of it has been found to be winter-killed, and we may look for a rich harvest.—*Salina Journal*.

The Noyes Haying Tools.

In this age of progress, the enterprising farmer seeks for the most effective and time saving methods in all his operations upon the farm. In no department has there been more marked improvement than in the process of the hay harvest. The hay crop is one of the most valuable crops produced, and the labor required to preserve it in its best estate, in the short time required, is the most onerous burden upon the energies of the producer. We know of no implements which better adjust themselves to the work required than the Noyes tools manufactured by the U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., of Batavia, Illinois. Their anti-friction hay carrier, fork and pulleys are marvels of simplicity and none are more perfect in their operations.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an *Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption*. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The *Commercial Indicator* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 708; shipments, 427; market firm; native shipping steers averaging 1,032 to 1,092 lbs sold at 4 45; to 5 40; corn fed Texas steers, sold at 3 00 to 4 10.

For Sale.

Near the corner of Eighth and Kansas Avenue a fine lot of fruit and ornamental trees. Also a large stock of Evergreens and Hedge Plants.

E. H. HARROP.

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

Wool Growers.

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

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

8 and 9
Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

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

SHEEP.
BARTHolemew & CO.,
Brokers of, and Dealers in
FINE MERINO SHEEP.
For SALE, fine Merino Breeding Ewes and thoroughbred Rams.
"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Markets.**WOOL MARKET.****Chicago.**

A quiet and easy market is noted for all kinds. For assorted lots from store we quote eastern Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Wools as follows:

Tub washed bright 40 to 50c per lb; dingy and coarse 41 to 43c; fleece washed medium 39 to 41c; fine 38 to 39c; do coarse 33 to 36c; unwashed medium 32 to 34c; do coarse 25 to 27c; do fine bright 36 to 28c; do heavy 18 to 20c; buck's fleece 16 to 18c. Consignment from western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas sell at about 6¢ per lb less than this range, and burry and poor conditioned lots at 3 to 10 cents less. N. Mexico wool (unassorted) is quoted at 22 to 26c per lb for medium to fine; at 18 to 22c for coarse to medium; at 10 to 22c for black.

St. Louis.

We quote: Tub washed, choice 33 to 35c, dingy and low 28 to 30c; unwashed medium combing 28 to 30c, me 21 to 23, rough and low 18 to 20, Kansas 15 to 16, burry, black and cotted 3 to 10 per cent. off.

Kansas City.

Fine heavy, unwashed, 16 to 18c; light fine, 19 to 23c; medium fine, 24 to 27; tub washed, 41 to 46c; Colorado and New Mexican, 15 to 22c; black, burry or cotted, 8 to 10c less; Missouri 22 to 25c; Kansas, 20 to 22c.

New York.

We quote: Tub-washed—choice 38 to 40c; medium 36 to 38c; dingy and low 33 to 35c; unwashed medium combing 26 to 28c; medium 24 to 26; rough and low 20 to 22c; Kansas 16 to 18c; burry, black and cotted 3 to 10 per cent. off.

Markets by Telegraph, April 25.**New York Money Market.**

MONEY—4 to 5 per cent.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—4½ to 5½ per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills, 60 days, \$4 82%; eight, \$4 84%.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881.....103½
New 5's.....101½
New 4½ registered.....115½ to 114
Coupons.....113½ to 114
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SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES—95, 181.

MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 15.

ST. JOE—\$1 10.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 14½.

UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 15½.

LAND GRANTS—\$1 18.

SINKING FUNDS—\$1 20.

BAR SILVER—\$1 12½.

GOVERNMENTS—Quiet and firm.

RAILROAD BONDS—Fairly active.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STOCKS—The stock market opened weak and ½ to 1 per cent. lower, and in early dealing a decline of ½ to 1¼ per cent. took place the latter in the Michigan Central. At the first board, speculators became strong and advanced ½ to 5½ per cent. During the afternoon deals were firm and prices were well sustained until near the close, when the general list reacted ½ to 1¾ per cent., the latter in the Michigan Central. The Elevated Railway stocks were exceptionally weak, and under a heavy pressure to sell declined sharply.

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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.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.

The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation and the grateful parties themselves have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod-Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is in itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased lungs. A. B. Wilbor, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

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C

Literary and Domestic

"Aprille."

She walked across the fields, ice bound,
Like some sly, sunny hint of spring.
And stooping suddenly, sh' found

A violet—a dainty thing,
Which shunned the chilly light of day
Until sweet "Aprille" came that way.

They knew each other, girl and flower;
There was some subtle bond between:
And I had walked that very hour,
The fields, and had no viols seen:
For me the winter landscape lay
All blossomless and black and gray.

They knew me not, blue flower, blue eyes;
She careless, passed me when we met;
The tender glance which I would prize
Above all th' violets,
Could smile on me with sweet concern,
One life so like this wintry day
Would spring time be for aye and aye.

—Harpers Magazine.

A Marriage and a Will.

"The young scoundrel!" shouted Uncle Philip, waving a sheet of note-paper frantically in the air. "Not one cent of my money shall he have! I'll send for my lawyer this instant, and after my will! I'll—I'll—confound it! perhaps my old eyes have deceived me. I'll send for Ethel, and see."

He sat down and rang the bell violently.

"My niece," he said shortly, to the servant, and buried himself again in the letter, oblivious to the fellow's bewilderment.

Happily, at this moment the desired personage floated in, with a jaunted hat set back on her wind-tossed curls, and her fair young face all aglow with good spirits and healthful exercise. It was not an easy task—even for old Uncle Philip to dash all that bloom and brightness aside, perhaps forever.

"My dear," he commenced, feebly, "I—I—Confound the young reprobate! He was not worthy of you."

The young girl put a pair of soft arms around his neck, and murmured some cooing words, meantime letting one white-hand wander slowly but surely toward the letter. A moment later, she held it triumphantly out of his reach, and with a merry laugh plunged into its contents.

Uncle Philip watched her, half-curiously, half-despairingly, as she read, but when she turned the page, he turned away with a heart-felt groan.

"It's come!" he gasped, wiping the perspiration from his brow. "For the Lord's sake, Ethel, don't faint!"

Ethel did not faint, but all the bloom vanished from the sweet face, and the letter fell from her shaking hand.

It had only been one brief paragraph—

"DEAR UNCLE:—I married the daughter of your old friend, Mr. Richards, last night, and I can truthfully say that I have never seen a fairer or sweeter bride."

That was all, but was it not enough, when not two months before, the writer had placed with his own hands, a sparkling engagement ring on little Ethel Sherwood's finger? It glittered there now; but Ethel drew it off, with a look like a wounded animal in her brown eyes. She sent it to him with her congratulations and not one word of reproach. But not so with Uncle Philip. He gave his nephew a piece of his mind, and, the next day, called Ethel into his library and showed her his new will.

"Everything goes to you, my dear," he said, chuckling complacently. "As for that dishonorable rascal of a nephew, let him take his fair bride to his sanctimonious father. I wash my hands of them both."

"O, uncle!" faltered poor, tender-hearted Ethel, imploringly; and then she stopped, stifled by her tears.

"Well, what now?" queried Uncle Philip, resignedly. "Women are never satisfied. Speak up, my dear, speak up."

"If you would only forgive him!" said Ethel, pleadingly. "Perhaps he loved Mr. Richard's daughter—"

"Love be ——" broke in Uncle Philip, explosively. "I beg your pardon," he added, "but love is no excuse for dishonor. He talked to you of love when he was here."

Ethel winced perceptibly.

"He can never get along without your help," she continued. "His father's salary is so very small."

"I know it," said the old man, grimly; "and I am glad of it. Why didn't he take my advice?"

"He is your only brother," pleaded Ethel, piteously.

Uncle Philip blew his nose with savage emotion.

"I told him that I'd wash my hands of him if he adopted the ministry for a profession," he growled, "and I kept my word."

"But you'll forgive his son," said Ethel, coaxingly; "O, Uncle Philip! You'll forgive Walter—I mean Mr. Clifton—for my sake?"

"No, I will not," replied the old gentleman, emphatically. "The dishonorable hound! The miserable scamp! My money goes to you—I'll not leave him a cent!"

Ethel drew her graceful figure up to its full height. Her dark eyes were flashing ominously, and her pale face was full of scorn.

"Do you think I will take your money?" she

asked. "I—your niece by adoption—rob your own brother's son? If you will not leave it to them, you cannot leave it to me; for I refuse to take it. I thank you for all that you have done for me; but when you are dead, I will not have your money. I would sooner die than touch one cent!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the old man. "So you won't have my money, won't you? That is a joke, to be sure. I admire your spirit, my dear girl, but you cannot help yourself. I shall leave it to you whether you will or no." And he indulged in another hearty laugh.

That night Uncle Philip died—"of heart disease," the doctor said, "caused by too much excitement."

About a week after his death, the chief mourners gathered in the great oak-paneled library, to hear the reading of the will. The lawyer rattled the papers on the desk with nervous fingers, and a dead silence had fallen upon the anxious-faced group. It was evident that they were awaiting some one. Suddenly tall, determined looking young man arose. With a brief apology he left the room and inquired of a servant for Miss Sherwood. He was told that she was in her boudoir, and hastened there, but for a moment stood petrified in the doorway. Ethel was standing with her face half turned toward him, by a secret panel that she had just slid back from the old, wainscoted wall. In her hand she held a sealed document, to which she was about applying a lighted match.

"It is the safest way," she muttered, "He is gone, and they will never know."

Suddenly the already scorched paper, was snatched from her hand. With a cry she turned, and saw her false lover, Walter Clifton. For a moment he stood looking at her in horrified silence, and then he broke out in a torrent of passionate, angry words.

"So this is why you sent me my ring!" he said, hoarsely. "You feared the old man might disinherit me, and you forgot your honor in your greed for gold. Take the will," and he flung it at her feet, "and the gold if it will serve to satisfy your false heart."

He turned on his heel and was about to leave the room, but on second thought came back.

"I came here to make an explanation," he said, coldly, "and even your falsehood shall not deter me from clearing my own honor."

"Knowing my uncle to be opposed, for some reason, to my father's profession," he continued, "I never thought it necessary to mention the fact that I was following the same calling. In my last letter to him I thoughtlessly remarked that I had married the daughter of his old friend, meaning that I had read the marriage service over her. I hope you understand."

He would have said more, but the girl's white face alarmed him. The last startling announcement had been too much for her; clasping her hands, she swooned away.

The young man rang peremptorily for her maid, and then, not daring to trust himself in her presence longer, rushed away.

NOT AN UNUSUAL CASE.

Take an average American girl, who has learned how to keep house from her mother. Put her and her little family into a small house with neither closets nor bureaus. Let the plowed ground come up all around the doors and remain without seeding or sodding with grass for years. Let there be no water within many rods of the house, and perhaps make it necessary to have all that she uses brought by a small boy in two or three quart pails, and often hard water at that. Let there always be a babe less than three years old in the family. Make it necessary for her to aid in the financial support of the family by sowing, teaching, or other labor, trying to do all of her house work at the same time, and if her health fails—will you say that it is all because she was not properly instructed how to do the work of three women with only one pair of hands?

I wanted to say this because I think that one thing, one of the things that breaks down some overworked women (I have seen a good many of them), is because they feel that their husbands think that they ought to cook everything as nice as it can be found at first-class restaurants and hotels, for instance, make juicy porter-house broiled steak, when only tough round steak is provided, and their stoves have no suitable broiling-place; make delicious soup when there is no sweet herbs for seasoning and with no suitable soup kettle.

It is a good thing to speak out plainly. There certainly is something wrong somewhere, and if we will all be frank and charitable, we may find a cure, or at least some way to mend these important matters.—*Faith Rochester in Am. Agriculturist.*

Verbenas from Seed.

The verbena is perhaps the most showy and popular of all the annuals. It is a favorite with everybody, on account of easy culture, beautiful colors of the flowers, and the fragrance of some of them.

Verbenas are indispensable as bedding plants in the geometrical-shaped beds in the lawns of the wealthier classes, and are equally so in the modest posy-beds of a country farmhouse. It does not seem generally known that verbenas raised from seed will produce larger flowers and more of them than on those plants grown by a florist from cuttings; nevertheless,

such is the case, and another thing to recommend these seedlings to favor is that the light-colored ones are nearly always fragrant. If one desires to make a bed of verbenas in distinct colors, then recourse must be had to the florist; for as he propagates from named varieties, of which he knows their name and color and habits, he is able to furnish us with scarlet, or white, or purple, or striped, and many other

shades. Seedlings are not to be relied upon to produce certain colors. They do not come true, as a general thing; but for flowers for bouquets or to fill a wire-work design I should choose the seedlings in preference to the others, because of their fragrance. The seed may be sown in February, March, and April, in boxes in the house for early bloom, or in hot-beds; or it may be sown in the open border in May. I advise you, however, to start them in the house, have boxes about three inches deep, nearly filled with light soil. On this scatter the seeds thinly, and then sift over them about as much soil as their own thickness. Press the soil down on them with a smooth board, and then sprinkle the seed box with water. Now place your box in the window. If you can have half a dozen bricks on the stove, so that you can put a couple of warm ones under the seed box frequently you will be surprised how much more quickly the seeds will germinate. This is what is called "bottom heat" an essential probably the most important of all in the florist's business. Observe that, while in danger of keeping the soil too wet, the seed-box must be constantly moist; and as the seed starts quite unevenly, disturb the surface as little as possible. To get strong, stocky plants, as soon as they have made their third leaf transplant them into other boxes, at a distance each way of three inches; and when warm weather comes, so you can put them in the garden, give each plant four feet of space. In all likelihood your seedlings will be larger and healthier plants than your florist will sell you for a dollar a dozen.—*Rennie, in Ohio Farmer.*

House-keeping Schools.

I hear that the cooking schools already established in some of our principal cities, are being enlarged in their scope, so as to teach all of the branches of house-keeping. These schools are especially designated to fit young girls for domestic service. The University of Iowa deserves much praise for its efforts to make accomplished house-keepers of its lady graduates. This is all well, and gives hope that the noble arts of the housewife, the cook, the laundress, the chamber maid, may all rise in dignity and respect as they improve in thoroughness and adaptation to human needs. I should like to put my daughters through a course of lessons in domestic art under the best of teachers. I suppose they would then know how to cook everything properly. But I don't suppose, as do some of the editors who write pretty paragraphs on this subject, should those same daughters of ours come to have two or three small children clinging to their gowns, and no hired help here in the west, for love or money, that each, and a variety of dishes too, will come to every meal, each one just "done to a turn." Neither do I believe that all the instruction given in cleaning and scrubbing will make it easy—I may say possible—for a farmer's wife to keep her floors clean when, as is sometimes the case, there is no grass about the house, and no good clean walks of boards, or gravel, or cement. Especially is this so if plenty of soft water is not easily obtained.

He would have said more, but the girl's white face alarmed him. The last startling announcement had been too much for her; clasping her hands, she swooned away.

NOT AN UNUSUAL CASE.

Take an average American girl, who has learned how to keep house from her mother. Put her and her little family into a small house with neither closets nor bureaus. Let the plowed ground come up all around the doors and remain without seeding or sodding with grass for years. Let there be no water within many rods of the house, and perhaps make it necessary to have all that she uses brought by a small boy in two or three quart pails, and often hard water at that. Let there always be a babe less than three years old in the family. Make it necessary for her to aid in the financial support of the family by sowing, teaching, or other labor, trying to do all of her house work at the same time, and if her health fails—will you say that it is all because she was not properly instructed how to do the work of three women with only one pair of hands!

I wanted to say this because I think that one thing, one of the things that breaks down some overworked women (I have seen a good many of them), is because they feel that their husbands think that they ought to cook everything as nice as it can be found at first-class restaurants and hotels, for instance, make juicy porter-house broiled steak, when only tough round steak is provided, and their stoves have no suitable broiling-place; make delicious soup when there is no sweet herbs for seasoning and with no suitable soup kettle.

It is a good thing to speak out plainly. There certainly is something wrong somewhere, and if we will all be frank and charitable, we may find a cure, or at least some way to mend these important matters.—*Faith Rochester in Am. Agriculturist.*

Verbenas from Seed.

The verbena is perhaps the most showy and popular of all the annuals. It is a favorite with everybody, on account of easy culture, beautiful colors of the flowers, and the fragrance of some of them.

Verbenas are indispensable as bedding plants in the geometrical-shaped beds in the lawns of the wealthier classes, and are equally so in the modest posy-beds of a country farmhouse. It does not seem generally known that verbenas raised from seed will produce larger flowers and more of them than on those plants

grown by a florist from cuttings; nevertheless,

such is the case, and another thing to recommend these seedlings to favor is that the light-colored ones are nearly always fragrant. If one desires to make a bed of verbenas in distinct colors, then recourse must be had to the florist; for as he propagates from named varieties, of which he knows their name and color and habits.

BOSTON STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE.

One quart of flour, sifted dry, with two large teaspoonsful of baking powder, a little salt, one large teaspoonful of white sugar. Mix thoroughly, add three tablespoonsfuls of butter, and milk enough to form a soft dough. Roll out in two crusts, lay one on top of the other, tittered slightly between. When baked and partially cooled, separate the crusts, place the lower

crust on a platter; cover it with a layer of ripe strawberries, sprinkle with white sugar; lay the other crust on and cover with berries and sugar. Eat while warm.

OAT MEAL GEMS.

Soak one cup of oat meal over night, with one cup of water. In the morning, sift together dry one cup of flour and two teaspoonsful of the very best baking powder, and a little salt. Mix the meal and flour together, wet with sweet milk to a stiff batter. Drop into greased pans and bake immediately.

COFFEE CAKES.

Take one cup strong cold coffee, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, and half cup of butter, one egg, and one teaspoonful of saleratus. Add spice and raisins to suit the taste, and enough flour to make a reasonable thick batter. Bake rather slowly in tin pans lined with buttered paper.

MOTTLED CAKE.

Stir to a cream one pound of white sugar and half a pound of butter. Beat the white of twelve eggs to a stiff froth, and add to the sugar and butter three cups of flour, add one teaspoonful of the very best baking powder, mix all together. Then take one teacupful of the batter and stir it into one teaspoonful of good fruit coloring. Fill a bake pan one inch deep with the white batter, and drop a teaspoonful of the red batter here and there in the white; next pour in an inch depth of white, then the red as before. Alternate in the same way till the batter is all in.

ORANGE CAKE.

Two cups sugar, half a cup of water, yolks of five eggs, whites of three, two cups of flour well mixed dry with two teaspoonsful of some pure baking powder. When the oven is ready, mix and bake in layers. With whites of two eggs and white pulverized sugar, colored with fruit coloring and flavored with extract of orange, make a stiff icing and place between the layers.

TEA CAKE.

Two eggs, one cup sugar, two-thirds of a cup sweet milk, one cupful of saleratus, two of cream of tartar, one-half cup of butter.

PORK CAKE.

One cup of pork chopped fine, one cup of boiling water, one cup sugar, one of molasses, one cup raisins, one cup of new milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, three cups flour.

The Reason People Drink.

A because he hates to refuse a friend.
B because his doctor has ordered him not to, and he hates such quackery.
C just takes a drop because he's wet.
D drinks because he's dry.
E because he feels something rising in his stomach.
G because he's going to see a friend off for Europe.
H because he has a friend come home from China.

I because he wants to.
J because he's so hot.
K because he's so cold.
L because he has a pain in his head.
M because he has a pain in his side.
N because he had a pain in his back.
O because he has a pain in his chest.
P because he had a pain all over him.
Q because he feels so light and happy.
R because he feels so heavy and miserable.
S because he's married.
T because he's not.

U because he's divorced.
V because he likes to be with his friends.
W because he has no friends and enjoys a glass by himself.

X because his uncle left him a legacy.
Y because his aunt did not.

Z (We should be happy to inform our readers as to Z's reasons for drinking, but on questioning him he was found to be too drunk to answer.)

Advertisements.

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

20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal Rose, Damask, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet 10c. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.

\$777 A year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta

Farm Letters.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

Strays for the week ending April 27.

Aiken county—T. S. Stever, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Saml Barnes, Marmaton township, Dec 2 1880 one iron gray mare valued at \$30.

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk

COW—Taken up by Joseph K Boyle, Shannon township, Atchison P. O., January 11, 1881 one roun cow, underbit in left and swallow fork in right ear, 3 or 4 years old, valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by John Graves, Benton township, Morris P. O., November 1, 1880 one red heifer, small size, 18 months old, valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by John Harverson of Grasshopper tp Muscotah P. O., January 15 1881 one bay mare, white hairs on neck and tail, valued at \$8.

COW—Taken up by James J. Hollies of Shannon township, Atchison P. O., March 1 1881 one white cow, left eye out, broken tail off, crooked drooping horns, 10 years old, and valued at \$15.

Goffey county—W. H. Throckmorton, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Geo W Hannah of Key West township one two year old red cow, some white on head, belly, legs and tail, left horn partly broken off, valued at \$14.

FILLEY—Taken up by Enoch Strawn of Pleasanton tp one year old dark bay filly, no marks or brands, and valued at \$45.

COW—Taken up by G W Price of California township one dark red 5 year old cow, no marks or brands, and valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas McKitson of Neosho township one year old black and white spot on right side under saddle, two white spots on left side, one on hip, the other on the flank, valued at \$20.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. N. Peppard of High Prairie on the 4th day of April 1881 one bay gelding horse about eight years old, mane and tail all white on him except a few hairs in several places, tail short, hair on the back end cut off, ears made by scald or harness, has no shoes on for sometime, about 15 hands high, valued at \$20.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Patrick Kennedy of Chetopa township on the 29th day of March 1881 one chestnut sorrel horse about 15 hands high, white spot on right side under saddle, two white spots on left side, one on hip, the other on the flank, valued at \$30.

Strays for the week ending April 20.

Chase county—S. A. Bresse, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Smith Kellogg of Falls township April 19 1881 one bay pony mare 2 years old, brand on left shoulder indistinct, no other marks or brands, valued at \$20.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time one black mare two years old, white spot in face, valued at \$25.

COW—Also by the same at the same time one bay colt 1 year old, black legs, light body, mane and tail black, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by P E Bowen of American township on the 28th day of March 1881 one dark bay mare colt, hind foot white to pastern joint, a little white above right hind foot, white to hoof, blaze face, harness and saddle marks, valued at \$50.

Dickinson county—M. P. Jolley, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by G B Rudd of Liberty township Feb 22 1881 one sorrel filly 3 or 4 years old, 15 hands high a large star in forehead, very little white on left hind foot, also marks on legs where it has been hurt on wire fence, valued at \$35.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G W Jones of Pike township Feb 22 1881 one light bay mare, black mane and tail and black legs, 15 hands high, valued at \$35.

COW—Also by the same at the same time one bay colt 1 year old, black legs, light body, mane and tail black, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by P E Bowen of American township on the 28th day of March 1881 one dark bay mare colt, hind foot white to pastern joint, a little white above right hind foot, white to hoof, blaze face, harness and saddle marks, valued at \$50.

State Stray Record.

Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keep a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

To Farmers and Threshermen.

If you want to buy THRESHERS, GLOVER HULLERS, HORSE POWERS or ENGINES (either portable or Tractor, to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes), buy the "Starved Rooster" goods, "THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST." For Price List and Illustrated Pamphlets (sent free) write to

THE ALTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY, Mansfield, Ohio.

By Universal Accord,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative power no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain health in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

I sowed 30 acres of rye last fall, it made a good growth and I got twice the worth of seed in pasture last fall, and 17 calves are living on it with a little corn once a day, and I think in a few days they will refuse to eat corn. I expect to let part of it stand and eat the rest in millet. I think farmers would do well to sow more rye for pasture.

R. J. TOLIN.

WILSON, Russell Co., 150 miles west of Topeka, Apr 18.—Wheat is somewhat checked; early sown on new ground looks well, but on old ground that has been cropped by wheat for four or five consecutive years, it is a failure. Some wheat looks well but it is on new ground and well put in. Farmers will have to learn by experience and observation how to farm for profit in Kansas. The soil becomes very light here after a few croppings, and deep plowing will do more injury than good. I always believed in deep plowing but circumstances alter cases. A system of farming that will profit in the east will be far different here. I also think mixed farming is a more sure method to hit all kinds of seasons. All wheat or all corn will sometimes prove a failure.

Raise a variety of crops; everything that will be needed for consumption on the farm that our climate will admit of; keep all the stock and poultry that can be taken care of.

Stock looks well.

There will be a large area of corn put in this spring.

T. W. HEY.

HAMBURGH, Woodson Co., 120 miles south of Topeka, April 19.—Everybody getting ready as rapidly as possible for corn planting. Much of the spring plowing is done, though there seems to have been less of rush than usual to get corn in the ground. The wheat looks well in some fields, but in most it is rather sickly. A good shower now with the warm sun would make the wheat and grass both lively. Cattle cannot feed any on the prairies yet that does them good, which is rather bad for the middle of April in southern Kansas. But feed seems to have been plenty enough to keep cattle even up to this time. A few young cattle have died of blackleg, and a number from other causes, the former from too much feed, the latter (some at least) from too scanty rations, poor shelter and from the repeated and persistent attacks of northwesterners.

H.

AGENTS! ATTENTION!!

Agricultural Commissioners of the N. W. report

\$2,000,000 LOST!

during the past year, by farmers in that section from sixteen states, and from all kinds of live stock. Our new book, Diseases of Live Stock in the Remedy, is now ready. Endorsed by Surgeon General U. S. Army and leading Veterinary surgeons. Send for description, price and terms to

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