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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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The Winter Wheat Crop. ✓

The following summary by counties of the condition of the winter wheat crop in this state is from the Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending June 30th.

Allen.—The average yield will not exceed half that of last year. Badly damaged by chinch bugs, especially on upland. That sown broadcast not so good as that sown with drill. The early maturing varieties, such as Fultz and May, yield best.

Anderson.—Badly damaged by freezing weather and chinch bugs. One-half will be reasonably good and thresh out perhaps 8 bushels per acre. Drilled wheat is much the best.

Atchison.—From one-half to two-thirds of the acreage was plowed up, and the remainder is not more than a third or half-crop. That on new lands or sheltered fields is best, especially if drilled in. Early May will yield best—from 6 to 8 bushels per acre.

Barbour.—A fair crop; 50 per cent. better than last year. Will yield 14 bushels per acre.

Barton.—Crop excellent; will yield 15 bushels per acre; many times better than last year. Red May is best variety. Nearly all put in with drills.

Bourbon.—Hessian fly, rust and chinch bugs have done much damage. Crop not so good as last year. Drilled wheat will give largest yield, and the Fultz and Mediterranean varieties have done best.

Brown.—Probably fifty per cent. was winter-killed, and the land planted to corn. The remainder will yield fifteen bushels per acre; that drilled is much the best. The best yield will be from the White Russian and May varieties.

Butler.—Severely injured by enormous numbers of chinch bugs; would have had a large yield but for them. That on sod, or sown early with drill is best. Many fields not worth cutting. Yield will be eight to ten bushels per acre.

Chase.—Badly winter-killed, and twenty per cent. plowed up; fifty per cent. of remainder is thin, very weedy, and infested with chinch bugs—consequently will be much shrunken. Cannot average more than five or six bushels per acre of poor grain.

Chautauqua.—Probably fifty per cent. of the acreage sown was plowed up and planted to corn; the remainder is better than last year, though much damage has been done by dry weather and chinch bugs, except in the southeast portion of the county, where crop is very good; will yield fifteen bushels per acre. Drilled wheat is much the best.

Cherokee.—Damaged some by Hessian fly and chinch bugs; not so good as last year; will yield nine bushels per acre. Sea wheat yields best; the Walker is badly damaged. Mostly sown here with drills.

Clay.—Chinch bugs have done some damage; the yield may average ten bushels per acre. Sowing east and west with drills is considered best.

Cloud.—Badly injured by freezing and thawing in March, and when ripening damaged by bugs. That sown early with a drill, on early summer plowing, is much the best. Red May and Fultz are the best varieties. Will yield 10 to 12 bushels per acre.

Coffey.—Forty per cent. winter-killed; some fields destroyed by chinch bugs; that drilled is best; what was not plowed up will yield fifteen bushels per acre. Fultz is the favorite variety.

Cowley.—Injured some when ripening by dry weather and chinch bugs; will yield an average of thirteen bushels per acre. Fultz, Walker and May are the varieties mostly sown. Drilled wheat gives the best results.

Crawford.—Not so good as last year; will not average more than five bushels per acre on the entire acreage sown. Was injured in May by wet weather, and by dry weather and chinch bugs in June. The Red Sea variety has yielded best. Drilling is preferred.

Davis.—Thin on the ground and damaged by chinch bugs. Red May seems to stand winter better than Fultz, but is injured worse by bugs. Drilled wheat always does the best.

Dickinson.—In poor condition, and quality not very good. May variety promises best; most of the wheat here is sown with drills.

Douglas.—Not half a crop, much having been winter-killed and the remainder badly damaged by chinch bugs.

Elk.—Largely injured by chinch bugs; the

yield on the entire acreage will be about 12 bushels per acre. May and Fultz varieties have done well, and that sown with the drill is best.

Ellis.—The average yield will be about 12 bushels per acre; much damage, especially to late wheat, has been done by dry weather and chinch bugs. Red May is the variety most sown, and drilled wheat invariably does the best.

Ellsworth.—Promises well, especially that sown early; promises to yield 15 bushels per acre.

Ford.—That sown early will be good, and the late-sown somewhat shrunken; will yield 12 bushels per acre. Red May is the favorite variety; and sowing with drills is most preferred.

Franklin.—Not so good as last year; a large per cent. plowed up, having been injured by

May variety mostly sown. More sown with drills than broadcast.

Kingman.—Very much better than last year; will yield 10 bushels per acre. May wheat stood the winter best, but a better yield will be obtained from the Walker. It pays to sow with drills.

Labette.—Early sown wheat matured well, and will be a good crop; two-thirds of the late sown was badly damaged by dry weather and chinch bugs, and will not make half a crop. Drilled is twenty-five per cent. best; the average yield will be about ten bushels per acre, or thirty per cent. less than last year.

Leavenworth.—Much was plowed up, and the remainder will yield but poorly—probably less than half a crop. Early May generally yields best, and sowing with drills gives the best results.

Lincoln.—The crop is excellent—five times

eight bushels per acre. Drilled wheat in most instances is the best.

Nemaha.—A large per cent. of the acreage sown was winter killed; what remains will perhaps yield twelve bushels per acre of plump grain. May and Walker seem to give best yields, and drilling is much better than sowing broadcast.

Neosho.—Badly used up by freezing, dry weather and chinch bugs. The kinds sown are Mediterranean, Fultz, Lima and Tappahannock. Drilled wheat does best every time. The yield will be about five bushels per acre.

Ness.—An excellent crop; will yield 18 bushels per acre.

Norton.—Not very satisfactory; considerable was winter killed, and the remainder is badly mixed with rye. Yield about 12 bushels per acre.

Republic.—Injured by dry weather and chinch bugs. Early May and Mediterranean seem to have done best. Will yield 8 bushels per acre.

Rice.—In fair condition, but somewhat injured by lack of rain; that drilled is best; the most productive varieties are Red May, White Genesee, Fultz, Walker, and Turkey. Yield will not exceed 15 bushels per acre.

Riley.—One-third better than last year; will average 12 bushels per acre. Drilled wheat yields best.

Roos.—Generally in good condition, though chinch bugs have done considerable damage and cut down the average to 12 bushels per acre. On some fields that sown broadcast is best, but on old land drilling is preferable.

Rush.—Crop reasonably good, but injured some by drouth; will yield from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. The varieties that yield best are May, Fultz, and Walker. "Drilled wheat is always best."

Saline.—Injured by chinch bugs; will yield 10 bushels per acre. Drilled wheat always does best.

Sedgwick.—Crop better than last year, but much injured in some portions by chinch bugs, dry weather, etc.; will average throughout the county from 10 to 12 bushels per acre. The drilled is usually the best; and the heaviest yield will be of the Walker variety. One correspondent reports the Fultz as giving the poorest yield of any sown.

Shawnee.—Generally a poor crop; will not average more than 5 bushels per acre, or one third as much as last year; many fields not worth cutting. Red May is the variety most sown, and but little is sown broadcast.

Stafford.—Materially injured by dry weather and chinch bugs. Will average 8 bushels per acre. Early May seems best, and all kinds yield best when sown with drill.

Sumner.—Hot windy weather and chinch bugs have damaged crop 20 per cent. while ripening. As a rule drilled wheat has done best, but nearly all sown in corn stalks will be good; will yield 13 bushels per acre, 40 per cent. better than last year. The Fultz, May and Walker varieties are preferred.

Trego.—In good condition, and the yield will be large. That drilled on well-settled plowing is best. Early and Red May are favorite varieties. Yield will be 18 to 20 bushels per acre.

Wabawsee.—Is better than last year, and will yield 12 bushels per acre. Red May variety seems to yield most. Drilled wheat usually does best, but frequently that sown broadcast does as well.

Washington.—In good condition; and will yield 12 bushels per acre. Red May is the favorite variety; does best when drilled.

Wilson.—A very poor crop; nearly all destroyed by chinch bugs; will not average 5 bushels per acre. The Walker is thought to yield best, but being late is liable to injury by insects. All wheat here is sown with drills.

Woodson.—But few fields that are really first rate; many fields entirely destroyed by chinch bugs; crop will not be as good as last year; that sown with drill is about all that is worth reaping. Fultz is the favorite variety. Will yield on the acreage cut about 10 bushels per acre.

Wyandotte.—A poor crop; will not thresh out more than five bushels per acre. The Fultz, May, Walker and Egyptian varieties have done best. Sowing early (before September 10th), with drills, was most satisfactory.

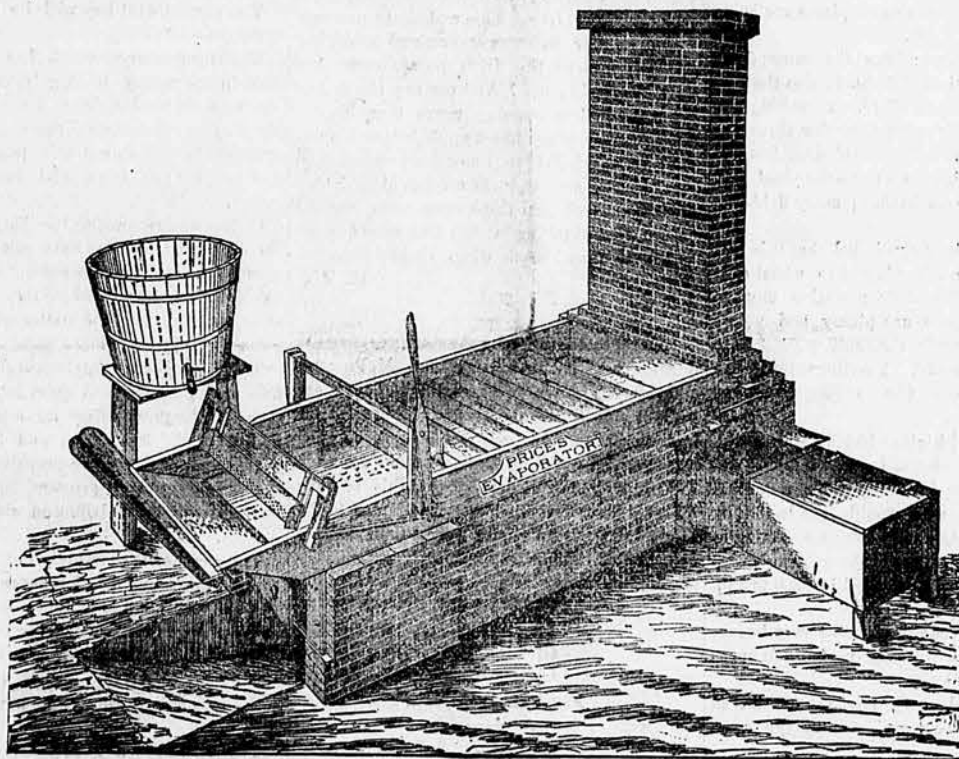
Some eastern man writes to District Attorney Corkhill of Washington: "I have a great interest in this man (or beast) Guiteau, particularly his appetite. Now, sir, I propose to cut two ounces of flesh from him every day and make him eat it—do so until he eats himself up. Then he will have a historical reputation as the man who shot the President and then eat himself up. Yours with respect,

W. J. DARLING."

P. S.—If you cannot find any one to do it in Washington, just call on me. I mean it.

Milking qualities in swine are as surely transmissible to progeny as in cattle. Thus it is true of swine as of cattle that this trait may be greatly improved by retaining only good milkers for breeders, as well as by feeding them when young with a view to their development as milk-producers, rather than as fat-producers. For this reason spring and early summer litters are usually the best from which to select young brood sows.—*Indiana Farmer.*

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freezing, wet weather, or chinch bugs. Fultz and May in best condition; drilled wheat will yield most.

Graham.—Some of the best pieces will yield 25 bushels per acre; the average will perhaps be 10 bushels. The May and Grass varieties are most popular; the drilled is 100 per cent. the best.

Greenwood.—Much damage by chinch bugs; some fields are reasonably good, but many will not be worth cutting; yield will not exceed nine bushels per acre. Fultz and Mediterranean are the kinds mostly sown.

Harper.—In far better condition than last year, but late wheat somewhat injured by chinch bugs. Some fields will yield 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and the average will be 12 to 15 bushels. The Walker and May are favorite varieties, and that drilled is best.

Harvey.—Quality injured and yield much decreased by dry, hot weather, causing too rapid ripening. A large acreage was winter-killed, but the remainder will yield 50 per cent. more per acre than last year. Turkey is mostly raised, and seems to do best. That drilled in is generally most productive.

Hodgeman.—Condition good; much better than last year. Will average 12 bushels per acre. Sowing with a drill gives best results.

Jackson.—Not so good in quality or quantity as last year. Will yield 10 bushels per acre—25 per cent. less than last year. That drilled is best, always, and May or Red May is the variety most sown.

Jefferson.—Badly injured by chinch bugs, Hessian fly and rust. The yield will be from 7 to 10 bushels per acre. May variety in best condition, and Turkey next. That sown with drill will yield best.

Jewell.—Condition reasonably good; acreage not large. May yield 14 bushels per acre. Michigan white wheat has done well. Drilling is the best way to sow.

Johnson.—Much damaged by chinch bugs, and a large per cent. will not be worth cutting. May yielded 7 bushels per acre. The Red

better than last year; will yield from 16 to 25 bushels per acre, notwithstanding damage in some neighborhoods by chinch bugs. The varieties principally sown are Red May and Fultz. Drilled wheat always does best.

Linn.—Crop very poor; will not average more than six bushels per acre. That sown with drills is invariably the best, especially if sown early. Fultz produces the best crop.

Lyon.—In unsatisfactory condition, owing to chinch bugs, and a storm June 9th. May yield 8 bushels per acre. That drilled is much the best.

Marion.—Injured by dry weather after heading out; will average about 10 bushels per acre. Varieties mostly sown are Russian, Turkey, Gold Drop, Early May, and Alabama-May. Drilled wheat does best.

Marshall.—Is better than last year, but damaged by late spring thawing and freezing; will yield about 10 bushels per acre. Red May and Fultz are most popular varieties and have done best when drilled.

McPherson.—Will yield well; will average between 15 and 20 bushels per acre; 50 per cent. better than last year. That drilled always does best, and Turkey is the favorite variety. Wheat sown in corn stalks seems to have done well this year.

Miami.—Largely destroyed either by freezing and thawing or chinch bugs; a few good fields in north and west parts of county, but the average will not exceed five bushels per acre. The Fultz variety most generally sown; drilling is considered the best way to sow.

Montgomery.—Injured by insects and rust, and much of it plowed up and considerable not worth cutting. May yield 5 bushels per acre.

Morris.—Much damaged by freezing and subsequent dry weather. May yield 7 bushels per acre.

Mitchell.—May, Fultz and Grass wheats sown early are in good condition; that sown later is poor, but better than last year. Will yield

Osage.—Chinch bugs have damaged crop 25 per cent.; also much damage in the Marias des Cygnes valley by a cyclone, June 12th. Will average 12 bushels per acre, or about the same as last year. Turkey and May are the favorite varieties. That sown early with drills is best.

Osborne.—Early sown wheat will yield well, while the late will be damaged considerably by dry weather. Early May and Grass varieties yield best usually, and always when drilled. The crop will average 15 bushels per acre.

Ottawa.—The yield promised to be good, but chinch bugs and hail storms have lately done great damage; will not average more than 12 bushels per acre. Drilled wheat always does best here. Varieties preferred are Red and White May.

Pawnee.—Hot, dry weather injured crop greatly after heading out; that sown early is damaged least. Sowing broadcast is almost wholly abandoned, except on sod. The May, Turkey and Oregon varieties will yield best—probably from 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

Phillips.—Only a limited acreage; is better than last year, and will yield 15 to 18 bushels per acre. Odessa or Grass wheat does best. The best way to sow is to drill, running east and west.

Pottawatomie.—Much was winter killed; what remains will yield well—probably 15 to 18 bushels per acre. Early May and Red May appear to have yielded best.

Pratt.—That sown broadcast was mostly killed by freezing. That drilled will yield 12 bushels per acre.

Rawlins.—Excellent; will yield 14 bushels per acre. Early May will produce best. Drilled wheat does the best this and every year.

Rebo.—Considerably damaged by chinch bugs, but will yield 25 per cent. more than last year, or 10 bushels per acre. May, Fultz and fall Odessa are kinds mostly sown; that drilled does best.

Kansas Stock Topics.

Frank Carroll informs us that his herd of Jerseys is steadily increasing. A fine bull calf arrived last week, which Mr. Carroll values almost as high as the one he paid \$300 for.—*Paula Spirit*.

James Morton has 720 head of 3 and 4 year old mules on Big creek.

Adam Beatty brought six blooded bulls from Kansas City Tuesday. There was one full-blooded Hereford and one Jersey in the lot.—*Coffeyville Journal*.

Two bulls and 3 cows, all imported Polled cattle passed through the city on Friday consigned to Eldridge & Beach, Hays city, Kas. Two of the cows were for T. S. Thatcher. The success of the Polled cattle at Victoria, Kas, was the cause of this purchase having been made.

Some time since Mr. James Evans, of Evans, Hunter & Evans, whose range is in Barbour county, Kansas, purchased eighteen Polled bulls from Mr. M. R. Platt and took them to his ranch. We are informed that Mr. Evans has selected 800 Texas cows with which he has placed these Polled bulls and proposes to make thorough test of their capabilities. The result is looked forward to with much interest by cattle raisers.—*Kansas City, Indicator*.

The sheep men of the border had a called meeting at Hunnewell last Saturday. There being so few in attendance, those present did not deem it necessary to formally organize the meeting, so they proceeded to have a general talk upon matters pertaining to the Cherokees tax. The views of all present were to the effect that the tax on sheep was entirely disproportionate with their value. They were all willing to pay a tax, but wanted it to be in proportion to that paid by cattle men, or as near as could be correctly figured. They thought that four cts. per head would be about the same rate on sheep as forty cents was on cattle. Mr. Brewer was present, and made a short talk to them on the matter, stating that he thought the tax might be reduced next year by proper presentation at the meeting of the Council in November. Several of the sheep men decided to move out of the Territory at once rather than pay a tax of 15 cents per head for their sheep, that rate being over nine per cent, which they claim they cannot and will not pay.—*Caldwell Post*.

T. G. Cutlip sold last week to M. W. L. Cox, of Turkey creek, twenty-six two-year old steers at \$26 per head.

Geo. Hendrickson sold last week, to some gentleman from Kiowa, whose name we did not learn, seventy head of two-year old New Mexican steers at \$22 per head.

A. W. Little purchased, yesterday, of Robert Lucas, of Kiowa, eighty head of two-year old wintered Texas heifers, at \$16 per head. These are said to be a choice lot of Texas cattle.

R. L. Carter, of Upper Elm, called on us Thursday. He estimates his loss of cattle at 20 per cent but still is of the opinion that the cattle business is the best that a man can engage in.

A. L. Duncan returned from his trip to Arkansas after cattle this week. He reports a prosperous trip. Indians attempted to give them some trouble on their way here, but nothing serious resulted.

Last week Fine Ewing purchased the Frank Rider cattle, about sixty in number, paying at the rate of \$30 for two-year olds and \$40 for three-year olds. He also purchased Ira Boon's cattle, half-breeds, at the rate of \$25 for two-year olds, and \$35 for three-year olds.—*Medicine Lodge Cresset*.

Mr. Twilliger shipped four car loads of ponies from this point Monday. We think they were from the Edwards herd.

An eastern pony man shipped two cars of ponies to the Chicago market Monday. Part of the ponies were purchased from Messrs. Lambert.

Mr. C. L. Duboise cut out 200 head of contract mares last Tuesday, and will hold them about two weeks. Mr. Jesse Evans gets them and a fine lot they are.

Blair & Battin sold 500 beeves to Hewins and Titus Saturday at \$25 per head, which is a good sale. They will be shipped between this and August 15.

Mr. E. A. Murray sold his entire herd of two, three and four-year-old steers, in all 505 head, yesterday, to Mr. Montgomery at \$16.50 all around. We had three car loads of his cattle sold, conditionally, to some Iowa gentleman, but were just a few moments too late in getting to them, as Mr. Murray had just closed the trade.

Probably the largest single cattle sale that has been effected at this point lately was that made by Bennet & Blair to F. E. Bates this week. The deal takes in \$40,000 worth of cattle, saddle ponies and ranch outfit. The prices paid were away up on the top, but Frank will get out on the trade with a handsome profit—could do so to-day, in fact, if he chose to sell.—*Caldwell Post*.

Messrs. Anderson & Nelson, who some time ago purchased Chas. Goodnight's cattle, will inaugurate the shipping season to-morrow. They will ship fifty-two cars, or 960 head, and on the first of the month they will continue to make still larger shipments.

Mr. A. E. Buddecke arrived at Deep Hole, Clark county, Kansas, on the 5th inst., from his trip to southern Texas, where he bought about 1,500 head of cattle for his ranch on Cimarron. Before striking the state he sold the entire herd at a big advance and returned home without any cattle.

The cattle and sheep boom for Dodge is

simply immense. As soon as a herd or a flock puts in an appearance buyers are ready to take them even at the advanced figures.

A. C. Majors, freight and ticket agent of the K. C. & S. R'y., has shipped from this city in the last two weeks 77,103 pounds of wool belonging to farmers in this county, and it has been consigned to Boston.

Over 200,000 pounds of wool has been shipped from Burlington this season, and the business has only just commenced. Probably two-thirds to three-fourths of the product in our county will be shipped from Burlington.

Saturday the Mo. Pacific depot was captured by the Germans, and six carloads, aggregating 84,000 lbs. of wool was shipped from Burlington to Boston. Henry Benenstock, of St. Louis, purchased one carload, and O. D. Swan, of Emporia, five carloads. They paid on an average of twenty cents per pound, and over \$20,000 in cash was passed into the palms of these hardy Germans as the result of this sale of wool. These fellows know all about packing wool, and will stuff 400 pounds into a wool sack while an American has hard work to get half or two-thirds the same amount into the same size sack. Their wool is packed in admirable shape, into the smallest possible space, and of course, they can get much more into the car than when loosely packed.—*Burlington Patriot*.

The Farm and Stock.

An Excellent Letter from a Cloud County Lady.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Thinking a few items from Cloud county would be of interest to the many readers of your valuable paper, I will write a few lines.

The weather is very warm and at present quite dry. No rain in this section to speak of since the last of June. Corn is not suffering yet but soon will. Early corn is in roasting ears—late corn is being injured some by the chinch bugs, which attacked the corn as soon as the wheat was cut; some small pieces are being entirely ruined by them.

Wheat—a light crop; bugs the cause; fields that should have yielded 25 bushels to the acre only giving an average of 15. Threshing machines are running now; some few threshing their grain from the field, not thinking it worth while to stack so light a crop—the yield will not exceed five or six bushels; many fields not cut at all.

Farmers have about concluded that this part of Kansas is not really adapted to wheat raising and are turning their attention more to stock raising. Buyers are plenty and young stock scarce; early calves are selling for \$10 to \$12; late ones \$8 to \$10. Yearlings bring \$15 to \$20; two-year olds, \$30 to \$35; good cows \$20 to \$30.

Pork has been as high as \$5.95; farmers who have hogs to sell look smiling and happy.

We hear of some investing their money in sheep, and others who would like to if they could. Fair quality young ewes are selling at \$2.50 per head—finer grade sheep bring \$3.00 to \$3.50 each. Wool is worth 13 to 20c per lb. according to quality.

Oats are a good crop here, being very heavy, with long heads—will probably yield 40 bushels per acre.

Rye—some fields very fine, others not so good. There will be more oats and rye sown next year than this.

Farmers are sowing a great deal of buckwheat this year; seed scarce at \$1.00 per bushel.

Early potatoes fair, late ones badly injured by the potato bug; not one-third crop is expected.

For fear of being tiresome, will wish you success, and sign myself, Mas. J. Heber, Cloud Co., July 20.

Garget.

Cows that are fat at the time of calving are more subject to congestion of the udder than those in a poorer state. Neglecting to give proper attention to the milking is another cause. Inflammation seldom ever attacks the whole of the udder, but is confined to one or two quarters, and is indicated by swelling, increased heat, pain and redness, and by alteration in the milk, which is curdled, whey-like and sometimes mixed with blood. The general treatment is to give a moderate purge—say Epsom Salts 1 lb.; powdered Jamaica ginger ½ oz.; water 1 pint; mix for one dose. Drinking water should be limited and dry food given, so as not to encourage the milk supply. The milk should be frequently drawn away in the usual way with the hand or a teat syphon.

The inflamed udder should be well fomented with hops and water for at least one hour night and morning, and after each fomentation some of the following liniment should be freely applied over the bag: Camphorated oil 8 oz.; fluid ext. Belladonna 4 oz.; mix.

Grading up Cows.

A practical farm dairyman makes the following important observation on grading up milk cows. It is an important question to those who sell milk and cannot be too strongly commended. He says:

Most of our herds of common cows possess strength of constitution and general hardiness, and the best specimens of them make good material to work on in improving the stock. If a young, vigorous and pure-bred bull, and one from the strain known, for several generations, as excellent milkers or buttermakers, be used upon the best specimens of cows selected

from the common herds, the "heifer calves" from such a union are almost invariably choice and desirable animals, frequently proving superior to the full-bloods in point of milk or butter yield. These half-bloods seem to have the good qualities on the side of the sire intensified by the greater constitutional strength on the side of the dam.

The Fence Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To the barbed wire question I answer yes, it is bound to be for some time to come the fence for Kansas, its cheapness, the speed with which it can be made, its cleanliness and efficiency all recommend it, its being nearly fire proof is another strong recommendation, and the one fault that of sometimes injuring stock, will be ignored in consideration of its many good qualities. The day of Osage Orange being the poor man's fence is past and wire has taken its place, take for instance a hedge; large enough to turn stock and to keep it properly trimmed and clean will cost enough every ten years to put up an entire new barbed fence, but the Osage Orange or Bois de Arc has claims that cannot be ignored particularly in a prairie country, and when we wish to combine beauty with utility in a fence around parks, paddocks and all other inclosures in the immediate vicinity of a residence, a well trimmed hedge cannot be excelled, it will also be used on the western prairies for many years for windbreaks, its hardiness, quick growth and immunity from insects strongly recommend it for this purpose, but while all this is being accomplished we shall have to depend on barbed wire for our bread and butter, a very important alley in the battle of life.

In your issue of June 29th Mr. J. W. Robson gives great praise to the elm as a shade and ornamental tree, and I concede to him all he claims for it with the single exception of its immunity from insect pests; for two or three years past the elms particularly the red or slippery have been infested with a green worm which has entirely destroyed the foliage and sometimes the tree. This and last summer a worm similar in appearance and habits has seriously injured the Irish potato tops. Are they identical or not? And can any one tell us about the little measuring worm that has destroyed many of our finest apple trees this summer; we would like to know his personal history, habits and how to combat him. One habit he has which I think open to serious objection, that of taking a life line with him on which to crawl back when shaken from the tree.

Buffalo, Kas., July 20th.

It is reported that the Mennonites located north of here in this county, and McPherson and Marion, have now on hand about a car load of silk cocoons and for which they are looking around for buyers. These cocoons were grown by those people, who did the same in Europe. They also represent this country for several reasons much better adapted to the growth and culture of silk worms than Russia, and they will doubtless ere long be extensively engaged in the business here.—*Newton Kansan*.

Poultry.

First Impressions.

It would be a good thing for a great many of our younger poultry fanciers and those who work in a comparatively small way to understand that first impressions are always very potent—not a bit less so in poultry culture than in other walks of life. It is very easy to deepen original good impressions, but it requires the best efforts of a skillful tongue, backed by integrity of purpose, to dispel the evil effect of an unpleasant conviction. More than that, it is safe to say that comparatively few people put themselves in the way of subsequent conviction. Prejudice is strong in this world, and when a man receives an impression pro or con he is only too apt to let it develop into a prejudice unreasoning in its nature and perchance unjust in its conclusions. Doubtless there are not a few of our readers who could make a practical application of this suggestion, and to help them in so doing let us instance illustrations to make our meaning more comprehensible.

Not long since a fancier of our acquaintance, wishing to purchase some fowls, visited a party advertising "prize stock at a great sacrifice." The residence of the advertiser gave evidence of well-to-do circumstances, and the henry was a building gotten up in fine style. But within all was changed. With the opening of the door the unmistakable odor of roup was wafted forth, and a glance into the roosting quarters of the fowls was sickening by its revelation of neglect. It was disgusting to eye and nostril, and our friend took very little notice of the elaborate praise which followed on the part of the owner. Good or bad, he had made up his mind that he wanted none of the stock, and not wishing to wound the feelings of the owner, he went away to "think the matter over." Of course he has not been heard from since, and the proprietor of the fowls sets him down as one of the many who do not "mean business." But we have reason to know that had the premises been in a good condition a bargain would have been consummated and the money paid on the spot. Doubtless the owner felt that he had not time to properly care for his poultry, and so here marked, with variations, as one of the principal reasons for wishing to dispose of his stock. But with his small flock an average of five minutes per day would have been ample to

keep the premises in perfect condition, and this would have guarded in great measure against the disease which had crept in and made the stock undesirable at any price. This amount of time any man working but ten hours a day and possessed of a little Yankee gumption can somehow manage to obtain, as he is morally bound to do when helpless creatures are dependent upon him for their care. And especially when the public is invited to inspect and to purchase, or still more to purchase without inspection, good faith, justice to the purchaser, and most of all justice to the would-be seller requires such an amount of care and sagacity as shall make the first impression as favorable as possible.

Of course there are not many who need this gentle reminder, but it is to be feared there are some. "Blood will tell," of course, to a certain extent; but the more favorable the circumstances the more favorably will it tell. Neatness, order, kindness, and patience do wonders in helping any branch of business—in many they are indispensable—and poultry breeding is one where they cannot be lacking if we hope for any degree of success.—*American Poultry Yard*.

Farm Letters.

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., 222 miles west of Topeka, July 22.—Harvesting is over and thrashing commenced. The wheat crop that early in the season promised an average of from 18 to 20 bushels per acre, has been shortened by the chinch bug together with the hot weather so that the yield will not probably exceed on an average more than 8 or 10 bushels to the acre. One farmer who has threshed reports an average of 26 bushels.

Early planted corn made a fine growth until the chinch bug put a mortgage on it and completely destroyed some pieces; they, however, seem to be leaving now and probably will do but little more damage.

We are in need of rain here, but other parts of the county have been well supplied.

The crop of wild hay will be the largest for some years.

The sheep interest which has taken quite a hold in our county is largely on the increase and will, we predict, in a few years be one of the leading resources of the county. The average of the flocks near this point was from 5 to 6 pounds per head and brought 20c per pound.

Owing we presume, to the busy time of year the Alliance meetings have not been as well attended as could be desired but we believe the farmers are not so blind to their own interests as to not enter into the matter with more earnestness as they have more leisure.

The Ellis County Agricultural Society is in fine working order. A great interest is being taken in the preparation for a fair which will be held Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th. The officers of the society have prepared a premium list and put into the printers' hands, who will have it ready for distribution about the first of August.

The weather is extremely hot; the hot winds which have prevailed for more than a week past are telling unfavorably on the corn and unless we get rain soon, the crop can but be light. The thermometer registers from 100 to 115 degrees above zero nearly every day; this is the warmest summer we have seen in the state.

The grass got a good start before the hot weather came on and stock of all kinds are doing well.

NEVADA, Ness Co., July 21.—We are having a very dry time here notwithstanding our hopeful prospects last spring. Early corn is injured so it will make nothing but fodder. Late corn may make something if it should rain soon. Many of the settlers have gone to the eastern counties to procure work. Some will leave not to return. This is a good place for stock. Stock is doing well.

Please notice that Banner Alliance officers address is Nevada, officers names: President, James McDonald; Secretary, J. W. Reeder; Treasurer, Isaac Spay. J. W. REEDER.

VENANGO, Ellsworth Co., July 19.—Wheat is in stack in good order. Chinch bugs injured it in some cases badly. From the wheat they attacked the corn in solid column. I have seen on upland three fields that they entirely destroyed, not a stalk left alive to tell the tale. On the bottoms they have not been so bad as the corn was heavier.

We are having excessively hot and dry weather. The tassels of the corn are scathing by the sun as fast as they appear. Unless we get rain soon corn will be a very light crop. Sorghum stands the drouth and heat better than corn.

W. S. GILE.

RICHMOND, Franklin Co., 45 miles southeast of Topeka, July 20.—Wheat is a very light crop with us. This township will not get back the seed sown; some parts of the county were better, others about ditto. Causes, hard freezing, dry weather in spring and chinch bugs. Oats are a splendid crop will yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

The prospect for corn in the south half of the county is the poorest I have ever seen at this time of year. During May and June we had too much wet weather. Many corn fields are so foul that they will make nothing. I know some farmers who will not get corn enough to feed their teams. Other fields not so foul will require a great deal of rain to make corn, while others again, look as well as it is possible for corn to look. These varied conditions are owing to two things. Where a

man had in a large crop there was not dry weather enough for him to properly cultivate it, if the crop was small there was more time. But the nature of the soil had perhaps more to do with the condition of the crop than anything else. Our light red soil dries quickly and the crop is good. The heavy clay soils which produce the best in a dry season have been very wet, it will require the best of weather to make a half crop; the weather so far has been all we could wish.

In the north half of the county they have had less rain, and corn is very fine.

Hogs sold off closely at good prices. Stock steers are in demand, and are selling at from \$28 to \$31 for two year olds and \$15 to \$20 for yearlings. There is big money in stock in Kansas, and the better the stock the bigger the money.

Haying has commenced.

G. C. AIKEN.

FENWICK, Republic Co., 100 miles northwest from Topeka, July 20.—Some pieces of fall wheat are good, but I think it will generally make only from five to six bushels per acre.

Oats seem to be a fair average crop.

Spring wheat in general is totally destroyed by chinch bugs. Timothy will turn at least two tons per acre. Chinch bugs have damaged some fields of corn where planted near rye and wheat fields.

Corn that was planted early on fall plowing is out of danger of bugs and bids fair to give a good yield. The stand of corn is better in general than was supposed in the early part of the season and has grown rapidly ever since planted, and notwithstanding the heavy supply of chinch bugs now on hand I think the prospect fair for an average crop of corn.

Millet is doing well but I think the bugs will take it.

Stock of all kinds healthy and doing well and in demand at good price. Supply of stock hogs not equal to demand.

Times lively; work plenty; hands scarce; wages good.

Hedge plants set last spring have done well. The ground is too dry to plow stubble ground. Our last fall of rain was the 12th inst., we are now in need of more.

Most farmers are in good cheer; however, a few are fretting as to bugs. I think that we should make a rule not to fret about anything we can help, and instead go help at once; and anything that we cannot help we should not fret over; knowing that it is out of our power to make amends we should be content. Therefore let us learn to labor and to wait and see the power of an invisible hand believing that all things happens for good although unseen by us.

Rattlesnakes seem more numerous than common.

Whisky scarcer, but we are thriving in its absence.

THE FARMER is a regular and welcome visitor and one I feel interested in.

D. DORAN.

SMITHLAND, Jackson Co., July 19; 40 miles northwest from Topeka.—It is dry and hot. The mercury has run from 90 to 106 every day for two weeks. Last Friday and Saturday it was up to 100° by 8 o'clock and dry for all that is out.

Corn is injuring badly, and without rain soon will be gone up. Spring wheat is an entire failure in this neighborhood. It is the first time in 18 years but what I have raised spring wheat. Oats are about half a crop.

Hogs are of good price, \$5.00 to \$5.10 per cwt. There are a good many of them; four car loads shipped last night, and two of cows.

Cows bring \$2.25 per cwt.

There is a good opening at Soldier City for a first-class dry goods store; there is a lumber yard started now, an addition to the town laid out and quite a number of lots sold, and two dwellings in course of construction. (Soldier City is the town but Smithland is the post office.)

Hay making has commenced.

R. J. TOLIN.

OFFERLE, Edwards Co., July 20; 260 miles southwest from Topeka.—On the first of June we had a fine prospect for crops as were ever seen any where, but what a change and what are our prospects now. Excessive hot weather, chinch bugs, etc., have made a great change and we can report about as follows:

Wheat about a half crop.

Barley almost an entire failure.

Oats a good half crop.

Potatoes almost a failure.

Corn has stood it remarkably well until the last few days, and it is badly injured and will be an entire failure if we do not have rain very soon.

Garden vegetables have dried up. This is a sad picture to draw of the prospects of the settlers of this part of the state: Men and women who have been bravely battling against drought, etc., for the past two seasons, and a nobler set of men and women are not to be found.

After a residence of over five years in this county I would say to any one contemplating coming to western Kansas to farm, stay away; do not come, for if you do your chances for success are certainly very poor. But if you are coming for health, climate, or to engage in raising stock, come along, but do not come to farm. Turn a deaf ear to any one that may try to induce you to come to farm and be not led astray by the finely colored circulars of the different railroad companies, etc.

J. W. EDWARDS.

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

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

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

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.
President—W. S. Curry, Topeka.
1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.
2d Vice President—J. T. Finley, Morehead, Labette Co.
3d Vice President—A. A. Power, Great Bend, Barton Co.
Treasurer—Geo. E. Hubbard, Larned, Pawnee Co.
Secretary—Louis A. Muhlolland, Topeka.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, Wakeeney, Trego Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Center, Sedgewick Co.

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

Alliance Picnic.

The members of the farmers Alliance in Cloud County will have a reunion and an old fashioned basket picnic in Turners Grove, half a mile north of the city of Clyde, on Saturday, July 30, 1881. The management will be under the control of Elk Township Alliance No. 54, and they extend a cordial invitation to everybody old and young who wish to enjoy a day of fun and recreation. The programme will be as follows: Addresses by eminent speakers from abroad; a picnic dinner such as only farmers' wives and daughters know how to prepare. Music by the city band, dancing, singing, swings for the little folks, croquet, etc.

The Grange and Co-Operation.

There exists now, and did at the time the grange was organized, immense combinations, which, by a system of co-operation, are enabled to control the price paid for and sold for, and manipulate every minutia of trade, transportation and distribution of the world's products with perfect ease and harmony.

These are great examples of co-operation, to which no one would object if they did not digress from their own legitimate spheres of action. But all experience proves that where the power of co-operation is applied by one great class, all other classes in any way connected with them must apply the same power, or else the natural laws are subverted into personal uses.

The farmers as a class, are connected with all other classes, while all classes but the farmers are applying the great power of co-operation, which, as a natural sequence, operates to their gain and the detriment of the farmer.

These combinations are dividing the profits on the farmer's labor among themselves as may suit their interests or fancy. This is co-operation used for oppression, but nevertheless proves that it possesses a power when applied to any enterprise. The founders of the grange were fully aware the great natural law of "demand and supply" was crippled by the co-operation of boards of trade and corporate associations, and wisely determined to make the grange the means of placing the producers on an equal footing with those who were controlling both consumption and production, by offering them an organization through which as perfect and complete a system of co-operation may be operated as has been by corporations and stock companies, boards of trade and exchanges, for many years.

The grange, therefore, is a co-operative as well as a social institution. It could not be less and accomplish anything of importance. No social, educational, or business enterprise can be successfully prosecuted without co-operation. Aside from the grange, to-day the farmers of America have absolutely no organization or means of applying the power of co-operation.

The benefits, which have been and are being obtained in this way, is no proportion of the zeal and fidelity to the principles as actually shown by our members. But enough has been accomplished that if the grange was to be instantly exterminated, the farmers of the country would be amply repaid for all time and labor in the work.

The Grange.

We hear from all sources great surprise expressed at the rapid growth of public sentiment in favor of an equality of rights, and particularly in regard to the fact that progress seems more rapid in our agricultural districts than in the larger towns and cities, and we are requested to suggest a reason. We think the answer may be embodied in two words—"The Grange."

Silently and unobtrusively there is developing in our country an organization destined in the near future to effect results, startling in their character, to the careless observer. The fact that during the past nine years the thoughtful men and women from our farm homes have convened together on an exact equality to consult upon questions pertaining to the better methods of government in the school and states, may not have attracted general attention, but influences have been set in motion; incalculable in their results, and as we believe, incalculable for good.

A list of the topics to be discussed during the year, at meetings where men and women meet as human beings, mutually interested in all that pertains to life and living, includes the following: Some advantages of a government system of savings banks; arbitration the true

principle for individuals and nations; compulsory education; how farmers may make the most of life; home part of education; limitation of ownership in land; experience, and reviews.

We know of no better form of club, or no associations that suggests such possibilities of usefulness, as the grange; and our earnest hope is; that the earnest woman of rich and varied experiences, to-day living in our farm homes, may appreciate and use this organization and render it strong and pure.—Ez.

The rapidity of growth which marked the first few years of our existence, has naturally fallen off, and, in place of the hurry and work of fitting out new granges, comes the more arduous, and the more critical work of furnishing matter to interest the members and to build up and strengthen the position of the present organization. In this, there is required not only the prompt and very necessary labor of routine work, but the more difficult task of preparing and launching new subjects and schemes calculated in their way to foster and carry out the principles of the Order. It is a fact, which from experience we are bound to acknowledge, that, no matter how laudable be the object of any society or organization, it requires continued exertion from some source to keep up the interest in the object and to advance the accomplishments of the principles and aims for the furtherance of which the society is formed. We find this especially prominent in the grange, formed as it is from a class of people generally prudent and careful in their business habits—unaccustomed to the bustle and turmoil of what we call a business life, unaccustomed to the realities of organized effort, but following the even tenor of his ways, and the customs of their forefathers. They have been regardless of the race which men of the present age are running for wealth and honor, until perhaps some direct personal interests is threatened, when the reality of the position flashes upon their minds, and the fact is disclosed before them, that, while plodding along in the old track, they had been outrun, and others had reached the goal, and won the prize which in their dreams they had pictured as their own. In this age of progress, when all interests are represented by special organizations, no fact is more certain than this—that, if the farmers as a class wish to keep with others, organizations is the means, and the only means by which this can be accomplished, and not only simple organization with the expectation of general good results without labor, but a determination, a practical application of the will of every member to succeed, defending and acting up to the principles professed.

Extract from the report of Sec. of Dominion Grange, before the annual meeting of 1879.

The grange is the best agency the farmers ever had to bring them close together, teaching them to depend upon each other, learning from each other and helping each other. It exemplifies the advantages and blessings of a united community. By coming closer together, men know each other better and have more confidence in their neighbors. It breaks down party spirit, and eradicates party prejudice; makes us to feel that our interests are one, and that "in union there is strength. Safety is only found in truth and right. If all of the best farmers in the neighborhood would unite in a live grange, it would pave the way for great intellectual and moral advancements. In a country governed by the people, liberty will alone be perpetuated by the great political economy, and prepared to take their part in the government.—Grange Visitor.

The best farmer is the one who thinks as well as works, who knows what he intends to do a day, or at least a night, in advance; who believes that thought has as much to do with successful farming as plenty of muscle, if not more.

Miscellaneous.

Irrigation.

Mr. J. Blanchard, writes from Harvey county in this state to the *Farmers Review* that "the A., T. & S. F. R. R. strikes the Arkansas Valley a few miles west of Newton, and follows it to Pueblo, Col., some 400 miles. At ten to fifteen feet below the surface there is an inexhaustible supply of water in a bed of sand and gravel, termed sub-irrigation. This water supply is reached by driven wells at a small expense. A driven well is simply a gas pipe with a fine perforated point driven into the ground until it reaches the bed of gravel and water above named. Then by attaching a common pump you have the clearest, purest water in the world. Now if an artificial pond, or tank, is placed on a small elevation and filled by a force pump, or even by a common one, why have we not the facilities of practical irrigation? Winter wheat and corn will generally "pull through" the droughts of Kansas when the chinchbugs let them alone. But gardens and common vegetables need irrigation. We had plenty of rain here previous to the last two weeks, and now, from a rain on June 23, the ground is well soaked. Notwithstanding, the inevitable chinch is likely to "get away with us." Half of the wheat is gone, and the Lord only knows the issue of the corn crop. Web worms have injured vegetables considerably. But we are all right on the stock business. Pure, accessible water, an abundance of the most nutritious grass for range and hay, almost exempt from snow and winter storms, and a mild climate in general.

THE LIVER.

The Unusual Attention which this Organ is now Attracting from the American People.

Its Delicate Structure and Susceptibility to Injury from Wounds or Disease.

During the past few weeks, owing to an event of national interest, much has been said and written about the injurious effects of wounds in the liver, and according to the Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, of the thousands of cases of wounds in that organ, not above sixty survived, and they were not violent ones. The record is filled with recoveries from gunshot wounds in the head, lungs and the pelvic region, but it is a "miracle" when one survives even an ordinary wound in the liver. No other proof is needed of the delicacy of its structure, nor of its extreme susceptibility to injuries, whether violent, like a gunshot wound, or as the result of disease.

The structure of the liver is delicate and yet simple. It is composed of two lobes, which lie directly under the right lung, and is of a spongy character. When the venous blood is circulating from the various parts of the body to the lungs, it passes through this organ, and is there relieved of its rank poisons, part of which are used for digestion and part for a cathartic of the waste materials of the food we eat. If the organ is at all diseased these poisons remain in it, instead of being used as nature designed, and with every coursing of the blood through the lobes of the liver, the nature of the disease becomes chronic. The reason why so little success has hitherto been reached in the treatment of liver disease is because the philosophy of treatment has been lame and the remedies employed have been inadequate. It is a conceded fact that until within the past few years there has been no known remedy for chronic kidney diseases, and it is certain that the liver cannot be restored to its right action if the kidneys are affected. It is also a fact that when the liver is diseased the kidneys are also troubled; hence, it follows that liver diseases are hard to cure chiefly because the doctors know of no agency which will at once and the same time operate on both the kidneys and the liver.

Admitting then, that no form of treatment can be effective which does not seek to reach both the liver and the kidneys at the same time, it would be strange indeed. If in all the researches of this wonderful age of scientific invention no such remedy had been found, the doctors admit they have nothing to offer, but independent scientists have honored learning and patience, by discovering a pure vegetable remedy whose success in the past few years in the treatment of kidney difficulties, shows conclusively that it can cure every form of known kidney disease and what it has done for the kidneys it is equally able to do and does so for the liver. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was the discovery of a practitioner, who proved its worth in his own case and then gave it to the world. It acts both as a food and a restorer to the kidneys and liver so that when disease is cured in one of these organs it cannot go to the other, but is entirely removed from the system.

The symptoms of kidney and liver difficulties are great and unnatural weariness, headache, belching of wind and food from the stomach, constipation, piles, displacements and inflammation of the sexual organs of women, a sallow countenance, skin eruptions, and the especially fatal complaints of the hot season. Liver troubles are caused principally by malaria, which is, at the present time, become so great an evil in this land, so much so that President Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williams College, has just published a long and interesting article on its wide spreading prevalence. He states that malarial poisons appear in all localities, the high and dry, the low and damp, in the crowded city and the roomy country, and there are no differences as to the effects produced. Malaria is in the water we drink, in the air we breathe, in the food we eat, and while constantly and naturally increasing with the growth of the country, it is just at present afflicting us, as the epidemic of a few years ago, as a wide spread and dangerous epidemic. Prof. Chadbourne is not an alarmist and what he says is confirmed by other distinguished medical authorities.

What, therefore, can be the cause for this terrible increase of malaria in all parts of the states and territories? Unquestionably the drinking water used in every portion of the land is the most active agency for carrying malaria into the system. This water may be clear, but it has become poisoned by filtration through the vaults, cesspools and barnyards in the country, and other impure agencies in the city. Heretofore the western states and territories and almost the entire south have been considered the field of malaria, owing doubtless to the poor drainage in many localities and the consequent accumulation of green poisonous matter. This theory is, however, now exploded because malarial poisoning is becoming just as common in other regions, and those which have been settled for hundreds of years. Nor are low lands alone subject to malaria, for it is found in the Berkshire Hills of New England and up among the snows of the Rocky mountains.

Whatever may be the cause of malaria, its existence is a terribly established fact, and so much so that it is attracting the attention of the leading physicians, scientists and scholars in every part of America. By means of its blighting powers the blood becomes poisoned and the most terrible diseases follow. The special field for the operation of this poison is in the liver. If this organ is at all diseased, malaria seizes it with a death grip. It is therefore absolutely necessary to keep the liver in perfect condition and especially at this time. The elements of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure are exactly fitted for just this very purpose. Composed of a pure and simple vegetable extract and prepared in the most careful manner it has been the means of restoring more people to health within the past year than any other agency known in the land. Prof. S. A. Lattimore, Ph. D., LL. D., one of the analysts of food and medicines for the New York State Board of Health, pronounces its elements and composition purely vegetable, neither poisonous nor injurious. In order to counteract the terrible influences of malarial poison, the greatest care is required, especially at the present time in guarding the kidneys and liver, which are the governors of the system. How this can best be done has been outlined above, and as such it is cordially recommended to all as the most efficient means for securing the best of health and continued happiness.

Woman's Friend.

So many women, suffering with female diseases, have been thoroughly cured by the use of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, that it is very justly and appropriately called the "Woman's Friend."

LAWRENCE, Kas., June 7th, 1881.
LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING Co. Gentlemen: I have tried your Dandelion Tonic. It is the best Tonic I have ever used.
R. K. TABOR,
Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Advertisements.

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

FOR SALE.

900 Sheep, mostly graded; 230 Lambs; 230 yearlings about half Ewes and half Wethers; 340 Ewes from 2 to 6 years old. Also 7 Bucks. Will sell immediately for \$3.00 per head. Apply to
JAS. J. DAVIS,
Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

Sheep for Sale.

525 HALF BRED MERINOS.
300 Ewes, 150 Wethers, 75 Lambs. All raised in Kansas. Call on or address
J. S. MCCARTNEY,
Garnett, Anderson Co., Kas.

SHEEP.

I offer 300 Sheep for sale. 150 grade Cotswolds and 150 grade Merinos. Also five thoroughbred Merino rams. Address
W. A. FOLLETTE,
Kansas City, Mo.

SHEEP For Sale.

I have about 400 good grade sheep for sale, price \$2 12½ cents per head. Fairview farm at Kent station 7 miles east of Hutchinson, Kas.
J. E. WHITE.

SHEEP DIP. SIMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

Warranted to cure Scab if properly applied. Costs only about 2 cents per head. Freight only from Hutchinson. Send for circulars and general information. Large quantities kept in store.
J. E. WHITE, Agent.
Hutchinson, Kas.

To Farmers and Threshermen.

If you want to buy THRESHERS, GLOVER HULERS, HORSE POWERS or ELEVATORS (either portable or traction), 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 AULMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY,
Mansfield, Ohio.

Hides & Tallow, Furs and Wool.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,
(Late of Bischoff & Krauss),
Dealer in
Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 36 Kansas Avenue, opposite St. Louis Hotel, TOPEKA, KAS.

F. E. MARSH, GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards.

MANHATTAN, KAS.
I will sell Eggs the balance of the season from my PREMI-UM LIGHT BRAHMAS at the following low prices, warranted to carry sale, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 50, 52, 55, 60.

Star Cane Mill,

GRINDS twice as fast. Double the capacity. Cheapest mill made. Warranted in every respect. We manufacture ten different styles of cane mills and a full stock of Evaporators and Sugar Makers' supplies. Send for circular to
J. A. FIELD & CO.,
5th and Howard sts., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Sheep for Sale.

We shall offer for sale after September 1st between
1500 and 2000 Head of Choice Sheep

from our own flocks. These sheep are high grade Merinos, heavy shearers and free from disease. Sheep can be seen at "ranch" of undersigned in Jefferson county, Nebraska, about 12 miles north of Kansas line every day except Sundays. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Address
C. & P. JANSEN,
Fairbury, Jefferson Co., Nebraska.
N. B.—We also offer for sale 30 full blood Merino Rams.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

152 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
CASH ADVANCES MADE.

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

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

SHEEP For Sale.

4000 head of stock Sheep

including a lot of choice MERINO RAMS, (Vermont bred). (1000 of the above are placed on shares in good hands and can be relet on same terms if desired). Also

Two Thoroughbred Bulls,
one of Young Phyllis' family, and one Red Rose.
W. A. KNOTTS,
Cedarvale, Chautauque Co., Kas.

Save Your Orchards.

Those having Fruit Trees infested with
Tree Borers,
or not protected from their depredations, will find it greatly to their advantage to address by postal card, Geo. Cook, a professional horticulturist of large experience, who will cheerfully give such information

FREE OF CHARGE,
as will enable them to entirely remove the larvae or grubs from the tree and protect it against their depredations for three years. Address
GEO. COOK,
298 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

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

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suits, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices ½ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 2 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

THE Kansas Home Nurseries.

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

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

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

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

Goods Shipped to any Point.

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

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has been established at Washington, Kansas, duly incorporated in accordance with the laws of Kansas. All breeders of said swine are invited to subscribe stock and otherwise assist in advancing our interests which are mutual. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, at Washington, Kas.
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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "N3" expire with the next issue. The paper is always 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.

Our readers will find in this issue much interesting information regarding the wheat crop, not only in Kansas but elsewhere.

Agents from Colorado are at Castle Garden, N. Y., to obtain 500 farm laborers. Half the Germans arriving this year are settling west of the Mississippi. Parties interested in Texas are offering tickets to that state at \$25.

This is bad weather for the shipment of fat hogs. Large numbers die from the heat in crowded cars. The fattest lots suffer most. As high as 21 have been found dead in a single car on arrival at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago.

We see by our exchanges that in the prairie states east of us, for winter wheat, the farmers recommend plowing the stubble land as soon as the crop is removed. Some of our own farmers practice the same and find the result far more satisfactory than delaying the plowing till about seeding time.

We failed last week to mention the success of the Co-Operative Association in their last shipment. Their hogs netted them \$5.27. The day they shipped our buyers paid as high as \$5.25, but as soon as the hogs were on the road and competition ceased they dropped down to \$4.80 to \$4.90.—Burr Oak Revielle.

Those who contemplate sowing winter wheat would do well to bear this in mind and plow as soon as possible. Put in with drill from the 10th to the 20th of September. If it is dry at the time of sowing, roll with a heavy roller. To more effectually occupy the ground and exclude weeds, drill both ways putting half the seed each time.

Secretary Blaine says there are less than one hundred thousand offices of every grade and character in the government, and that for these there are on file in the department over one million applications. From this fact may be inferred something of the enormity of the work devolving upon the appointing power. It is time the heavy load was removed from the shoulders of the President.

The Australians have a very stringent law for the eradication of scab in sheep. They have "State Scab Inspectors" whose business it is to see that the law is enforced. Every sheep owner who discovers indications of scab in his flock is obliged to notify all flock masters within a certain radius, of the fact, and also to post notices in public places. If the disease is not stamped out within 90 days, the diseased animals must be killed. The result has been that scab has almost entirely disappeared from Australian flocks.

Winter rye should be sown early in August for fall pasture. Prepare the ground the same as for wheat, and sow one and a half bushels to the acre. It should be left until it has made a good growth before stock is turned in. Late in the fall when prairie grass has been killed by the frosts, or the tame pastures well used up, the rye field will afford excellent green feed for the stock, until covered with snow. Rye may be sown among the corn and left until after husking, when with the stalks it will furnish just the kind of feed the cattle will thrive best on.

One of the first acts of the new Commissioner of Agriculture, on assuming the duties of his office, was to reappoint Prof. C. V. Riley to the position of Entomologist to the department, which position he had resigned some time ago in consequence of disagreement with the late Commissioner LeDuc. Prof. Riley's return to the department will be hailed with pleasure by almost everyone; by the scientific entomologists of the country, on account of his high standing among them as one of the acutest of observers of destructive and injurious insects, and because his position in the service of the government will give him greater resources and wider facilities for continuing his observations than he could possibly obtain in any other way; the farmers also, remembering his services to the agricultural interest in his reports on the Colorado potato beetle, the army worm, the cotton worm, the seventeen year locusts, etc., which have really been the only sources we have had of accurate knowl-

edge as to the habits of these voracious pests, and the best means of protection from their ravages, will have cause to congratulate themselves that the department has secured the services of one who, besides being a careful observer, has also the ability to communicate the results of his observations in a plain and intelligible manner.

The Treasury Department has appointed Jas. Law, Ithica, N. Y.; J. H. Sanders, Chicago, Ill., and E. F. Thayer, West Newton, Mass., a commission to be known as the Treasury Cattle Commission. The duties of the Commission will be to investigate all cases of disease known as pleuro pneumonia in neat cattle which shall be reported to it, especially along the dividing line between the United States and Canada, and along lines of transportation from all portions of the United States to all ports from which cattle are exported, and perform such other duties as may, from time to time be prescribed by the secretary with reference to the disease in order that cattle shipped from ports in the United States and foreign ports may be known and certified to be free therefrom. The Commission has been instructed to meet in Washington as soon as convenient for the purpose of adopting such regulations as may be deemed proper.

Sheep Breeding.

There is no industry which offers greater inducements to the man of small means, who either owns or rents a farm, than sheep breeding in a small, careful and painstaking way. To those owning or occupying run down farms, farms which are naturally good but which have been cropped for several succeeding years without feeding the soil, will find sheep invaluable in restoring the fertility and in bringing the fields back again to profitable cultivation. Of course the sheep must have food other than that which the soil produces, but the breeder gets more than amply repaid for his comparatively small outlay for grain in the increased weight of meat as well as in fleece; while the latter is rendered more valuable from the animal being liberally fed and well cared for. No matter how the farm may be whether fairly good or very poor, there is no profit in sheep if not well cared for, and the greatest measure of profit is only obtained when the sheep have care, attention and plenty of suitable food. The experienced breeder, he who every year reaps paying rewards for his labors does not try to see how much meat or fleece he can produce on the smallest amount of food given, but rather how much he can induce the sheep to return from the greatest amount of food they can and will properly assimilate. It takes a certain amount of food merely to sustain life, and if only that amount is given no profit is possible, the profit only being obtained for the food given in excess of that quantity and it can readily be seen that, other things being favorable, that those animals which consume the most food and properly assimilate it, are the most profitable for the breeder, provided the breeder practices high feeding. If those who do not succeed in realizing profit from their stock, sheep especially, would carefully read and remember the above few lines it might be the means of inaugurating success. As sheep can be successfully reared on land that is either too rough or hilly, or uneven to be desirable for farming purposes, they commend themselves to those having farms which have such land on them. Such places produce the natural grasses, which are more nourishing, as well as better liked by the sheep than the cultivated grasses, and some of our finest qualities of wool are produced in localities which would be uninviting to the ordinary farmer.

Breeding too Fine.

While there is but little danger as a rule of stock being bred too fine for general purposes, especially with practical breeders and farmers, there is much thorough-bred stock which has been bred to fine to be either profitable or healthy. High or fine breeding, in the sense we use it here, is coupling animals nearly related, to secure any desirable or individual characteristics or qualities, and continue such coupling until many of the bad and undesirable qualities, as well as the good ones become fixed and intensified. It is well enough to follow this system or breeding, if not taken too far. For by no other means can certain points, traits or qualities remain permanent, and only an experienced breeder can tell when an infusion of new or foreign blood is advisable or desirable to maintain the health and stamina of his stock. While close breeding intensifies the good qualities, it also has the undesirable faculty of intensifying the bad qualities, if any happen to lurk in the system.

No breeder with any fair share of common sense would breed from animals which he can see, or know, are diseased; but then there may be some ailment or disease lurking in the system, an inheritance from some former progenitor on either side, and as these are not apparent, it necessitates care in selecting such animals for breeding, as are known to be "sound to the core" for they will develop these traits or qualities more certain and more quickly than any thing else. Animals which are bred very fine are naturally susceptible, every way, and must be handled and treated accordingly. While they may be and no doubt are in most cases, capable of returning a much larger percentage of profit to the breeder, when accorded the best of food, care and treatment, than the sturdy common stock, they would fail to return any profit at all with the treatment which common stock would do well under and pay fair returns. It is,

however, poor policy to buy stock which has been bred so fine as to make it delicate, for the risks are great to the average breeder, and he will do well to select, as breeding stock, only those which, while they have the desirable qualities of the breed in an eminent degree, are capable of reproducing healthy and vigorous offspring.

Law or Lawlessness.

It behooves every true citizen of Kansas who desires the best prosperity for the state at large, to do all in his power to further the effectiveness of the law now upon the statute books prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. From the result of the vote for the constitutional amendment, it would appear that the people were pretty evenly divided upon the question of the advisability in the first place of adopting the amendment, and from this fact naturally arises the sentiment and often prejudice against the present law. But however distasteful the law as it stands may be to the many who oppose all such action on the subject, it is nevertheless a law decided unanimously by the supreme court of the state as entirely constitutional, and as such it is the duty of every man as a citizen, and every officer in the double capacity of a citizen and sworn servant of the law, to use every means to accomplish its enforcement.

While professing to be greatly exercised over the imagined decrease in immigration to the state, the enemies of the law apparently forget that such a universal disregard of law as they are at present urging upon the people would have a ten fold worse effect upon immigration than all the temperance laws the Legislature could enact.

The people who come to the state of Kansas, come to find a home, not a saloon or beer garden. They come with the expectation and desire that the law be executed and obeyed, otherwise they would be anything but desirable additions to our population, and if they discover the spirit of anarchy, the organized resistance of laws acknowledged to be constitutional, the chances are very greatly in favor of a decision to avoid the state and turn their footsteps toward states where law and order is respected, and where the voice of the majority is the power that rules.

Again there is no provision in the statute book which says that officials may be lukewarm in the enforcement of the laws, but always "diligent." We are afraid that within the boundaries of our own state many a solemn oath has been violated. "Faithful in the discharge of my duties" means something, but there are many who have failed to discover the meaning, or purposely ignore it.

To our mind this is nothing more nor less than an outrage upon those who elected them for the express purpose of carrying into effect the expressed will of the majority.

In conclusion, the sum and substance of the whole thing: We have a law, a constitutional law, and he who would raise his finger to place an obstacle in the way of its execution, is, so far as his power goes, an ally of communism and anarchy. By all means let us have obedience of law if we desire prosperity.—*Spirit of Kansas.*

Will be Ready for Mailing This Week.

An advertisement will be found in another column giving the contents of a well printed pamphlet of 32 pages, containing every legal step in the adoption of the constitutional amendment, Supreme Court decisions, opinions of the attorney general, vote of the state by counties on the amendment, vote of the legislature etc., etc. It is a document that every citizen of Kansas ought to possess as a work of reference. Every day questions arise regarding the law, the opinions and decisions of the court and it can now easily be obtained by all. The pamphlet is sent by mail postage paid to any address in or out of Kansas at the following rates: One copy 15 cents, one dozen copies \$1.25; 100 copies \$8.00. This complete legal history of prohibition in Kansas should be in the possession of every citizen. Address:

J. K. HUDSON,
Daily Capital, Topeka, Kas.

Raising and Curing Corn Fodder.

I have no silo, writes William Crosier, in the *Country Gentleman*, nor do I want any. My cattle do well enough on my system of feeding. Corn fodder costs me very little, comparatively. The land is plowed, harrowed, and furrowed out in rows three and a half feet apart; manure spread in the furrows, and three to four bushels of white southern corn is sowed in the furrows on top of the manure, and then covered by a chain harrow dragged over the field. One pair of horses will cover an acre in one hour. When the corn is well up I run a plow between the rows and earth the corn up a little. This is all it costs until fit to cut. I commence cutting as it begins to show tassels, as I think when younger it is not profitable. I obtained twenty two-horse loads to the acre last fall. I cut it up, putting six rows in stacks, making them quite large. When their arms were filled the men took it right to the stack; when large enough, I tied the stack as tight as I could bind it with a small hay band, first having a rope made with a noose in it, which I drew around the stack and drew it together tight. The stacks remained in the field until November. Rains did not injure it, and when carted in it was quite green and bright much better than any sauer kraut ever put in a barrel or silo. I am only giving you my experience. My cattle, sheep and horses show its value for themselves and my neighbors, who never before believed in corn fodder will testify to its value.

The corn fodder leaves the land in a clean condition, and the fodder is clean, without weeds or any dirt to poison the manure heap.

The Wheat Crop.

The Kansas City *Indicator* has been at some pains to ascertain the latest news in regard to the wheat crop and has interviewed the leading grain commission merchants of Kansas City, whose statements are appended:

Thos. A. Wright, of the firm of T. A. Wright & Co., said: "Reports from our correspondents convey the impression that the total yield will be from eight to ten million bushels in excess of last year and the quality and condition better. Eastern Kansas shows a light yield, while the middle and western portion of the state is much better than last year. Our shippers say they have about double the quantity to ship this year that they did last year."

In reply to the question as to the cause of the high prices, Mr. Wright said: "I think prices are now at the top, and do not think there will be an established advance; of course they may go higher temporarily."

Mr. J. B. Dutch, of the firm of J. B. Dutch & Co., said: "Some sections of the southwest report a good yield of low grade wheat, but there will be choice milling. There are a few very fine samples from southern Kansas. The crop generally will be heavier and of better quality than last year. Prices at present are influenced by reason of light deliveries, as farmers have been unable to thresh. The reported damage to spring wheat in the northwest also has its influence. Our advice to our correspondents is to look out, as prices are too high to be maintained."

Mr. W. A. M. Vaughan, of the firm of Vaughan & Co., had this to say: "From our reports the wheat crop of Kansas is falling far short of expectations—from 10 to 25 per cent. The grade is low especially in the eastern portion, the wheat in the border grain counties, being much the best in quality and quantity; can't tell anything about the total yield. Prices must be determined by the harvest of the northwestern states and the crops in Europe. If they come out well, prices will undoubtedly go lower. The late hot weather has had more to do with the present prices than anything else, and has scared dealers. Cool and favorable weather from now on would reverse the case. I think the cut rate to Baltimore from here, has advanced prices of No. 3 wheat, as that is the grade that sells best in Baltimore."

H. M. Kirkpatrick, of the firm of Kirkpatrick & Christopher, had received several letters from Mr. Christopher, who is now in the west. He reports: "Letters from six points along the K. P. in the Solomon Valley indicate that the threshing is disappointing everybody, the yield ranging from three to twelve bushels, and the most of it below 5 bushels. Out on the west end of the wheat section the outlook is better, but the total crop will be 25 to 33 per cent. less than last year. The quality will average poor, but there are some very fine samples being received. Along the A., T. & S. F. from Emporia to Eldorado, and down in the vicinity of Wichita, the crop is very fair—much better than last year. The quality is poorer but there is a larger yield. In relation to values, no man's judgment is worth anything now. If the crop generally proves short, the 'bills' will take advantage of the situation and push prices up further, and they are now 20 per cent. above last year. If they are advanced any further they will be beyond the proper proportion to the decreased yield. The cut rates to the seaboard have caused the rapid advance in prices here."

Mr. H. J. Lathaw, of the firm of H. J. Lathaw & Co., was of the opinion the "yield would be lighter than anticipated, but the quality will be about the same as last year. Southern and eastern Kansas have harvested a poor crop, and the best yield is west of the center of the state. If the information as to short crops is correct, present prices are not too high, and if the threshing confirms the estimates, values will go higher. Should the shortage be overestimated, a decline will most likely ensue, but prices must remain higher than last year."

Mr. A. S. Pierce, of the firm of Croysdale & Pierce, reported as follows: "The wheat in Clay and Cloud counties is better than last year, while Dickinson, immediately south of Clay, is not as good. Reports from the Arkansas valley show up better than last year. In some sections the yield will be 50 per cent. more than last year. The quality of the receipts so far is as good or better than at the same time last season. I do not think the present high prices will hold after August or September, when the crop begins to come in."

W. W. Underwood said: "There has not been much threshing done as yet, and we can't tell much about it. I think we will have a fair crop and of better quality than last year. I have had no late reports however. Unsettled freight rates have caused the present advance in wheat. I think it is safe to keep close to shore until the reports are verified."

W. Small, Jr., thought the crop in Kansas was generally good, but as there was little threshing done yet, could not give any definite information.

A. R. French, of French Bros., said: "The tenor of our reports is that the wheat has not near threshed out as expected, and will scarcely yield half as much as estimated. To illustrate: Here is a letter from Council Grove which says the threshing has fallen about three fourths short. Another case I may give from Johnson Co., Mo. A farmer there sent to us for sacks to put up 400 bushels of wheat which he expected to obtain. After threshing he had just 50 bushels. This is, of course, an extreme case, but it shows that the wheat crop this year has been very deceiving."

Messrs. Mead & Fisher referred the *Indica-*

tor to a few letters, from which we make the following extracts:

CLIFTON, Kas.—Our wheat crop is beginning to move and am sorry to report that it is not coming up to the expectations of farmers, either in quality or quantity. The chinch bug have worked in it considerably and shortened it very much. The yield in the best of it will net be over 10 bushels to the acre, as far as I have heard. The kernels are more or less shrunk by bugs."

LINDSBURG, Kas.—"The crop in this county will not average more than 10 bushels to the acre."

MCPHERSON, Kas.—"I have seen some threshing done and find that the wheat is turning out very poor."

Mr. Fisher did not wish to express an opinion as to values.

Mr. F. C. Jocelyn, of the firm of G. B. Shaw & Co., said: "Our correspondence is mainly confined to eastern and southern Kansas. Our correspondent at Harper, Kas., who estimated the wheat at about two-thirds of a crop, now says they will be fortunate if they have one-third. I think the crop will turn out about half what has been estimated."

Mr. J. W. Titus, who has recently returned from a trip along the K. P. road, was asked for the result of his observation and said: "I think the entire yield of Kansas will be 25,000,000 bushels—the largest crop the state has ever grown, with the exception of 1878. The acreage is largely increased; while some varieties of wheat were burned out with the hot sun while yet in the milk, others, notably the Mediterranean variety, ripened early and in good condition. Since the farmers have commenced threshing the reports agree very nearly with the previous estimates."

Mr. W. W. Cowen, who has just returned from the east had no recent correspondence. He gave his views as to prices, however, saying they were entirely too high. The house of Field, Lindley & Co., which he represents, do a large foreign trade, and their agents say they cannot sell wheat at the prices asked.

J. S. Ferris, manager for McDermid, Russ & Co., reported: "Our correspondence goes to show that the east of Solomon on the K. P., and Cottonwood on the Santa Fe, there is a fair crop, most of which will grade No. 3 and rejected, while west of these places, the crop is the best that part of the State ever had. The present high prices, caused by the cut in freights and eastern manipulation, will not be sustained when the wheat begins to come to market. My opinion is that the farmer who sells his wheat out of the shock will make the most money."

IN OTHER STATES.

Chicago associated press dispatches of the 23d say: Correspondents of the Times have canvassed the condition of wheat and other crops and find all cereals, but particularly wheat, are now in a critical condition where changes of weather will have marked effect on them. There have been several storms so recently that farmers have had hardly a chance to yet estimate the amount of damage done by them, and its noted that there has been in this region one severe storm since the observations upon which the correspondents based their reports. Estimates of injury by storms in the dispatches are therefore more apt to be below than above the truth. The general view of the wheat growing shows that the crop will be far below that of last year. Heavy losses that are inevitable in States that may be called those of the Central Western, where a great part of wheat of the country is raised, cannot be made good by the exceptional production in other regions. In Illinois nearly every county reports a decrease in the area since last year, and in many localities the unfavorable weather and other cereal evils have made the crops nearly a failure. On a fair average the crop will be from one to two-thirds as much as in average years. In Iowa the acreage has greatly fallen off. This State complains of everything that affects the wheat crop. Fifty one counties report an acreage of one third less than last season.

In Minnesota wheat is very unequal in different parts of the State, but the majority of the reports are, fair to first class.

In Nebraska the yield is less than an average, but the increased acreage in the western part of the State will raise the total yield to one third more than the crop of last year.

The grasshoppers are reported as doing great damage in Minnesota, and the army worms in Iowa and parts of Illinois.

The indications from Indiana are of a two-third yield of winter wheat. In Michigan it promises a rather better yield than it did a few months ago. The yield per acre will be below the average, and though the average is increased in some parts, this will not bring the total up to last year's crop. The loss is mainly in Spring wheat, Winter wheat being pretty fair.

Reports from Wisconsin vary widely. The Spring wheat acreage, taken the State through, is much less than last year. Most of the counties report light yields on one-half to two-thirds acreage.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

Literary and Domestic

The Old Ways and the New.

I've just come in from the meadow, wife, where the grass is tall and green;
I hobbled out upon my cane, to see John's new machine;
It made my old eyes snap again to see that mower mow,
And I heaved a sigh for the scythe I swung some twenty years ago.

Many and many's the day I mowed, 'neath the rays of the scorching sun;
Till I thought my poor old back would break ere my task for the day was done:
I often think of those days of toil, in the fields all over the farm,
Till I feel the sweat on my wrinkled brow, and the old pain comes in my arm.

It was hard work, it was slow work, a swingin' the old scythe then;
Unlike the mower that went through the grass like death through the ranks of men;
I stood and looked till my old eyes ached, amazed at its speed and power;
The work that it took me a day to do it done in one short hour.

John said that I hadn't seen the half—when he puts it into his wheel
I shall see it reap and rake it, and drop it in bundles neat;
That soon a Yankee will come along and set to work and learn
To reap it, and thresh it, and bag it up, and send it into the barn.

John kinder laughed when he said it, but I said to the hired men,
"I've seen so much on my pilgrimage thro' my three score years and ten,
That I wouldn't be surprised to see a railroad in the air,
Or a Yankee in a flyin' ship, a-goin' most anywhere."

There's a difference in the work I done and the work my boys now do;
In a-mowin' the grass in the old way and a-mowin' it in the new;
But somehow I think there was happiness crowded into those toiling days,
That the fast young men of the present will not see till they change their ways.

To think that I ever should live to see work done in this wonderful way!
Old tools are of little service now, and farmin' is almost play;
The women have got their sewin' machines, their wringers and every such thing,
And now play croquet in the dooryard, or sit in the parlor and sing.

"Twasn't you that had it so easy, wife, in the days so long gone by;
You riz up early and sat up late a-toilin' for you and I;
There were cows to milk; there was butter to make, and many a day did you stand
A-washin' my toll-stained garments and wringin' 'em out by hand.

Ah! wife, our children will never see the hard work we have seen,
For the heavy task and the long task is now done with a machine.
No longer the noise of the scythe I hear; the mower—there! Hear it afar?
A-rattlin' along through the tall, stout grass with the noise of a railroad car.

Well, the old tools are now shoved away; they stand a-gatherin' rust,
Like many an old man I have seen put aside with only a crust;
When the eyes grow dim, when the step is weak, when the strength goes out of his arm,
The best thing a poor old man can do is to hold the deed of his arm.

There is one old way that they can't improve, although it has been tried,
By men who have studied, and studied, and worried till they died;
It has shone undimmed for ages, like gold refined from its dross;
It's the way to the kingdom of heaven by the simple way of the Cross.

Call a Man.

John Jackson was a hard working man of 23. Being the oldest child and only son, he had always remained at home assisting his father on the farm. John was much respected by every one in the neighborhood, and many a bright-eyed girl had secretly thought she would like to be Mrs. Jackson. But John was no "ladies man." The fact was, he was bashful. He would rather hoe potatoes all day than undergo the ceremony of an introduction to a young lady. Not that John disliked the dear creatures; far from it. We believe that he, in common with all bashful and well meaning men, entertained the very highest respect and admiration for them. And this no doubt was the principal cause of his bashfulness. He felt that they were superior beings, and that he was unworthy to associate with them upon terms of equality. But we cannot stop to moralize.

Nancy Clark was the daughter of a very respectable farmer, whose land adjoined the Jackson farm. Nancy was a pretty, saucy, little witch, and she liked John Jackson. When they were children they attended the same school, and being a few years her senior was usually her champion in the childish disputes that arose, and her companion in coming and going. At last John became so much of man as to be kept from school, as she had been in past years. John discovered to he was growing out of shape. His feet and legs appeared very awkward; he did not know what to do with his hands; his face pained him, and taking all in all, he was inclined to think he was not more than half put together.

As novelists say, it was a lovely day in August. The sun was clear, serene, and beautiful, the trees were loaded with golden fruit, and beautiful birds twittered their songs of love in the branches. Earth, (there, we've slid down to earth once more; such lofty heights—they make our head dizzy.) We

were prepared to say that "earth yielded a bountiful harvest of grass and clover, and honeysuckles, which this noble yeomanry of Chesterville had garnered within her store-houses"—but upon second thought have concluded it thus: "The farmers of Chesterville have done harvesting."

John Jackson's sister had a quilting that afternoon. His father had gone to "Keith's Mills" to get some wheat ground, and left John to repair some tools, to be ready on the morrow, to commence mowing the meadow grass. Suddenly it occurred to John that if he remained about the house that afternoon, he would be called in at tea time and be required to do the honors of the table. To avoid this, he quickly shouldered his scythe and stole away to the meadow, half a mile distant, fully resolved that he would not leave there until it was so dark that he could not see to mow, so as to avoid seeing the girls.

The meadow was surrounded on all sides by a thick forest, which effectually shut out what little breeze there might chance to be stirring. The sun poured its rays as though the little meadow was a focus point where the heat was concentrated. John mowed and sweat—sweat and mowed, until he was obliged to sit down and cool off. Then it occurred to John that if he took off his pants, he might be more comfortable. There could be no impropriety in it for he was entirely concealed from observation, and there was not the slightest reason to suppose that he could be seen by any person.

So John stripped off, and with no cover save his linen—commonly called a shirt—he resumed his work. He was just congratulating himself upon the good time he had made from meeting the girls, when he chanced to disturb a huge black snake, a genuine twister, with a white ring around its neck.

John was no coward, but he was mortally afraid of a snake. "Self-preservation" was the first "passage" that flashed across his mind, and "legs, take care of the body" was the next. Dropping his scythe and spinning around like a top, he was ready to strike a 2:30 gait, when at that moment the snake was near enough to hook his crooked teeth into John's shirt just above the hem. With a tremendous spring he started off with the speed of a locomotive. His first jump took the snake clear from the ground, and as he stole a hasty glance over his shoulder, he was horrified to see the reptile securely fastened to the extremity of his garment, while the rapidity with which he rushed forward, kept the serpent extended to an angle of ninety degrees with his body.

Here was a quandary. If he stopped the snake would coil about his body and squeeze him to death; if he continued the race he must fall from sheer exhaustion. On he flew, scarcely daring to think how this dreadful race was to end. Instinctively he had taken the direction of home; a feeling of security came over him. Suddenly flashed across his mind the true state of affairs—his father gone—the quilting, and, worse than all, the girls. The next moment he felt the body of the cold, clammy monster in contact with his bare legs, his tail creeping around them in a sort of cozening way, as by way of tickling John upon the knees.

This was too much for human endurance. With a yell such as men never uttered, save in mortal terror, poor John set forward at a break-neck speed, and once more had the pleasure of seeing the snake assume his horizontal position, somewhat after the tail of a comet.

On, on they flew! John forgot the quilting, forgot the girls, forgot everything but the snake.

His active exercise (he paid particular attention to his running), together with the excessive heat, had brought on the nose bleed, and as he ran, ears erect and head thrown back, his chin, throat and shirtbosom stained with the flowing stream.

His first shriek had startled the quilting, and forth they rushed, wondering if some Indian was not prowling about. By this time John was within a few rods of the barn, still running at the top of his speed, his head turned so that he might keep one eye on the snake and with the other observe what course he must take. The friendly barn now concealed him from the sight of the girls. He knew the girls were in the yard, having caught a glimpse of them as they rushed from the house. A few more bounds and he would be in their midst. For a moment modesty overcame his fear and he halted. The snake evidently pleased with his rapid transportation, manifested his gratitude by attempting to enfold the legs of our hero within his embrace.

With an explosive "ouch!" and urged forward by "circumstances over which he had no control," poor John bounded on. The next moment he was in full view of the girls, and as he turned the corner of the barn the snake came around with a whizz, somewhat after the fashion of a coachwhip.

Having reached the barnyard, to his dismay he found the bars up. But time was too precious to be wasted in letting down bars. Gathering all his strength, he bounded into the air, snake ditto; and as he alighted on the other side, his snakeship's tail cracked across the upper bar, snapping like an Indian cracker.

Again John set forward, now utterly regardless of the girls, for the extra tickle from the snake's tail as he leaped the bars, banished all his bashfulness and modesty, and again he had the pleasure of finding the snake in a straight line, drawing steadily at the hem of his solitary garment.

The house now became the center of attraction, and around it he revolved with the speed of thought. Four times in each revolution, as he turned the corner, his snakeship came round with a whizz that was quite refreshing.

While describing the third circle, as he came near the group of wonderstruck girls, without removing his gaze from the snake, he managed to cry out:

"Call a man!"

The next moment he had whisked out of sight, and as quick as thought reappeared at the other end of the house:

"Call a man!"

"A way he whirled again, turning the corner so rapidly that the whizz of the snake sounded half-way between a low whistle and the repeated pronunciation of a double-o.

Before either of the girls had stirred from their tracks, he had performed another revolution:

"Call a man!"

Away he flew once more, but his strength was rapidly failing. Nancy Clark was the first to recover her presence of mind, and seizing a hoop-pole, she took her station near the corner of the house, and as John reappeared, brought it down upon the snake with a force that broke his back and his hold upon John's nether garment at the same time.

John rushed into the house and to his room, and at tea-time appeared in his best Sunday suit, but little the worse for the race, and to all appearances entirely cured of his bashfulness. That night he walked home with Nancy Clark. The next New Year they were married; and now whenever John feels inclined to laugh at his wife's hoops, or any other peculiarity, she has only to say "Call a man," and he instantly sobers down."

Canning Tomatoes.

Many persons who are quite successful in canning fruits generally, are apt to fail with the tomatoe. A lady writer in Purdy's Fruit Recorder, gives the following interesting account of how she succeeds:

"We have ten acres of fruit of all kinds and I take a great deal of pride in canning fruit. I get nearly all the prizes at the fairs. I wish you could just peep into my cellar to see my tomatoes and peaches, some canned last fall and some a year ago, not mentioning my other fruit. I will tell you how I can my tomatoes, both red and yellow. I pick the apple tomatoes—the smoothest and best shaped—and scald and skin them very carefully; take the stem out with a pen knife, taking care not to cut the tomato so as to let the juice or seeds run out; then I place them in the cans, some of them with the stem end next to the can and some, with the blossom ends; then I take the juice that has run out of what I have peeled to cook, having no seeds or pulp, and add a little salt, and pour on my whole tomatoes until nearly full; then place them in a kettle of cold water, and let them cook till I think they are hot clear through; then I seal them. I use nothing but glass two-quart jars—and after the cover has been on about five minutes I take it off so they will settle, letting the gas out; then I fill up with juice and seal again, and my cans are always full to the cover. A great many have not learned this. You have no idea how nice they look through the glass; they show every vein and rib and look as if they were put up raw, and when used they are just as if they had been taken from the vines—and if you don't believe me try it this summer. I always keep my fruit in the dark, and it don't fade through the glass.

Recipes.

RICE PUDDING COLD.

Two quarts of milk, one gill of rice, one teaspoon brown sugar, one stick of cinnamon about three inches long; wash the rice in a colander to remove the floury particles, which are so much loose starch and spoil the pudding; put it in the baking dish, scattering in a quarter of a pound of raisins; cook very slowly for two hours. Keep a cover over the dish until the last half hour, when the upper skin may be allowed to brown; do not stir it, as this breaks up the rice; it ought to look like rich yellow cream when done. A large piece of thick paper or a large plate can be used to cover up the pudding dish.

COLD SPICED BEEF.

A five-pound piece of tender, juicy beef, without fat, from the rump or tender side of the round. One pint of cold water, half a pint of vinegar, two teaspoonful of ground cloves, one teaspoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful of pepper, two teaspoonful of salt, two or three onions; mix the salt and spices well into the beef; press it into a deep dish and pour the vinegar over it let it stand twenty-four hours in a cool place, turning it occasionally. If it absorbs all the vinegar add more; put it in a stew pan with the water and onions, and let simmer slowly three or four hours. To be eaten cold. The gravy to saved for breakfast dishes.

RICE PUDDING.

Rice pudding is beyond comparison the best ever made, in spite of the fact that it is the cheapest. The secret of its perfection is in the long cooking it gets. For a six o'clock dinner, the rice and milk should be put on the stove early in the forenoon. The best thing to cook it in is a double kettle. Add to a quart of milk two heaping tablespoonfuls of rice. Let it simmer on the back of the stove—it must never boil—until a couple of hours before dinner. It will then be a thick creamy substance. Then salt and sweeten to taste, put it into a pudding dish, and bake it in a moderate oven until it is of a jelly like thickness and the top is slightly browned. It can be eaten either hot or cold. If the latter is preferred the pudding may be made the day before if that is most convenient. If desired, a flavor may be added. This is emphatically the perfect pudding of its kind.

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.



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

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

TRY THEM.
For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, use "Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters." It stands UNRIVALLED. Thousands owe their health and happiness to it. Price \$1.25 per bottle. We offer "Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters" with equal confidence.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.
62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Dumbak, Navy, etc. Name in gold and set in gold or silver. Meriden, Ct.
\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
50 ELIZANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, loc, 40 Transparencies, 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brockport, N. Y.
\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 50 outfit free. Address H. HALL & CO., Portland, Maine.
50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards, 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros, Northford, Ct.

\$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. \$66. Planes \$25 up. \$27 Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
50 All Gold, Chromo & Life. Cards, (No 2 Alike), Name On, loc. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Conn.

70 NEW STYLES OF CHROMO CARDS. Name on, loc, or to all GILT & BEVEL EDGE CARDS, 10 c. U. S. Card Factory, Co., Clintonville, Ct.
BEATTY'S ORGANS 15 useful stops, 8 sets reeds only—\$66. Planes \$25 up. \$27 Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
ELIZANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages. 12 Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc. in colors, and 12 Select Quotations, 15c. Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davis & Co., Northford, Ct.

ST LOUIS LAW SCHOOL
Term opens Oct. 12th. Tuition, \$60 per year. No extras. For circulars address HENRY HITCHCOCK, St. Louis.

Chicago Advertisements.

VIELE, ADAMS & CO., COMMISSION DEALERS IN
ALL GRADES OF LIVE STOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.
Special Attention Given to the Purchase of Stock Cattle.

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B. W. SAYERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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Highest Market Price Guaranteed.

Luxurious Mustache
Grooming, Shaving, and Hair Dressing. The best of the world's latest styles. No two alike. Agents' Complete Sample Book 25c. Great variety of styles and prices. Send for circular. Price per set of 100 samples, 10c. Smith & Co., U. S. Agents, Baltimore, Md.

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FOR THE LIBERAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.
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Increased Pension
is due and can be procured in cases rated too low at first; also in cases in which the disability is greater than at the time the pension was allowed, or when the pension was increased last. Under the present regulations the presentation of these claims does not in the least interfere with the drawing of the present pension. Send for the increase questioning blank.

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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 as d curative powers 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 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.

Agents Wanted. **C4S150**
S. M. SPENCER,
112 Wash'n st.,
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For Sale.
250 sheep; 225 lambs, 300 yearlings, about half wethers and half ewes; 200 ewes between 1 and 4 years old; 125 ewes over four. Price \$5.00 per head. Inquire of J. C. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kan.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER
In the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 3 years. Price of Washer, \$7. Sample to agents, \$5.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.50. Sample, \$4.00. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ELIZ PA.

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

C. P. BOLMAR & CO.,
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BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES
The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES, 20 LARGE HOUSES FOR ROSES alone. We deliver Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate use, safely by mail, postpaid, at all post-offices. 8 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 18 for \$3; 25 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13. We GIVE away 15 Pot Plants and Extra Large ROSES from most establishments grow. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantly illustrated, describes 500 newest and choicest varieties—Free to all.
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Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

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Wednesday, April 6th, 1881.

Four courses of study optional—Business, Scientific, Classical, Preparatory and Collegiate.

Excellent rooms for young men in the College Hall at from 25 to 50 cents per week. Good table board at \$2.00 per week.

The Hartford Cottage for young ladies is now completed. Rooms furnished for the most part at from 20 to 50 cents per week. The domestic arrangement is on the Mount Holyoke plan. Each young lady aside in household work to the extent of about an hour a day, under the personal supervision of the matron.

In quality of instruction, in attractive and comfortable facilities for room and board at extremely low rates, and in increasing appliances of Library, Cabinet and Apparatus, the College now offers unusual inducements to young men both sexes desirous of securing a thorough education.

Address, **PETER MOVICAR, President,**

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Cooley Creamer

THE COOLEY CREAMER has been in use by parties in different sections of the state for a year or more, summer and winter. It has proved to be the one thing needed for the butter maker.

The Cooley Creamer is a practically the Dairyman's Churn. With the Cooley, the milk is set in large cans, submerged, and not affected by atmosphere. Cold water is used, very few using ice. The cream is all raised in twelve hours. Milk is sweet and valuable for feeding purposes. A Creamer costs less than any other room or outfit for butter-making.

A Barrel Churn will last you an ordinary lifetime, and you will never want to change for some patent humbug.

Order your Creamer and Churn of your County Agent, or send to

J. H. LYMAN,

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STATE AGENT FOR THE COOLEY CREAMER,

and the Rockford Box (Revolving Barrel) Churn.

Dealer in Higgins' Eureka Salt, and dairy supplies.

Apiary.

Increase by Division.

An exchange gives the following advice concerning the increase of colonies by dividing:

Dividing bees when properly done is a much better plan for increase than to allow them to swarm naturally. But improperly done, has been the ruin of many an apiary, for it seems almost impossible to convince some people that success depends on the strength of the colonies and not numbers. The better plan is to wait until the bees are making preparations to cast a swarm, and then they can be divided with benefit. When you find they are making ready or have queen cells capped, then divide. Take a frame of honey, bees, brood, and the queen, hang in an empty hive, fill up with frames of comb or foundation. Move the old hive to a new location, placing the new hive containing the queen on the old stand, and the work is done. Nearly all of the old bees and those in the fields at work will return to the old stand, which now contains the new hive, and make quite a colony. The young hatching bees will soon fill up the old hive. The empty place from which you removed the frame of brood and the queen should be filled with a frame of comb or foundation, for if an empty frame be hung in place the bees will fill it with drone comb. This work should be done in the middle of the day when the larger part of the bees are in the fields. Nothing can be done for 7 or 8 days with the old hive. By that time they will have capped the queen cells; if the cells were capped at the time of dividing they will need looking after sooner than this. The queen will hatch in 15 days from an egg. When the young queens are ready to hatch, all queen cells should be removed but one; those removed can be used in nuclei previously prepared or be given to colonies divided a few days in advance of the hatching queens. If no other colonies are ready to divide, make nuclei by taking 2 or 3 frames of brood and bees from prosperous colonies and to them give the hatching cells. The nuclei should be made the day previous, as they will then more readily accept the cells. Young queens will hatch and become fertile while occupying these nucleus colonies, and can then be built up from other colonies or be given to divided swarms, keeping the old colonies together and at work until the young queens are ready.

The Care of Comb Honey.

The following is good advice on the subject from one of our most successful comb honey producers: "Filled sections or boxes that have been removed from the hives, should be examined every few days. If the combs show signs of worms, the honey must be fumigated with sulphur. Care must be taken not to give them too much, or it will discolor the honey, giving it a greenish cast. The amount used will depend, of course, on the size of the room or box you are using. It requires but very little of the fumes of sulphur to destroy life either animal or vegetable. Fumigation will not destroy the eggs, so it may be necessary to give them a second dose, after all the eggs have had time to hatch. By close watching you will be able to discover the worms before they have done any material damage. They are very small at first, but you will notice their presence by seeing a small thread-like streak of a mealy looking substance on the cappings or around the edge of the combs in the partly filled cells. Comb honey should be kept in a warm, dark place. It should never be allowed to stand where the sun will shine directly on the combs, especially when behind glass. The cappings will soften in a few moments and settle down on the honey, giving it a dark appearance. The object should be to keep the honey as white and clean as possible all the time. Comb honey will bring 2 or 3 cents more per pound, when nice and white, than that of the same quality in soiled or discolored packages."—Am. Bee Journal.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

How to post a stray, the fees fixed and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lateral enclosure of the taker up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the same. Any person taking up an stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the make and brand have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall

pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending July 27.

Allen county—T. S. Stever, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Hiram W. Pierce of Osage township one bay horse 7 years old, branded on left jaw with letter S, also branded on the left shoulder, white spot in face, saddle marks, tick marked on body, valued at \$25.
COW—Also by the same at the same time one bay horse colt, no brands, valued at \$25.
MARE—Taken up by Patrick McCabe of Iowa township one roan mare, 4 years old, no brands, valued at \$25.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by E. H. Douthett of Osage township one light bay pony mare with black mane and tail, harness and saddle marks, branded on right shoulder with letters D and A, had on leather halter, supposed to be 12 years old, valued at \$20.
COW—Taken up by Julia A. Pettigrew of Mill Creek tp one bay pony mare supposed to be 12 years old, black mane and tail, collar and saddle marks, shod in front, branded on the left shoulder with the letters G. C. valued at \$25.

Cherokee county—C. A. Saunders, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by L. T. Stowell on the 17th day of June 1881 in Lyon township one bay mare 13 hands high, 3 years old, no marks or brands.

Montgomery county—Ernest Way, clerk.
FILLEY—Taken up by J. G. Hambleton of Sycamore tp on the 23d day of May, 1881 one black filley 3 years old, right hind foot white, about 14½ hands high, and valued at \$25.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by George Kiger in Warren township on the 10th day of May 1881 one horse 2 years old, black mane and tail, valued at \$35.
COW—Also by the same one mouse colored filley one year old, star in forehead, valued at \$15.

Rice county—W. T. Nicholas, clerk.
PONY—Taken up on the 1st day of July 1881 by G. Rathbun in Raymond one small dun pony, white stripe in face, 4 white feet, dark stripe along back, black mane and tail, valued at \$20.
COW—Taken up on the 15th day of July 1881 by Edward Mudge of New Cincinnati, in Valley township, one brown yearling colt 13 hands high, valued at \$30.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up Dec 22 1880 by W. A. Melton of Auburn township one dark red two year old heifer with white face, white belly and white tail, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Wandotte county—D. B. Emmons, clerk.
MARE—Taken up June 28 by Luther Spainhour of Connor Station one roan mare 10 years old, blind in the right eye, left hind foot white, small stripe in her face, saddle marks, 13 or 14 hands high, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Wm. Knause of Clinton township on the 23d day of June 1881 one bay mare 7 years old, collar marks, valued at \$30.
HORSE—Also by the same at the same time one bay horse white in face, eight years, collar marks, valued at \$50.

Strays for the week ending July 20.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. W. Leter of Prospect township one roan pony mare four or five years old, branded J. K., valued at \$15.
MARE—Taken up by N. H. Brown of Chelsea township one iron grey mare, branded with the letter T, and valued at \$20.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Geo. Van Horn of Fall River township June 17 1881 one bay mare about 15 hands high small white spot on inside of right hind foot near the hoof, branded with figure 7 on right shoulder, heavy with foal, small bunch of white mane on withers made by collar, about 8 years old, a work animal.
PONY—Taken up by J. H. Jones of Quincy tp June 6 one sorrel horse pony 10 or 12 years old, branded on left shoulder and with Texas in face, right eye glass, a little white on both front feet.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.
MARE—Taken up June 23 1881 by William V. Smith on premises of Ira Winans in Darlington township, one red roan mare ten years old, white stripe in face, white near hind foot, S. Y. branded on near fore shoulder, and L. V. (Spanish brand) on near flank.

Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up June 11 1881 by Michael Moorman of Lincoln township one bay horse with black mane and tail, about 12 years old, branded on left shoulder and left side of neck with figures 6 & 3, valued at \$15.

State Stray Record.

A. Briscoe, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losses of stock solicited.

Yellow Fever.

The engineers of the Central Railroad of Georgia say: "Though exposed to the worst miasmatic influences of the Yellow Fever, by going in and coming out of Savannah at different hours of the night, and also in spending entire nights in the city during the prevalence of the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1874, with but the exception of one of us (who was taken sick, but speedily recovered) we continued in our usual good health—a circumstance we can account for in no other way but by the effect, under Providence, of the habitual and continued use of Simmons' Liver Regulator while we were exposed to this Yellow Fever malaria."

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

WHISKERINE IS THE ONLY PREPARED SKIN PREPARATION that will remove all dandruff, itching, and all other skin troubles. It is the best for the face, neck, and scalp. It is the best for the hair, and will keep it from falling out. It is the best for the eyes, and will keep them from becoming inflamed. It is the best for the throat, and will keep it from becoming sore. It is the best for the lungs, and will keep them from becoming diseased. It is the best for the stomach, and will keep it from becoming indigestive. It is the best for the bowels, and will keep them from becoming constipated. It is the best for the kidneys, and will keep them from becoming diseased. It is the best for the bladder, and will keep it from becoming diseased. It is the best for the prostate, and will keep it from becoming diseased. It is the best for the testicles, and will keep them from becoming diseased. It is the best for the uterus, and will keep it from becoming diseased. 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Why We Laugh.

Ode to a Mule.

A weird phenomenon, O mule, art thou!
One pensive ear inclined toward the west,
The other ear 'sou'-east by a little 'sou',
The acme explicate of peace and rest.
But who can tell at what untoward hour
Thy slumbering energy will assert its function,
With fervid eloquence and awakening power,
Thy hee-haw and thy heels in wild conjunction?
War, Havoc, and Destruction envy thee!
Go! kick the stuff out of Time and Space!
Assert thyself, thou Child of Destiny,
Till nature stands aghast with frightened face!
A greater marvel art thou than the wonder
Of Zeus from high Olympus launching thunder.

The man who digs 100 feet into the ground
for water gets along well.

It is noticeable fact that the smallest boy is
generally in possession of the largest marbles.

The way to command respect and plenty of
room in a crowd; carry a pot of paint in each
hand.

Out west the agents take care of the Indians
and the Indians reciprocally take hair of the
agents.

An exchange has an article on "Bread stuff."
Well, it may be. Now give us an article on
meat's stuff.

An Indian chief, after the romantic manner
of his nation, calls his musket "Bookagent,"
because it is an old smooth bore.

Before marriage she was dear and he was her
treasure, but afterward she became dearer and
he treasurer, and yet they are not happy.

What a world of worry this is! One man
will be forever troubled about himself, and
another eternally fretting about the poor and
suffering!

Deaf lady: "What's his name?" "Augustus
Tyler." The deaf lady: "Bless me what a
name! 'Busthis Biler' Eliza, you must be mak-
ing fun of me."

"Well, you'll own she's got a pretty foot,
won't you?" "Yes I'll grant you that; but it
never made half as much of an impression on
me as the old man's."

The man who has an iron constitution,
nerves of steel, a silver tongue and cheeks of
brass, can soon line his pockets with bars of
gold and scales of "tin."

"You wouldn't take a man's last cent for a
cigar, would you?" "Certainly I would," re-
marked the proprietor. "Well, here it is, then,"
passing over the cent, "give me the cigar."

Seriously wounded: Miss Liliwhite, who is
about to marry, remarked on Memorial Day
that she could sympathize with the brave boys
in blue, having lost her hand in engagement.

May is one of the unlucky months for mar-
riages. The other unlucky months are Janu-
ary, February, March, April, June, July, Aug-
ust, September, October, November and De-
cember.

Speaking of marriages, said a seedy individ-
ual, reminds me of my wife. When we were
first married I loved her so that I thought I
could eat her up, and I've often wished since I
had. Get out, you wretch!

Here's a fly in my soup, waiter. "Yes sir;
very sorry, sir; but you can throw away the fly
and eat the soup, can't you?" "Of course I
can; you didn't expect me to throw away the
soup and eat the fly, did you?"

A Posey county girl stuffed the arm of an
old coat with hay, placed it around her waist
and sat near a window in the soft twilight of a
sweet June Sunday evening. The other girls
in the neighborhood are dying with envy.

"It is curious," said an old gentleman to his
friend, "that a watch should be kept perfectly
dry when there is a running spring inside."
"Yes," replied the friend, "and something stran-
ger still, is that we look at a watch to see what
o'clock it is, but never look at a clock to see
what o'clock it is."

A pleasant little girl: "So you enjoyed your
visit to the menagerie, did you?" inquired a
young man of his adored one's little sister.
"Oh, yes! And do you know we saw a camel
there that screwed its mouth and eyes around
awfully, and sister said it looked exactly as you
do when you are reciting poetry at the evening
parties."

Scientific: "Do we inherit ability?" was the
subject suggested by the scientist of an Oskosh
debating club. "It seems unnecessary," said
one of the members, "to answer the speaker's
question. His grandfather was hanged for
sheep-stealing, his father died in state prison,
and we all know that he himself expects to be
indicted next week for bigamy."

During a trial in Arkansas a club, a rock, a
rail, an ax-handle, a knife and a shotgun were
exhibited as "the instruments with which the
deed was done." It was also shown that the
assaulted man defended himself with a revolver,
scythe, a pitchfork, a chisel, a handsaw, a
flail and a cross dog. The jury decided that
they'd have given \$5 apiece to have seen the
fight.

"Going away this summer?" queried a boot
black of a fellow mortal at the post-office yes-
terday.

"Naw."

"Well, you needn't be so short about it."

"Maybe I needn't, but the idea of our going
off to Saratoga when we can't raise \$10 to get
out of the workhouse does us an injustice
as a family."

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and is beneficial to the scalp is why Parker's Hair
Balm is such a popular dressing.

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The Dandelion Tonic is principally com-
posed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries,
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Alkalies, also an antacid, which will remove
all belching sensations that are produced from
sour stomach.

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brewers, etc., has been made sufficiently dry
and white so that it can be powdered and
mixed with yellow sugar. It raises the
standard of color largely, but not being so
sweet as the saccharine strength, making
it necessary to use more of the article to
attain the usual degree of sweetness. Large
quantities of this mixture are now being
made and sold under various brands, but all
of them, so far as we are aware, bear the
words "New Process" in addition to other
brands.

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of these facts, liable to be placed in a false
position before the public, as the results of
analysis of sugar bought indiscriminately,
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statements of interested persons, who alleged
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refiners to mix glucose with their sugars.
While not intimating that a mixture of glu-
cose and cane sugar is injurious to health,
we do maintain that it defrauds the innocent
consumer of just so much sweetening power.
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sugar pure and in the condition it leaves
our refineries, we now put it up in barrels
and half barrels.

Inside each package will be found a guar-
antee of the purity of the contents as follows:
We hereby inform the public that our
refined sugars consist solely of the product of
raw sugar refined. Neither Glucose, Mu-
riate of Tin, Muriatic Acid, nor any other
foreign substance whatever is, or ever has
been, mixed with them. Our Sugars and
Syrups are absolutely unadulterated.

Affidavit to the above effect in New York
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ORGANS, creates perfect digestion
and regular movement of the bowels.

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They have no equal; acting as a preven-
tive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Inter-
mittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and
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Stomach and Liver depends, almost
wholly, the health of the human race.

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It is for the cure of this disease and its at-
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so speedily and gently on the digestive or-
gans, giving them tone and vigor to as-
similate food. This accomplished, the
NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN
NOURISHED, and the BODY RO-
BUST. Try this Remedy fairly and you
will gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood,
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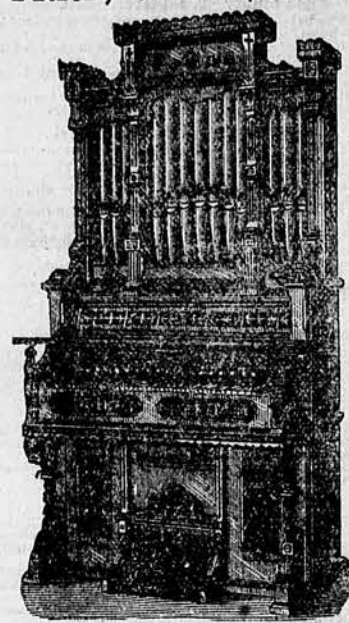
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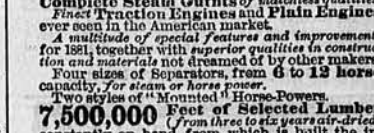
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