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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Communications.

About Chinch Bugs.

Observation has taught me that the popular notions about these pests are generally incorrect. Last winter was the severest ever known in Kansas and it was expected they would be exterminated. But in the spring they were more numerous than ever. "Heavy rains and continuous wet weather would kill them;" the rains came, the earth was soaked for weeks, but when the sun came out they came out too none the worse for their soaking.

The tall, long-headed, rank wheat that ought to have made twenty to thirty bushels to the acre, bereft of the excessive stimulus of moisture could not stand the test of dry heat while the millions of bugs at its roots were sucking its life blood. And it went down; bled to death; finally on the night of June 24th there came the heaviest rain of all accompanied by destructive hail. The ground was everywhere covered with from one to two inches of water and every depression became a little lake. The growing crops were beaten down, fruit knocked off, trees badly battered and pulled and every destructible thing injured more or less. We thought; now the chinch bugs are cleaned out. Not a bit of it. Around every corn stub, under every broken stalk and leaf they were as numerous and active as ever.

The cultivation of spring wheat is charged with their introduction and production. I think this charge unfounded for the following reasons:

Winter wheat furnishes the food the insect likes best is proved by the fact that it leaves other matured crops soon after the wheat is sown in the fall; remains in it through the winter and does not leave it until its juices have been sucked out or the grain has ripened.

When the two are contiguous it goes from the winter wheat to the spring wheat. When the two varieties ripen nearly at the same time I have known the former badly injured while the bugs injured but a narrow strip of the latter next the winter wheat.

The conclusion I have arrived at is that winter wheat furnishes food and shelter for the pests during that portion of the year when it can be found nowhere else, and without which it must annually perish in such numbers as to make the survivors comparatively harmless. (I have not cultivated rye. For ought I know it may be as bad). It seems the height of folly to go on attempting to raise a crop that is sure to be unremunerative, and at the same time endangers every other crop we may desire to raise. Besides, I believe that if the losses and gains on Kansas wheat raising were correctly balanced, it would be found that the producers have lost money. Will it not be wise then, to suspend wheat raising a year or two?

P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, Ks., July 14.

Quite True.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It seems that it is unnecessary to say anything farther in regards to the advantage of grading up our common cattle after the great sales of Kansas City this spring, but I fancy some are ready to find fault with their purchases already. Some had speculative ideas concerning them, and some have taken their bull home, staked him out in the burning sun and flies, told their boy or hired hand to move his stake and give him water occasionally, and perhaps he did occasionally; so after using him pretty extensively he goes out when he finds time and sees him almost nothing but skin and bones; he then goes back to the house and tells his wife that he has been "swindled again." If the man had tended to him himself (a boy has no business fooling with a bull) watered him twice a day, staked him out at night, kept him in his stable in the day time, mowed a little green oats for him to eat and followed with green corn fodder and while using him liberally gave him a little corn or oats he might have said to his wife that he made a bargain in buying that animal and had the satisfaction of having much stronger and thrifter calves next spring. I do not doubt but that some are disappointed in their bargain for these men bring the class of cattle that are the most ready sale, with only a few of their best, as many as they think they

can dispose of at these Kansas City sales. When these western men learn that a good animal is the only profitable one to purchase then these cattle speculators (if I may use the term) will bring a better class of cattle to sell. However, I much prefer to buy of a real breeder, and at a private sale there are many advantages in it over buying at a public sale.

M. WALTHIRE.

Carbondale, Kas., July 11.

Who Knows?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I send you a description of a disease that some cattle have died of here, and would like you or some of your correspondents to tell us what it is. There have been six head died in about three weeks in this neighborhood, from work oxen down to calves; one calf that died was kept on the

Farm Letters.

INDEPENDENCE, Montgomery Co., July 12; 130 miles south from Topeka.—We are now having dry weather to get in the flax crop. It is now more than two weeks since it rained, and as we had had so much rain before the ground is baked hard.

Corn looks well, and castor beans that were worked out are coming on finely. I was in a field yesterday that will soon do to commence picking.

We are more than ever convinced that we must turn more attention to stock of all kinds.

The wheat crop on most land has been a failure. In this part of the county the best fields are damaged or washed away entirely. I have found quite a number of men who give a similar account of the way their wheat went down.

left standing. The bugs have killed a good deal of corn adjacent to the wheat fields, but the recent rains have checked them some.

Oats have rusted and will not yield as well as was expected a short time ago.

Corn promises well and if it should be seasonable through this month we will have an immense crop.

Peaches and grapes promise well now.

But few hogs left in the country; as soon as they are large enough to ship they are sold.

S. EPHUS.

GREAT BEND, Barton Co., July 12.—Harvest is over, and the wheat crop is hardly as good as was expected a few weeks ago, yet there is some splendid wheat in the south part of this county; some think as good as '78.

We have had the best corn weather I ever saw the past two weeks; and with one or two

getting very dry and hot again and we begin to wish for rain, although our growing crops look well.

Our harvest is done and the noise of the thrasher is heard.

At present our corn prospect is good. The last ten days of June we got about four inches of rain, but the ground being so dry it soon disappeared.

All kinds of stock doing well. Hogs worth \$5.00.

It is believed that the wheat in our county will average 13 bushels per acre.

Since harvest many of our farmers have plowed stubble ground, sowed millet or planted corn, if we get rain we will have a crop—no rain no crop.

Cherries, peaches, plums, apples, pears, and grapes will make a good crop.

The Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association ordered one thousand dollars improvement added to their grounds preparatory for our fair in September.

On the 4th we had an old fashioned celebration at Wellington, from four to five thousand people were there. Rev. McCabe, of Topeka was orator of the day; at the same time and place we organized an old settlers organization. The citizens of Wellington presented them with a fine flag. They meet again at the fair ground during the fair in September.

H. C. ST. CLAIR.

CARMI, Pratt Co., July 15.—Harvest is over, the yield will be light; cause wet, dry and chinch bug during transit from bloom to maturity. These three causes combined make sad havoc of wheat. Heavy rains melt the soil and run it together like a mortar bed; then ten or twelve days of dry hot weather bake it hard as a brick, stopping the circulation of sap by pinching the roots. And now, Mr. Bug pitches in and the destruction is complete, your wheat is hardly worth cutting. Now I don't want the readers of the FARMER to think we will have no wheat, for we will. Heavy rains cannot hurt sod wheat, remember that. Sod will not run together or bake. Too much vegetable mould on the surface for that. Partially rotted grass roots do not bake and they hold moisture besides. Therefore be it remembered that we have some excellent wheat in this county. The lands of Kansas generally lack mould. The soil is very rich in the various minerals that produce large crops, provided we have frequent showers and not too heavy; but let there be two or three weeks without rain, and especially after a heavy rain and it tells fearfully upon our crops. It is a lack of vegetable mould that causes this and if we will supply this, six weeks without rain will hardly effect our crops.

Corn and other crops are doing well, in fact, our corn crop promises to be immense. But the bug, 'tis hard to tell what they will do to it. They are injuring some pieces already.

J. G. BENTON.

WELLINGTON, Sumner Co., 190 miles southwest of Topeka, July 13.—The weather for the last two weeks has been very dry, so much so, that the corn crop was beginning to suffer for the want of rain, but we are having a good rain at this time; there having fallen during the night two inches of water. The corn crop is materially shortening owing to the dry spell.

Chinch bugs are not so plentiful here as in the north-eastern part of the state. For during a trip through six counties I found that the crops were greatly injured by them. Especially in the counties of Chase, Lyon and Morris they have destroyed whole fields of spring wheat, oats and corn. Our farmers will have to give up raising spring wheat or else we may expect to have the greater part of our crops injured or totally destroyed by this pest.

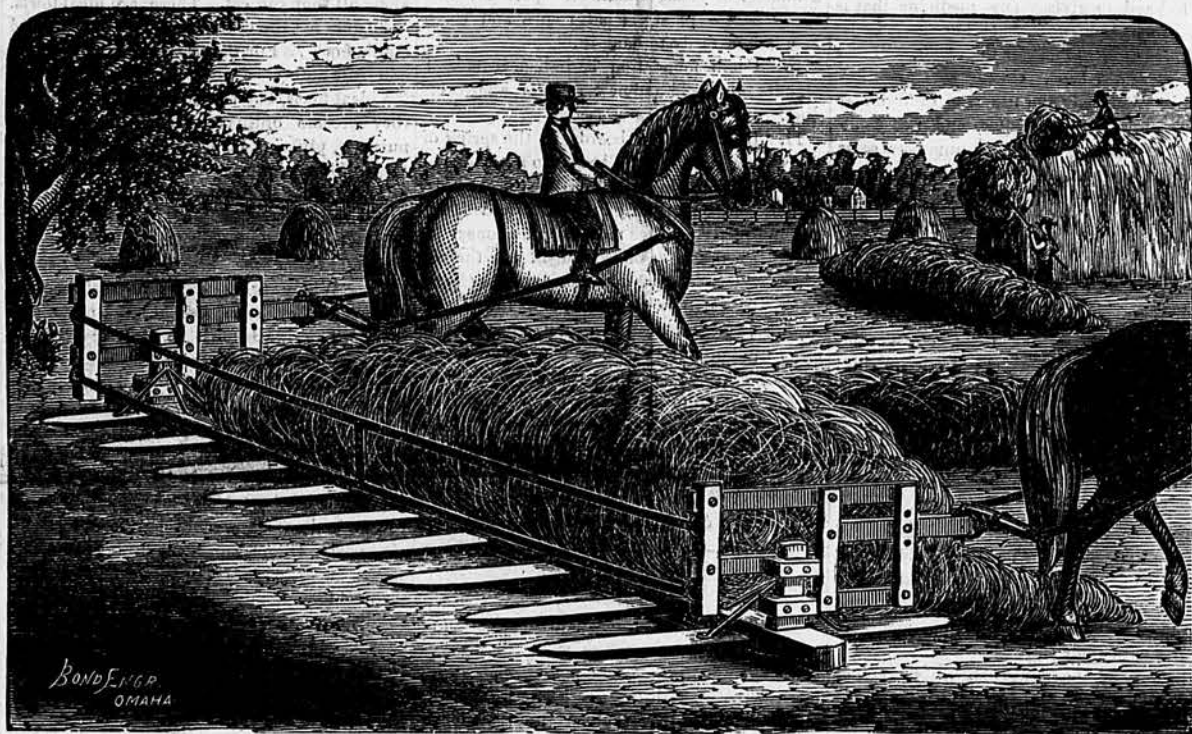
Farmers are as a general thing behind with their plowing owing to the dry weather, but since we have had a good rain we expect to see the greater part of the wheat stubble turned under this month. I think farmers will commence seeding sooner this year than formerly as they have found out that all things considered early seeding is the best.

The wheat crop will be lighter than was anticipated; the yield per acre can't at this early day be relied on for those that have thrashed say that they think the crop throughout the county will not make more than seven bushels per acre on an average.

Oats are better than last year; will probably make 35 bushels per acre.

Stock of all kinds is doing well; young stock is in great demand. Farmers are seeing there are better returns from stock than from selling their corn and wheat at from 20 to 80 cents per bushel.

THOMAS NIXON.



The Grebe Hay Sweep, Patented July 15, 1879.

The object of this improvement in Hay Sweeps is, to furnish a light and durable sweep, which can be easily shipped. Length of Sweep twelve feet, or fourteen feet if ordered, and teeth correspondingly. The center post and top rail in center are dispensed with, and the wing gates, together with the connecting Sweep, are provided with draw-bars, to which the single-teeth are attached to make the Sweep work steadily, and at the same time the draw-bars can be raised or lowered to suit the size of the horses. One-half ton of hay can be drawn to the stack without loading it on the wagon. Net weight of Sweep, 250 pounds. Some around, and while doing so the belts (connected now by cross-bars instead of one as shown in cut), move across the Sweep and push the hay off. The following testimonials will explain themselves.

HENRY GREBE, Esq.—My Dear Friend:—As an old friend and once fellow-townman, permit me to congratulate you on the success you have achieved in your Hay Sweep. I bought one last August of E. L. Shugart, our general dealer in farm implements here in Council Bluffs, and put two boys with a horse each to sweeping in hay from the windrows, and to my surprise and satisfaction it required three good men and two stackers to take care of the hay as fast as the boys did not use the buggy rake any more. The above mentioned five put up from 20 to 25 tons per day of hay, which ran three tons per acre on Keg Creek bottom statement is permitted by myself. Yours very truly, Dr. C. H. PINNEY, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Dec. 24th, 1879.

HENRY GREBE, Esq., Omaha, Neb.:—In answer to your inquiry in regard to how we like your Hay Sweep, will say they are a decided success, and have given perfect satisfaction in every case. Please ship two more at once. Yours truly, PEW & LARUE, Le Mars, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1880.

HENRY GREBE, Esq., Omaha, Neb.:—I sold eleven of your Hay Sweeps the summer of 1879, and they have given entire satisfaction in every instance, and I think they are just the thing for putting up hay in this country. Yours respectfully, Wm. Brown, Schuyler, Neb., March 8th, 1880.

County rights in Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas for sale. I also agree to furnish the wood-work to Sweeps for \$6.00 each for purchasers of County Rights.

Over three hundred of the Sweeps are sold and in use in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa. They are made out of the best Indiana hard wood, by

HENRY GREBE, Omaha, Neb.,

Manufacturer of Farm and Spring Wagons. Established 1857.

picket rope and watered from a well. The last but one was a five year old milch cow all in good order.

The first symptoms of the disease was froth at the mouth, straining and back curled up, her throat began to swell and her eyes to look wild, the white of her eyes looked red and in the last stages of the disease her tongue turned purple and swollen; she was sick about seven hours; stood up till she dropped dead. Was opened and examined, the bowels and stomach were in a healthy condition. The throat was opened the wind pipe and passages to the stomach was found to be covered with a substance like a jelly, orange color; inside the passages there was corruption of a yellowish color. After some of the stuff from the throat had been kept five hours in a bottle it turned into a fluid of a redish color resembling peach brandy.

SAMUEL P. WOOD.

Mason, Gray Co., July 8.

Doctor J. A. Young, returned from Kentucky, yesterday where he purchased thirty-two head of thoroughbred and high grade cattle for his stock farm on the Marais des Cygnes. The doctor is very much pleased with his purchases, and hopes to add his share toward the improvement of stock in this section.—Emporia News, 16th.

The damage was mainly done within forty-eight hours. The rains washed the chinch bugs and there was not time for the rust, and the only conclusion they can come at is, that the ground was full of water, and as the sun came out hot the steam and heat had the effect of scalding. It fell within a few hours and did not fill, and much of it was below the reach of a machine. Some men mowed their wheat.

There is scarcely any fruit here this season; only a very few apples.

There will be no lack of grass for hay.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that saloons are in full blast. Not so. There are two cases on trial, and if there is a proper support given there will be no trouble. A temperance mass meeting was held last week. We are beginning to think we can still hold up our heads and feel we have a President.

D. W. KINGSLEY.

HARVEYVILLE, Wabaunsee Co., 25 miles southwest of Topeka, July 11.—One month ago we had a fair prospect for a good crop of wheat, but the weather being dry it gave the chinch bug a good chance to work and they made a clean sweep of all the wheat in this section of the country; some few pieces were cut and stacked for feed but most of it was

more good rains the corn crop will be made, and I think without doubt the best crop ever yet raised in this county, except some fields planted early, and during the early rains became very weedy, these fields of course cannot make a full crop.

Timber trees of all kinds have made a fine growth up to this time. I think the growth of this year up to now is more than the growth of the last two years.

I think there is a better chance to get a home in this county now than there has been for the last six years; and for those who want to rent land they can get good houses to live in and plenty of land to farm on very reasonable terms.

Stock of all kinds is doing well. Sheep men seem to be pleased with the result of the sheep business for the last year.

There has been a great change in farming here within the past two years—from wheat to stock raising, which will result to great advantage to this part of our state.

We seem to have had plenty of rain since May 1st. Some seem to think it would have been a grand good thing for us if the prohibition amendment had passed two years sooner.

S. H. MITCHELL.

BELLE PLAINE, Sumner Co., July 8.—It is

The Farm and Stock.

About Sheep.

I like a large, smooth sheep, with a sharp back and flat on the sides. He is better calculated to stand out in wet weather, as the water can get away without wetting so much of his back. I like a sheep with a round neck, not too short, as you know there is danger of getting wrinkles by chunking the neck up too short, as there would of course be too much skin to remain smooth. I want the belly clear of wool, as that is a part of the sheep very difficult to shear, and you have to allow boys to use the sheep shears sometimes, which is very risky business on those woolly-bellied sheep, besides, they can't shear more than from six to twenty a day. I want my shearers to shear from fifty to one hundred.

I don't want a ram to have wool on his legs or head. The wool on his legs gathers snow and ice and mud, so much sometimes that should dogs get after them the very parts that nature gave them to carry them away from danger are incumbered so they often become a prey to the canines. This of course is altogether the fault of the breeder. Had he used more judgment and not bred so much wool over the face and legs, bred less on the belly and not loaded the poor, dumb animal down with wool all over, we would not need so much dog law to-day. I don't know when this theory of one sheep carrying as much wool as three ought to carry will be broken up, but one thing I do know, I ain't going to sign any more petitions to destroy the dog interest in this country, when if the sheep were bred as they should be the danger of dogs would be but trifling, and if they did get one once in awhile it would most likely be a short-legged, greasy, heavy-wooled sheep, not worth keeping.

Look back forty or fifty years ago. The sheep had action in those days, and but little was said about dogs killing sheep. Each man then looked after his own sheep and dogs, but now-a-days a man makes a big fuss if a neighbor's dog gets over his fence and picks up a sheep lying as if dead, covered over entirely with wool, not even a spot bare, not even his eyes. Such on such breeding! Give the poor animal a chance for its life. Don't breed all the wool on a few sheep, lest some of us necessarily will have to quit the business. I have seen sheep that had more wool on their heads, bellies and legs than a good sheep ought have on its whole body. What is the use in this?

Now, sirs, when you take into consideration the stabling, grain and hay, what do you gain if you have three fleeces on one sheep, when you count your cost? Besides, you raise all of your lambs by having them dropped in a warm stable. We let our ewes run out; our lambs are dropped in January or February, in the snow, when the mercury is down to zero. If a lamb gets through with this sort of care, it is worth raising. This way we weed out our delicate sheep. If I could only get my brother sheep breeders to see the importance of my ideas on sheep raising, and follow it strictly, they would not go whining around much longer on account of low prices for their wool.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

Destroying Artichokes.

Mr. E. F. Brockway, of Ainsworth, Iowa, issues a circular on artichokes in which he tells how to destroy as well as grow them. He says: "Plow under in June when they have attained the height of one foot; they only grow from the tubers; at this time the old tubers are decayed and the new ones have not formed; this has been practiced here to my positive knowledge with perfect success. The great terror of many good people that they will 'take the farm' is a slander on this innocent plant, and is a great hindrance to its general culture. Planted in a garden among shrubbery and under fences they would be hard to eradicate. Hogs will destroy them, if pastured in the growing season."

Too Thin.

At all times and under all market conditions a greater or less proportion of thin, immature cattle are among the daily offerings, but this spring and summer an unusually large share of unripe animals have been crowding market-wards. There are various ways of explaining this each of which would doubtless be satisfactory to a few, but the most plausible, perhaps, is the fact that many countrymen are arguing that the present high prices cannot last, as the summer break, which is experienced nearly every summer, has not yet come and is only being delayed a little longer than usual, owing to the general backwardness of affairs, caused by the unusually long winter. There are not a few interested parties who calculate that it is better to take the current strong prices for thin cattle than run the risk of taking very much less per 100 lbs. after they have become really marketable. A good many have done this, and there is no doubt that feeding and stock cattle are very much scarcer in the country now than at the corresponding time in former years, and the unusually active demand for that class at the present time indicates. A reader asks what will be the probable result of farmers disposing of their unmarketed cattle because they calculated on high prices for corn, and consequently less profit in feeding out than the sale of their half fat cattle will now afford. From the present standpoint it looks very much as if such men would miss their mark widely, because, if a large number of unfinished cattle be marketed now,

the question naturally arises, where are the fat, ripe animals coming from next fall and winter. While a large deficiency in "native" feeding stock could easily be supplied with cattle from the far western plains, there seems at the present time to be strong indications that the crop of choice, ripe beefs will be considerably below the demand, and if we were to give advice on the subject, it would be for feeders to save, and thoroughly ripen every steer before sending to market. Some argue that it will pay best to sell the corn, but high corn seldom fails to make correspondingly high priced beef.—*Drovers Journal (Chicago.)*

Hog Cholera.

There having been a large amount of money expended by the government and by individuals in order to stay the ravages of the disease known as hog cholera, with evidently but little success, and presuming that anything looking towards a rational treatment of the disease will be acceptable to your readers, I send you this for publication if you think it merits a place in your columns.

The suggestions and recipe for the treatment of the disease are the result of ten years' careful observation of cholera in the great hog where the disease is seen in all its many forms.

Without any comments on the various theories of what the disease is, (at least for the present) or the numberless nostrums afloat for its cure, I will give such general directions for the management of hogs infected with the disease, and also the combination of medicines found most effectual in my hands and that of others, of staying the ravages of this most fatal scourge.

In the first place hogs attacked with cholera must have constant care, if anyone expects to control the disease and save the hogs.

Throwing them such food as happens to come to hand, or giving any medicine that is on trial in such a way that they may get it or not, trusting to luck for the result, will end in the loss of the hogs. On the contrary they should be protected from the sun in Summer and the cold storms in winter, and not be allowed to congregate in large numbers so as to become overheated and be changed, if possible to fresh quarters every two or three days.

They must be shut away from all water in cold weather, except such as is given them in their troughs with their food and medicine. For food they should have thin slop, and all grain should be withheld till they are well recovered. Shorts, and a little clean mildlings or boiled potatoes mashed in their drink, or dishwater, is the best.

This they should have regularly three times a day with a little salt in it, and in such quantities as that they will eat it all up, and not leave it standing in their troughs to decompose.

The sick ones should be separated from the apparently well ones, that they may have extra care, though every hog in the lot should have the medicine once a day. The sicker ones should have it three times a day in moderate quantities with their slop.

Each hog at the outset should have from one to two ounces of Glaubers salts dissolved in the food, and shots in proportion to their age, and this should be repeated every night and morning till the bowels are well cleared of their unhealthy contents, and with the salts, enough of the following mixture to color their drink slightly, say a pint to a hundred head; varying the amount according to the age, giving more if the disease is severe. When past drinking they can sometime be saved by drenching them with a tablespoonful of the mixture with a little water every morning and night, being careful not to strangle them. Here is the recipe I have found most effectual in modifying, controlling, and curing the disease, and it may be given with great benefit as preventative.

Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, two pounds, Chlorate of Potasse, one pound; dissolve in one gallon of hot water, and when cool add one pound or pint of the best muriated tincture of iron. This mixture should never be made or kept in any metallic vessel or mixed with milk when given.

A careful and thorough use of this remedy, coupled with the use of salts as indicated above, continuing the salts occasionally if the bowels are not free, would with almost a certainty save from one-half to three-fourths of the hogs lost by cholera.

It will be noticed that all the ingredients in this mixture contain chlorine, and are standard remedies for the diseases of the human subject closely allied to what is called cholera in hogs. At some future time I may have something to say as to what the disease is, etc.

In the last ten years I have bred and fed quite a number of hogs in a district where cholera is prevalent, and have not lost twenty dollars worth from either that or other diseases.—*Granger, in Western Rural.*

The herd of Shorthorns owned by Abram Renick, Winchester, Kentucky, consists of about 100 head, for which it is reported he has been offered \$200,000 and refused it. And yet the old gentleman is over 70 years of age and has neither wife nor child.

Apiary.

Hints for Beginners.

1. The Italian Bee is certainly to be preferred to all others on account of its gentleness. The bees of this race are very docile,

provided they are manipulated carefully. Such care can only be learned by experience, and when the bee-keeper is willing to admit his mistakes, and concludes to avoid making them the second time, he is on the high road to success.

2. The best way of wintering bees is in chaff-hives on the summer stand. The next best method is in hives made of two-inch lumber, provided the keeper has no objection to the weight of such a hive is willing to leave it on the summer stand, and raise it during the month of October a few inches above the loose bottom-board.

3. Ventilation upward is necessary, and just so much as a layer of four inches of chaff will allow.

4. Some very strong swarms consume about twenty pounds of honey by the time the first spring blossoms appear, and others will eat honey most ravenously. I kill the queens of such swarms during the month of June, and introduce others of the best kind; furthermore, transfer all old box-hives into new hives, with movable frames.

5. The principal mistake a beginner will make is, in dividing his bees too often, or in letting them swarm as often as they please. I submit to their natural swarming only after I have tried all ways and means to keep them from swarming. Even in such cases I put back some swarms into the old hive.

6. To beginners I will hint to make haste slowly, and do not depend on bees and honey alone to buy your provisions. Furthermore, read all the books and papers on bees.

7. Do not eat, feed, or touch grape sugar or glucose.

8. I have found "dividing" the best and easiest method to increase the number of swarms.

9. I consider the time after the clover season, and before the linden blossoms appear, as the best time for dividing swarms. I have a number of young queens to spare for this occasion, also plenty of old combs and comb foundations ready to hang in.

10. Comb foundation is indispensable. I give it both to old and new swarms after dividing.

11. I use division boards in the spring of the year to close up the bees into a brood-nest of 4 or 5 combs, in order to keep the heat together, consequently the bees will breed faster and indirectly produce more surplus honey.

12. In the state of Wisconsin all the old basswood trees are cut down for browsing purposes, and cattle will destroy all the young saplings, and eat them in preference to any other kind of trees; therefore it is the duty of every bee-keeper to set out young linden trees and have them properly fenced in.

I set out 85 young linden trees, part of them in the centennial year, which blossomed during the last season, and have the little fruit kernels hanging on them now. Those trees are alive and in good condition.—*Bee-Keepers Magazine.*

Bee Stings.

I have found the immediate application of common salt to the place stung to be very effective in neutralizing the poison, and allaying the pain, both in my own case and in others to whom I have given the remedy, so that I feel no inconvenience. I usually carry a lump of salt, and place it near for immediate use. Perhaps it may not prove as efficient in giving relief to others, but it is a convenient remedy when effective. My bees were loth in getting down to their work, but they are doing well now. I have had no swarms yet, and very little indications of any preparations that way, but yesterday I found them preparing queen cells and hatching drones. One swarm became queenless, and I found a queen capped in a frame well filled with capped brood, and placed it with them, but they tore down the cell. I then found a frame containing capped and uncapped brood and eggs in nearly every cell and placed that with them; yesterday I found them constructing a queen cell—how it will come out I cannot tell. I have given them several frames of brood from hives that could spare them. They are storing honey freely.—*L. B. Walker, in Bee Journal.*

Test of Purity for Honey.

This test will not color syrup made from corn, potatoes, grapes, or any other glucose syrup, but will color honey. Some kinds of honey will turn darker than others, owing to the bloom from which it is gathered. This is the receipt: "1 teaspoonful of honey put into a wine-glass, with about the same quantity of water to dissolve it; then put in a few drops of tincture of iron. This turns pure honey black."—*H. Richey, Sing Sing, N. Y.*

Poultry.

Raise the Standard.

Each year should witness a perceptible advance in the quality of the stock to be found in a breeder's yards. By an error in judgment there may be an occasional step backward. But with increased experience this should be an infrequent occurrence. The man who aspires to keep his name at the head of the list of breeders, or even to be abreast of the times, must remember that he can do this only by beginning each season where he left off the previous one. Each year he must more rigidly cull his breeding yards, selecting each year by a higher standard and rejecting every bird that is not first-class. No specimen, however meritorious, is too good for the breeder's own

use; and it is folly to dispose of such birds, no matter what tempting offers may be had for them. They represent the net result of all his previous endeavor, and to dispose of them for a few dollars is to throw away the vantage gained by all his former study and labor.

It may be said that the same stock that bred these specimens will breed others equally good. They may and they may not; and besides, they are liable to die by disease or accident. If, therefore, he sells their progeny he may be set back years in his work. The fancier, who, after years of careful breeding, can show a large yard of such birds, all scoring in the nineties, and that can be depended on to produce their like, has made substantial progress, and may well be proud of his possession.

This point can only be reached as we have indicated—by selecting the breeding stock of each year by a higher standard.

The Real and the Ideal Fowl.

The reality we possess. The ideal we are reaching for. The real fowl with the farmer is too frequently a nuisance that belongs to the place, that must be tolerated and have a scant subsistence; be stoned, clubbed and frightened from the yards and gardens. The hens scratch up the corn fields, destroy the fruit, and ruin the flower beds. Yet they must get their own living for eight months in the year. They seldom yield any eggs, and therefore it is useless to feed them—worse than useless many times—for it is a waste of grain. The real fowl means a pot-pie or a fricassee now and then, and eggs at Easter. The remainder of the season there are few eggs. A neighbor may have eggs in abundance and early broilers for the national holiday, and eggs from Easter to November, and from November to Easter again, but then he has fancy fowls that cost a good deal of money, and he feeds them right along all they can eat. These are ideal fowls. Why does not the ordinary farmer expend feed on his fowls? For the reason that he is afraid of a little outlay. He would like to possess the ideal fowls, but the moment he gets them they become ordinary fowls—an intolerable nuisance, pilfering his gardens, fields, and even those of his neighbors.

There is not so much difference in breed as is generally supposed. All have their good points, or qualities, as well as deficiencies. As a general thing the keeper makes or spoils them. Where there exists no real fondness for fowls, they soon degenerate into a nuisance. The ideal fowl is generally the one not in possession. The person who is to keep determines which is the real or ideal fowl for him. Convenience, location and adaptation should be consulted. The ideal bird may be far-fetched, and dearly bought, and yet not suited to the purpose. The real fowl—the one that is best suited for all purposes, if given proper food and care—does not exist in a single breed. If fine, handsome birds are desired, accompanied with bountiful egg-production, then we have the desideratum in the Leghorns, Spanish, Hamburgs and Polish. The Houdans, Games and Dorkings come as near being perfect as may be found. They are unexcelled table fowls, but possess blue or white legs and are white skinned, which with many is considered an objection. They are good layers and possess size and beauty. They are what might, in truth, be termed the real fowls for every purpose desired; still they have some drawbacks. The Dorkings are tender and delicate birds, and cannot endure neglect or hardship; but they are quiet and no scratchers. The Games are intolerable scratchers, hardy, good table fowls, and pugnacious among other varieties. They also require good care and food, and degenerate without them.

With the negligent keeper the real fowls are a nuisance; the ideal ones beyond his reach, because they incur too much expense and outlay. We must sow before a harvest can be reaped. We must feed and nourish before an increase may be expected. Experience and judgment teach when, where and how to expend our money. The real fowls are those that we make so ourselves. If started from a good breed, and certain rules and measures are complied with, success is sure.—*C. B. in Country Gentleman.*

Sheep and Wool Topics.

Mr. D. M. Frey sheared 226 pounds of wool from 26 head of sheep, all ewes but one. His sheep are a mixture of Southdown, Merino and Cotswold.—*McPherson Freeman.*

At the sheep shearing festival held at Bittsville, Mitchell county, last week, one two-year-old buck had a thirty-three pound fleece taken from him.—*Concordia Empire.*

Mr. B. F. Allen, of Walnut township, is the happy possessor of 1,500 lambs, this spring's increase of his flock of sheep. It is a beautiful sight to see them gamboling o'er the green prairies.—*Augusta Gazette.*

At the sheep shearing festival at Asherville, on the 25th inst., M. B. Tilden, of this place, took the first premium with a two-year-old Merino buck weighing 152 pounds and shearing an even 30 pounds.—*Cawker City Times.*

A flock of 1,000 head of sheep, from Ohio, on the way to Sumner county, were taken off the cars at this depot on last Wednesday evening. After grazing them on the prairie during the night, they were re-shipped the next morning and continued on their journey.—*Leroy Reporter.*

Mr. W. A. Williams, who owns a fine flock of high grade sheep on the Cowskin, brought

in his clip on Monday. It made three wagon loads, and cashed, on this market, a little upward of twelve hundred dollars. Mr. W. says sheep are more desirable than wheat growing, and more profitable. On Friday night, during the storm, seven head of his sheep ran into the creek and were drowned.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Messrs. Henry and Bronson are steadily pushing work and improvements on their sheep ranch west of Abilene. They have several hundred acres of river land, with timber and water, besides a large quantity of grazing lands adjoining. They have nearly 1,000 head of sheep now, and Mr. Bronson intends starting to New York in a few days to make further purchases for the ranch. Messrs. H. & B. intend to obtain the very finest lot of thoroughbred Merinos possible to find. They also will import 500 ewes of a superior character. We will have more to say of their operations hereafter.—*Abilene Chronicle.*

Mr. Henry Cowgill, of Rutland, sheared from 304 head of sheep, 1,479 pounds of wool; 106 Missouri sheep sheared an average of four pounds, one ounce; 105 yearlings, a cross between the Merinos and Missouri, averaged five pounds, 12½ ounces, or 610 pounds from 105 head. He sheared from three bucks, the first 12 pounds, the second 14 pounds and 15 ounces, and the third 19 pounds and 12 ounces. This shows what sheep will do in this country, and we hope our farmers will try and work up an interest before the fair, so that a meeting of the sheep men of our county can be had at that time. Let us hear from some of our sheep men on the subject.—*Independence Tribune.*

Last week we took a drive up to where the Sands brothers are shearing their thirty-two hundred head of sheep. Thirteen shearers were busy, shearing about four hundred each day, for which they receive seven cents per head. The clip will average about nine pounds per head—about 28,000 pounds for the flock. The wool is rather short and fine. The sheep are merino grades in excellent condition. This is one of the many flocks in our county, and there are room for many more. We wouldn't mind having three or four thousand sheep ourselves from which a net revenue of \$1 per head and the increase of the flock could be had each year. The vacant lands in northern and northeastern Butler county are admirably adapted to sheep raising—good grass and water in unlimited quantity.—*Eldorado Times.*

The following sheep items we clip from the *Dodge City Times*:

Thos. Lahey made a sale of 2,000 head of sheep the past week.

R. M. Mills, of Emporia, purchased of Bartly & Houston, West Las Animas, 2,100 head of wethers, paying \$2.75 per head.

The Boston wool market indicates a steady demand, and a firm feeling is noted from various points. Territory wool is quoted at 16@32, Texas 24@32½.

Judge Weston has the finest band of graded sheep on the market. The sheep are highly improved, and with good feeding and care are in excellent condition.

G. C. Robbins sold 500 head of yearling ewes at a very good price. His sheep are well graded. We believe graded sheep will command a good price throughout the season.

H. A. Hubbard has engaged in buying and selling sheep. Mr. Hubbard was engaged in this business last year, and every one who had dealings with him found him to be an honest and upright man. He will add strength to the sheep boom.

A sheep dipping establishment would pay in this city, and we hope some enterprising man will take hold of the matter. Sheep would sell better and more readily if relieved of scab. Every purchaser would desire his sheep dipped before taking the fleecy animals to his farm or ranch.

M. Nuckolls has 5,000 head of sheep on the range which he offers for sale. They are of improved breeds and are in excellent condition. The flock comprises 1,400 head of ewes and 3,600 wethers, from 1 to 4 years old. Sheep buyers will find this a good lot of sheep, which can be purchased in small lots at fair prices.

D. Rope, who sold a large flock of sheep in this market last summer, returned Friday from a visit to his old home in Missouri. He intends buying a flock of sheep and engaging in sheep raising in this vicinity. Mr. Rope was married last winter, and as soon as he secures a suitable location he will bring his wife to her new home.

W. Tarbox intends purchasing 3,000 head of ewes this season, which he will let out on shares in small lots to farmers in Ford county. This is a good scheme, and it is one that will be profitable to parties who may become interested. We have no doubt Mr. Tarbox will find opportunities to put the sheep in the hands of careful and responsible men.

W. J. Colvin, the veteran sheep grower of Pawnee county, was in the city Sunday. He says there are hundreds of sheep buyers in Kansas who will make purchases at Dodge City. Thousands of dollars will be spent this year in sheep where one dollar was spent last year. At this time last season there was little inquiry for sheep. This year he has inquiries for 100,000 head. He believes 300,000 head will be sold at points between Dodge City and Great Bend. The principal market will be at Dodge City, and we know of 150,000 head here and on the way; and if the demand is made 300,000 or 500,000 will be brought to this market. The sheep can easily be found, and the owners are ready to bring them. There are four months yet in which to make sales of sheep; last year sales were made when the winter had set in.

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 Aiken, 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; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

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

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, Waverly, Topeka Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Centre, 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.

A Cloud County Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—The Sulphur Springs Alliance met on the 2d day of July and proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing term. The following were elected:

W. M. Durkee, president; Isaiah Whitcraft, vice president; John Bock, secretary; N. G. Weddle, treasurer; they also elected three delegates to the County Alliance. We have made an excellent selection of officers and it is hoped hereafter things will go along in harmony. We now have several active and energetic members who are putting forth every effort for the advancement of the cause, and yet there are some that are careless and indifferent about the matter and say they have no faith in the organization, and that it will never amount to anything. An instance of this kind came to my knowledge a few days ago, although the gentleman in question is not a member, and says he will not be because it will never amount to anything. This man took some hogs to the Concordia market; on his way he fell in with a gentleman on the same errand, the man prevailed on him to go to the depot direct as he could get the highest price there; he went, they offered \$4.40, they were asked by the man in company if they would not raise the bid; they raised to \$4.60, my neighbor then began to smell mice and turned his team toward town; they said if he went to town they would withdraw their bid; he thanked them rather roughly and shoved his boat from shore, arriving at town he found the hog buyers were all assembled in a ring, on making inquiry of a friend he found Mr. Maddore, who is an authorized shipping agent for the Alliance he told him he would ship his hogs and give him every cent they would bring, he did so, and in a few days he realized some \$7 or \$8 more on four hogs than he was offered by the first party, and yet this man don't belong to the Alliance and says he won't because he has no faith in it.

Corn nearly all laid by and is a booming; wheat about all in stack; think it will make an average of 15 bushels per acre in this neighborhood.

If nothing happens to destroy them we will have a heavy crop of peaches.

The entire community are in deep mourning over the shooting of our President.

Mr. Editor look out for a liberal patronage from this part before long. I wish to say in conclusion that during the short time that I have had the pleasure of reading the KANSAS FARMER I have received more sound instruction on all subjects that could interest a farmer than from all other sources combined and would earnestly recommend every Kansas farmer to patronize it.

Very respectfully yours in the good cause,
THOS. CLEGG.

Sulphur Springs, Cloud Co., July 5.

Making Up.

A merchant is assessed with a \$100 tax; he marks this upon his goods and the purchaser pays the bill. A railroad corporation pays \$1,000 in taxes; this is marked up on the tariff schedule and the passenger or shipper pays the bill. A banker is taxed \$1,000; he marks it up on his loans. A capitalist pays an income exceeding \$1,000, he also hedges by making up his bonds to a corresponding premium.

But there is one class and only one that does not mark up. This is the laborer. His goods are of perishable nature, and must be sold off hand. The old maxim that it takes two to make a bargain don't apply here. Begging for work is not a misnomer, for the laborer must take what he can get. He can't wait for a better market, for his belly says "Now!" If the pump stops the ship will sink, so the pumper will go on, be the wages what they may. The laborer, then, pays for all. Like the foundation stone, he bears his own weight, and the weight of the whole superstructure. His class is surely useful. As a deliver in peace and a target in war, as a voter who never wastes a vote on himself or his kind, he certainly is entitled to sympathy as an unfortunate who can't mark up.

Education of Farmers.

J. M. Stahl in a communication to the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, has this to say in reference to the proper and necessary education of farmers:

Although the art of good farming is one of the most important factors in the problem of complete living it is not all that is required of the farmer. It is not all of life to farm well.

The farmer must not only master the art of scientific farming, but he must become an intelligent citizen in all things; he must store his mind with that knowledge which will fit him to take the lead in politics and government. He belongs to that class which constitutes the great majority that should rule in all free governments. It has been said by historians and political economists that the middle class of citizens are best fitted to make good rulers. The farmer constituting the great majority of that class, must find time to qualify himself for this important work. He must be more than a farmer in these days of labor-saving machinery. Man was made for a higher destiny than to dig into the earth until there is no life left to look aloft into the grandeur and beauties of nature. To enjoy all of life he must so harmonize his soul as to best be in unison with the music of the spheres, and to take in those thrilling emotions of pleasure which an enlightened mind alone can give.

"That our Order ever designed to disturb the relations between merchant, manufacturer and farmer we cannot for a moment suppose. Every farmer knows that he must devote himself to his own field of labor, but do not for a moment suppose that we consider his duty all performed, although he may have succeeded in coaxing from the soil its greatest yield of wealth. It is no less his duty to dispose of his products in the best market, and lay out his surplus in the best manner possible. And after all this has been done, it is a principle of our Order most strongly inculcated that he prepare himself as every other citizen should do to meet the requirements of his country. The power which he has so largely delegated to another class, which empowers the few to legislate for the many, has not been productive of the greatest good to the greatest number. The farmer should have learned before this that if he would eat his own dinner he must guard it himself while he performs his labor, rather than trust it to the care of another hungrier than himself, although the greatest anxiety be felt to relieve himself of that responsibility."

The Grange is a very curious institution. Without being a peace society, it inculcates brotherly love; without being temperance society, it demands sobriety; without being a loyal league, it teaches patriotism. It does not profess to be a religion, yet it requires faith in God. It passes over state and sectional lines and gathers its brotherhood in the mystic ties and holy rites of fraternal sympathy and love. It encourages the despondent and downcast to nurture a lively hope in God and mankind. It teaches its membership the grand doctrine of charity and its advocates fidelity in all temporal as well as spiritual duties and obligations. To be a good Patron of Husbandry a man or woman must be an upright citizen, a kind neighbor and a true friend. Can there be anything wrong in an institution that inculcates the valuable and ennobling lessons such as are taught in the Grange? *Farmers' Friend.*

It is an important lesson to learn that no man or woman was created for the purpose of living in isolation—for living to one's self. The Great Master has given faculties of mind and soul, which must be exercised if we fulfill our high destiny. He has bestowed gifts which must be cultivated and developed if they are to shine in all their beauty and freshness. "Let your light so shine" is the Divine command. This cannot be done if it be hidden in the seclusion of an isolated home or "under a bushel." Therefore, farmer reader, if you are not already a Patron, prove no longer recreant to Divine inspiration, but come out of the gloom of an isolated home and bask in the genial sunshine that ever lingers about the threshold of the Grange, and learn how so much happiness is vouchsafed at the cost of so little effort.—*Farmers' Friend.*

Talmage says: "The machinery of bad American politics just now consists of five hundred wheels, but the cogs of those wheels play into one great wheel, and that great central wheel has a tire made out of railroad iron, and on that wheel is a crank, and that crank is the hand of Satan, and as he moves the big wheel all the smaller wheels spin round in the manufactory."

"God did not make the Atlantic Ocean for a few great whales to swallow up all the small fish. Nor did He make this country to furnish a few fat magnates with blubber. The greatest blessing of this country is the railroads, made for us to ride over; but we must not lie down as the 'sleepers' and let the railroads ride over us."

Miscellaneous.

So-Called Sweeney.

The vulgar term sweeney is applied to a real or imaginary wasting of the muscles of the extremities, and mostly referred to as being located in the shoulder or about the crupper. It is commonly regarded as a special evil, and all sorts of cruel practices and nostrums are resorted to for its cure. The cause or causes of a generally negative result of the treatment applied is simply this, that sweeney, or, more properly speaking, wasting or atrophy of the muscles of the horse's limb, is, in the plurality of cases, merely one of the results of chronic disease of some part of the limb, such as a painful corn, navicular disease, and contracted feet, or ringbone, spavin, etc. If a cure of these ailments is possible, the so-called sweeney will either gradually disappear in the course of time, or will yield to treatment; otherwise, the cure of sweeney will prove a failure. In young horses, sweeney, or wasting of the muscles of the shoulder, is often a consequence of unsteady pulling with an ill-fitting collar. In such a case, relieve the animal from work, and apply for some time, once or twice a day, a portion of equal parts of tincture of cantharides and oil of turpentine. The contents of the bottle should be shaken while applying the same. Liberty outdoors, on pasture will be of additional benefit. Subsequently give only light work in breast harness, or in a soft, padded, well fitting collar, until the animal becomes used to pulling.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Advertisements.

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

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

WANTED

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

Poultry and Eggs for Sale.

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

FOR SALE.

800 Sheep, mostly graded; 230 Lambs; 330 yearlings about half Ewes and half Wethers; 340 Ewes from 2 to 6 years old. Also 7 Buckles. 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 800 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 1/2 cents per head. Fairview farm at Kent station 7 miles east of Hutchinson, Kas. J. E. WHITE.

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 HULLERS, HORSE POWERS OR ENGINES (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 AULTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY, Mansfield, Ohio.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,

(Late of Bischoff & Krauss.)

Dealer in—

Hides & Tallow,

Furs and Wool.

Pays the highest market price for Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, TOPEKA, KAS.

F. E. MARSH, GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards.

MANHATTAN, KAS. I will sell Eggs the balance of the season from my PREMIUM LIGHT BRAHMAS at the following low prices, warranted to carry, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50.

TUTT'S PILLS!

AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE, are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, create perfect digestion and regular movement of the bowels.

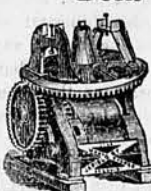
AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL. They have no equal; acting as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA.

It is for the cure of this disease and its attendants, BLOAT, HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DEPENDENCY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that these Pills have gained such a wide reputation. No remedy was ever discovered that acts so speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This accomplished, the NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN NOURISHED, and the BODY ROBUST. Try this Remedy fairly and you will gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Cheerful mind. Price 25c. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, and acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Star Cane Mill,



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

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

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.

POLAND CHINA RECORD.

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

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

Deere, Mansur & Co.'s FARM MACHINERY,

John Deere's Walking Plows, Sulky Plows and Cultivator.

Improved Hoosier Grain Drill, twenty years in successful operation. Perfectly protected by patents. Mitchell Racine Farm Wagon.—The monarch of the road.

Cottland Buggies and Platform Spring Wagons.—Made of the best materials only. Thoroughly guaranteed. "Standard" Buggies and Carriages.—Prices moderate. Within the reach of every farmer.

Coates' Lock Lever Hay Bales with independent steel teeth, self dump and lock lever.

Cane Mills, Evaporators, Corn shellers, Feed Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Pulverizing and Smoothing Harrows, etc., etc.

Catalogues or Special Circulars furnished on application.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

HORSE BILLS.

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

Horse Bills!!

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

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

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

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

CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, TOPEKA, KAS.

Royal George.

Pedigree.

Royal George was raised by Mr. Thos. Betts, Montreal, Canada East, and was imported by John Billan, in the fall of 1871. Royal George is eight years old this spring and stands sixteen hands high, weighs fifteen hundred lbs. and is a beautiful bright bay, without white, black legs, tail and mane; heavy boned, short jointed, long neck, heavy mane and tail, and fine style; good trotter, all sound, and well broke to either saddle or harness; is of good disposition. In short, he was sold by the government officers at Buffalo to be the best horse they were ever called to examine and pass through the British lines. Royal George was sired by Mr. Cumberland's Old Royal George. Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend himself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foot-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all are his own color and style. Terms, \$10 to insure.

Kickapoo Ranger,

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

Terms, Season, \$10; to insure, \$15.

The above horses will stand for the season, from the first of April to the Fourth of July, at Silver Lake, Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, and at my stable, corner of Harrison and 12th streets, Topeka, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Green's Bashaw has 11 horses in the 30 class. T. K. McGLATHERY.

LITTLE'S

Chemical Fluid.

Harmless when used either internally or externally; cures Scab, Foot Rot, Mange, Sore Eyes, Worms in the Throat; prevents Fly Blows in Ewes, kills Ticks on Sheep, and Lice on Cattle.

The New Sheep Dip.

Non Poisonous. Non-Corrosive.

Price Reduced.

So that it is now the CHEAPEST and MOST RELIABLE SHEEP MEDICINE in the world. Send for testimonials, price list, and directions.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Breeder's 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.

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

D. R. W. 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.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-'81, consists of 10 million orange hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple roots; 30,000 pear 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. GADWALLADER, Louisburg, Kas.

Kansas Home Nurseries.

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

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka,

The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

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

VERY CHEAP.

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

DON'T BUY SHEEP

UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE

5100 HEAD

Of all Classes that I now have on the road to

DODGE CITY,

CONSISTING OF

1015 Head of dry Sheep of both sexes,

all young and of 3-4 Merino blood.

1200 head of 7-8 Merino Ewes, with

796 Fine Lambs. Some of these

Ewes are as good as full-blooded.

1164 Highly Graded Ewes, with

920 Fine Lambs. Among these are

some highly graded Cotswold Ewes

Mr. J. Evarts Smith will drive with

me 500 Head of Yearlings, and 982

Head of Extra Good Cotswold Ewes,

with 821 Fine Lambs.

We shall be in the vicinity of Dodge

City about August 1st.

Address all communications to

A. B. LEGARD,

CARE OF YORK & DRAPER,

Dodge City, Ks.

CARD

COLLECTORS.

1st. Buy seven bars Dob-

bins' Electric Soap of

your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a

bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and

your full address.

4th. We will mail you

FREE seven beautiful cards,

in six colors and gold, represent-

ing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages

of Man."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,

116 South 4th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, .90
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "EXPIRE" with the next issue. The paper is at \$3.00 per year, and is discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

New Advertisements.

Cook, Geo. Orchardist.
Hayes, W. T. Tanning.
Lord, T. Sheep Warden.
Knott, W. A. Sheep for Sale.
Mulvey, J. W. Jack Plane Harrow.
Scanlin & Son. Sugar Cane Mills.
Sedgwick Bros. Wire Fence.
Vassar College. Education.
Warner, H. H. & Co. Medical.

A correspondent at Galva, McPherson Co., wants to know how "to raise young mocking birds, and what is the best food for them?" Who among our readers can furnish this information?

The Patrons of Maine have a Grange co-operative store at Portland, at which about \$20,000 in business is done monthly, and Patrons and customers are reported well pleased with the plan and the results thus far.

There were over two millions of sheep sheared in Michigan this year, according to official statements from the Michigan Secretary of State, Mr. Jenney. He says that the total average clip was 10,974,163 pounds of 5 1/2 lbs. per head.

Happily the gloom which overspread the country like a pall upon the announcement of the terrible tragedy at Washington is dispelled to a great extent by the glad tidings of constant improvement in the condition of President Garfield. His physicians are of opinion that he is now on the "sunny side."

The drouth is having a serious effect on small fruits and growing crops of all kinds, and unless we have rain soon the damage will be very great. Berries are drying up, vegetables are losing their freshness and the corn is seriously showing the effects of the long dry spell. The effects of the drouth is perceptible in our markets, where products of many kinds are high in price and of poor quality.

"Straws indicate the way the wind blows." A prominent capitalist, in a late interview, was asked, "Have not the large lines and opening the mouth of the Mississippi river reduced the freight on the railroads?" "Yes; the Rock Island Railroad Company formerly received about three cents a ton per mile for moving grain. Now it receives seven-eighths of a cent per ton, and is making money yet."

The Indiana Farmer, of the 16th says, "the drouth in this section of country, and generally throughout the state, is becoming alarming. For two weeks no rain has fallen, while the heat has become intense, especially during the past five or six days. Vegetation of all kinds is suffering. Pastures are well nigh dried up, corn is curled up, potatoes have stopped growing and unless rain comes soon will be less than a half crop."

A very sensible bill has been passed by the legislature of New York which should be strenuously enforced. It forbids the sale or delivery of liquor to children under 16 years of age under any circumstances, or for any purpose. It will, if enforced, at least keep them out of the saloons where they can learn nothing but evil, and it will prevent drunken parents from sending them there to become accustomed to the sight and smell of spirits, and frequently to acquire a taste for it.

The greatest trial of a farmer often is to properly manage his hired hands. To get the greatest amount of work from his helpers without making of them mere machines, is the problem which is to be solved by every agriculturist who owns more land than he can manage with his own unaided labor. One requisite is the ability to lay out plans for the work ahead, so that every man shall know what he has to do next even before his last job is finished. The master should know what he wants, and he should see that his wishes are carried out.

The Elgin, Ill., Board of Trade have been looking up, through a committee appointed for that purpose, the bogus butter manufacturers in Chicago. In their report recently published they say that they have found in Chicago six or seven factories which are turning out 25,000 or 30,000 pounds of lard-butter

daily. The stuff is made of lard, soapstone and a little butter, with other things mixed in it to make it look and taste like butter, and is then disposed of as dairy or creamery butter, and at nearly the same price as the genuine article. Most of this is shipped east and south.

The monthly crop report of the Illinois Board of Agriculture shows that prospects for the fall wheat crop are not improved; in fact the reports of condition in Northern Illinois have been more discouraging with each succeeding report. Present prospects indicate only 57 per cent. of an average yield. There will be less than one-third of an average crop in the Central counties, while in the Southern division, which embraces the principal wheat region of the State, there is a prospect of 49 per cent. of an average yield. These reports which are carefully made will soon become of the greatest value to farmers and dealers.

Pool Your Wool.

To a great many of our readers it is an important question at this time as to how their wool may be handled to bring the largest returns. To such we commend the following as containing some excellent suggestions which we clip from the *Journal of Agriculture*:

A correspondent writes that he has been "swindled" by a manufacturer in his section. It seemed he had sold his wool, without the manufacturer seeing it, and when he came to deliver, the latter refused to pay the price previously agreed upon. This is how and where the alleged swindling comes in. So long as farmers continue to act in isolation, each for himself, just so long they may expect to sustain losses, whether they are or are not swindled. This wool sale illustrates this. The party selling, living in a more or less isolated section acting for himself, and with a quantity of wool too small in amount to induce buyers to travel out of their way to secure it, finds himself without a home buyer and is necessitated to sell to a buyer who has not seen it. When the delivery takes place there is a disagreement. Now it is possible that both parties were honest in their conclusions. It is the misfortune of our weak human nature that we cannot, certainly the vast majority cannot, divest ourselves of the bias of self-interest, and therefore cannot come to correct conclusions in matters in which we are directly and personally interested one way or another. The laws of every civilized country in the world recognize this human frailty, and therefore allow no man to be a judge in his own case, allow no man to sit on a jury to determine upon a matter in which he, or even a relative, has a direct interest. What then should or could be expected in this wool sale, even supposing both parties were honest? Clearly, that there was room for disagreement. If one of the parties were dishonest, a disagreement was a matter pretty surely to take place.

What farmers of every class, especially wool-growers, should do is to pool their products, which they wish to sell. This, in the case of wool, can easily be done by having some central depot where the wool of an entire community could be delivered, sorted and stored until a buyer should put in an appearance. Almost any ordinary judge of wool could do the sorting, fix the market value on each lot and upon the whole. If the prices should be satisfactory to the owners, then any person appointed could do the selling for all, or if the prices to be obtained should not be satisfactory, it would be an easy matter to continue it in store for future consideration. In this way more money would be secured by each individual owner than if each should undertake to sell his own separately. This plan has been carried out for years in some sections, it is being done now in many sections, to the interest of growers, and buyers as well, for no buyer can afford to canvass a scattered community of wool-growers, unless his time and expenses are first deducted from the price of the wool purchased. Under no other plan that we can conceive of can individual growers secure the full market value of their wool. Besides, there would be small chance for any one to be "swindled," unless the agents appointed to do the sorting, classing and selling became the swindlers. And surely it is not to be supposed that, in any given community, one man could not be found intelligent enough and honest enough to see the owners of property placed in his hands secured a fair market price for their commodities, whatever they might be.

Farmers, men in every honest business ought to see that co-operation is profitable, while isolation is necessarily detrimental.

Stockmen's Mistakes.

There are many unwise things which stockmen may be guilty of, and among them are the following: Breeding from scrub stock when sires and dams of undisputed good quality may be obtained for a moderate cost; imagining that quality may be infused into a flock or herd by coupling thoroughbred sires and scrub dams, and following up by breeding from their progeny without the further use of pure blood; putting grain into inferior animals, when double the profit might be made by feeding only good stock; allowing stock to get out of a thriving condition, simply because it is not designed for an immediate market; expecting stock to steadily improve when left wholly to the care of hired men, without the oversight of the owner; selling out entirely in one branch of stock-raising because it is temporarily unprofitable; rushing immature stock on the market because prices are temporarily high; expecting coarse, inferior stuff to bring as much

when sold as the best on the market; failing to provide pure, clean water and plenty of it under all circumstances; permitting irregularity in feeding; failing to keep stables and sleeping quarters clean and well ventilated. The category is by no means exhausted, but these points are sufficient to furnish food for reflection, and the man who is right on all of them is a model stockman indeed.

Good Workmen Wanted.

The *Journal of Commerce* claims that at no time since the exactions of the war, from 1861 to 1865, has there been such a demand for good workmen as at present. It is a frequent inquiry of manufacturers, "Do you know of a good workman?" In machine shops the requirement is for good tool makers, good plainers, good lathe men, filers and fitters, but mere operatives and would-be apprentices have a poor show; but if one of the latter class can obtain a place, he has a much better promise than for some years past. Tool manufacturers and machine builders are at their wits' end to meet their orders, not for want of stock or room, but for want of good, steady, sensible, competent workmen.

The *Journal* says that applicants for situations will do well to note the adjective "good," for mere pretenders and half-learned apprentices will get the cold shoulder at every place where good workmen are obtainable. The claim of the *Journal*, is undoubtedly, borne out by the facts, but is it not equally true that good farmers, good dairymen, good orchardists, and good gardeners are equally in demand by the consuming public? And is it not always so? Is it not the "mere pretender, and half-learned apprentice" on the farm who is always complaining of hard times, poor crops, and small pay for his labor?

Whoever looks about him in the farming regions, can but notice that here and there are farmers who have every appearance of being successful in their business. Their buildings are commodious, and are kept in good repair. Their land is smooth, well drained, and well cultivated, and shows by its productions that it is made fertile. Their seeds are well selected, are put in at the proper season, the crops are well tended during growth, and are properly harvested, and judiciously marketed. Everything about their farm shows the marks of a skilled workman.

Too many farmers are "mere pretenders, half-learned apprentices," and, consequently, get the cold shoulder whenever they come into competition with skilled labor. The truth is, good work pays best in the long run everywhere, and in all callings, and it is work that the world is in need of, and is willing to pay for, and the sooner young men and young women, too, become convinced of this fact, and learn to adapt and prepare themselves for some kind of useful employment, the sooner will they find themselves strong to maintain an independence among their fellows. Formerly the test for a good farm laborer was his ability to turn a good swath in the hay field. One who could do that, and keep his scythe sharp, could usually be depended upon for any place he would be likely to be put into. The introduction of machinery on the farm has made it possible for farmers to use help in limited amount, that is not quite first quality. A thick headed collection of bone and muscle can fill a manure cart, or hove away a load of hay, but there was never a time when a high degree of skill in a farm laborer, would command better pay than now. The use of machinery on the farm calls for men competent to use it, and keep it in repair. The increased importance of the dairy interests, calls for men who are good milkers, and who can feed and tend dairy cows so as to keep them healthy and thriving. It calls, too, for good butter-makers, and good cheese-makers, men who can be depended upon to keep things running smoothly and successfully for a day, a week, or a month, in the absence of the proprietor.

Manufacturers complain that good workmen are scarce now, because the apprentice system has been so nearly abandoned on the introduction of so much machinery into the shops and factories, and many of them believe that the old system of serving a series of years in the capacity of an apprentice, will have to be revived. There will, undoubtedly, be some reaction in this direction. A few dull heads may be employed in almost any business, but there must be some who are capable of doing not only their own thinking, but that of others too. We heard a large farmer say recently, that if could hire a man to work for him that could fill his own place on the farm, so that he could be relieved from some of the responsibility of management, he would pay him as much wages as he was then paying three of his ordinary men, and he was not paying low wages by any means.

As mere brute force in workmen is growing less and less in demand, from year to year, as steam and horse power machinery takes the place of hand labor, so the demand for really skilled labor must increase, and this is quite as true of the farm as the shop and factory. Young men who aspire to any position in society now, whatever occupation or calling they adopt, must understand that it is good workmen that are wanted. While ignorant, inefficient laborers are always in full supply in every department of industry, it is one of the rarest things to find a first-class workman unemployed. Good workmen are not only needed, they are really indispensable.

Several loads of new wheat were brought into market this week. Our dealers are paying 95 cents per bushel for grain that is in first class marketable condition.—*Parsons Star*.

Wheat, Fruit, etc.

The dispute as to whether the wheat crop is big or little, will not be settled until the threshing machine makes it rounds.

A citizen of Morris county, P. F. Steel, has commenced the culture of tobacco. He has 50,000 plants, and an acre and a half already set out.

Mr. Dunakin has been buying large quantities of wool during the last week, and has paid out to our wool growers in this vicinity some \$4,000 in cash.—*Chanute Democrat*.

J. C. Dwell raised thirty acres of red clover this year, and sheared 10,000 lbs. of wool, averaging ten pounds per head. Mr. D's farm is near Cedar Point.—*Chase Co. Leader*.

The wheat crop in this neighborhood will not turn out so terribly bad after all. The bugs hurt it all more or less and almost entirely ruined some fields, but there is some good wheat.—*Woodson Co. Post*.

We took a trip to Graham county this week and found the growing crops of corn, as a general thing, in splendid condition. We also saw a great deal of wheat in the shock that we judge will yield largely.—*Logan Enterprise*.

It is claimed that if farmers would sow some rye or millet in the first few rows of corn next to a wheat field, it will detain chinch bugs a long while after wheat is cut. We have also heard that a strip six feet wide of flax, is a barrier to these pests.—*Neosho Falls Post*.

Sixteen thousand pounds of wool were shipped from this city last week to the east. There are nearly as many more pounds now ready for shipment. It is no exaggeration to say that 100,000 pounds will be shipped from Salina during this season.—*Salina Herald*.

Wm. McCowen brought us in a bunch of red clover measuring 4 feet 4 inches in height, and a bunch of timothy nearly as high. Common red clover that high is pretty tall but if you don't believe he raised it, just visit his place five miles west of town and he will not only show you the clover but he will also show you a thoroughbred Clydesdale stallion, a thoroughbred Clyde and Norman stallion, a thoroughbred Short Horn bull, some of the finest calves in the country and some pure Poland-China hogs.—*Concordia Empire*.

S. H. Dickerson, of Benton, wants us to give the record on some fields of wheat ruined by the chinch bugs, but we are so well pleased with the crop as it is generally this year that we have "no heart" for the dark side of the question. This portion of Kansas, doubtless is best in producing corn, but the fact remains that good crops—big and fine crops, are in many instances raised this year and have been for some years past. We are not ashamed of the wheat record of Butler county. Mr. Dickerson thinks the wheat crop of Benton is double what it was last year.—*Eldorado Times*.

D. McTaggart, Esq. of Liberty, is in the city. He reports crops flourishing in Montgomery county. He has 65 acres of splendid cotton now in boll and bloom. There are about 1,000 acres of cotton planted in Montgomery county this season that will average three fourths of a bale to the acre, which at \$50 to the bale will produce \$37,500. Mr. McTaggart has a gin and press, and is quite enthusiastic on the question of cotton culture. He says all the seed grown last year was planted and he is satisfied all the seed grown this year will be planted next year.—*Parsons Star*.

We are having plenty of rain, and fine growing weather. Wheat is coming out nicely and corn never looked better. This is for the benefit of our eastern readers who like to talk of "drouthy Kansas."

There are a few farmers in this section who will have a small crop of grapes this year, all the vines being very young. Mr. James Burton, who transplanted year old vines last season, will have a few. If grapes can be made to grow and bear in so short a time we will soon have plenty of them in Jewell county.—*Burr Oak Revue*.

Mr. Clay, who lost 130 out of 160 acres of wheat, informed us that he could have cut his crop with a harvester or self-binder, a week before the hail storm, but like many others he was waiting to have it cut with a header. We believe that thousands of acres could have been cut before the storm, and the bulk of the crop saved if self-binders had been used. Our experience in the past ought to have been enough to prove that delay is dangerous, and that our wheat crop should be harvested at the earliest possible moment. It seems like a dead and inexcusable loss, with the county full of costly machinery for cutting the wheat.—*Wichita Beacon*.

The chinch bug raid seems about ended and the "varmints" have "folded their tents like the Arabs and as silently stolen away." We believe nearly every corn field has been deserted by them. It was the young crop that was doing the damage, and as soon as they had their wings developed they began to fly away. The damage done by them to the wheat was greater, we believe, than was ever before known in this county, and the people naturally enough feared a like result to their promising corn fields. Some corn has been greatly injured, but the greater part will recover, and we are having such a splendid growing season that being unmolested in the future the corn will be more than what we ordinarily term a full crop. We hope this result may be realized in every portion of the county.—*Bureau Herald*.

The building for Mr. Sandy's sugar works is

almost complete, and most of the heavy machinery is in place. The work has been driven with the energy which brings success, and will be completed before the cane is ready. Mr. Sandy does not let the grass grow under his feet, neither does he think because he has the reputation of being the best informed man in the United States, on the subject of sugar, that he is therefore disqualified for the roughest kind of work. His associates in the business believe that if any man can make a success of sorghum sugar he can, and the people of Sterling are fully impressed with the same belief.—*Sterling Gazette*.

All doubts have at last been removed regarding the wheat crop which is now in the stack, in most cases in excellent condition. This is especially gratifying news to all who feel an interest in the future of this county, of which we have never entertained the slightest doubt as to its ultimate outcome. The late rains have been very copious, reaching to the roots of the corn, putting the ground in excellent condition for fall breaking, and have been so general as to reach every section of the county. This will insure a large yield of oats and millet and keep the grass green and nice for the cattle on the range, while it will also stop all danger this year from the ravages of the chinch bugs. With such splendid prospects before us, Kingman county will receive a large share of the emigration from the east that is already beginning to pour in upon Kansas.—*Kingman Citizen*.

It is a reproach to the farmers of America that we are compelled to import much of the wool with which to make our necessary wearing apparel. We want more and better sheep than we have ever had before, and instead of this being a market for foreign wool, the current should be turned the other way. The best we can do, however, it will be a long time before we can spare any of our wool for other markets, and, indeed, we may feel proud when our production is sufficient to fairly meet the home demand, which it must be remembered, is being very materially augmented by immigration to our shores, while upon the other hand there is a corresponding decrease in the demand in the countries from which these immigrants come, owing to the same cause. One obstacle to a more general increase in sheep raising has been the seemingly depressed condition of the wool market for many months. In view of the fact, however, that the losses of sheep during last winter were greater than any other kind of stock, and the gradually strengthening demand at the present time would seem to warrant the general belief that flock-masters will not long have to accept mean compensation for their labor.

Sedgwick's Wire Fence.

Of their fence the manufacturers say: "This is conceded by all who have seen it, to be the most scientific and economical manner in which steel or iron can be used to insure the greatest strength and durability. It is a network without bars; it will keep out small pigs as well as the most vicious stock with no possibility of injury. It shelters no enemies to crops or poultry, makes no shade, accumulates no snow drifts. It is just the fence for gardeners, farmers, stock raisers and railroads, and is very desirable for lawns, parks and cemeteries. Also excellent for grape arbors, trellises, flower beds, and various ornamental purposes."

Being dipped in rust-proof paint it will last a life-time, and is better than board fence in every respect. It is not affected by heat and cold owing to its peculiar construction, allowing contraction and taking up all expansion. Stock may run against it without injury to either stock or fence. Sheep husbandmen favor it, because it is protection against dogs and wolves. Pigs and poultry are restrained better than by any other fence. Wire net work is no new thing, but we have, by the use of machinery, reduced the cost until it is within the reach of farmers.

We specially recommend our fence for bottom lands, as it will allow free passage of water and can be arranged so as to hang fast in places, even when the flood will tear out the posts in more exposed places. None will be washed away.

Wherever it has been tried it has given satisfaction, and we offer no other testimonials than full and free reference to all our patrons, knowing that our fence will wear itself into favor. No lawsuits are possible, the patent is on the machinery only."

The fence is advertised in this issue of the FARMER.

More People Die

from diseased kidneys than of consumption, but not one fatal case in a thousand would occur if Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was taken in time. By all means try it.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

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

Because it Adds to Personal Beauty

by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, and is beneficial to the scalp is why Parker's Hair Balm is such a popular dressing.

Literary and Domestic

Song of the Carpet.

BY BOB BURDETTE.

The day is come, and the carpets
Are dragged outside the house;
As a man is dragged to the station
At the close of a big carouse.

I see the wife and her handmaids
Wade through the suds and the dust;
And I feel as though the pie of my life
Was nearly all under crust.

Come, give me a club with a handle
As long as the month of May;
And I will wattle the carpet
The whole of the livelong day.

Do you reckon the grand old masters,
The immortal bards sublime,
Sent the echoing thuds of the carpet stick
Down the corridors of time?

Oh, like the strains of martial music,
The endless "thrum, flum, thum!"
Makes me think of the man on dress parade,
A-pounding the big bass drum.

I wield the stick they have brought me,
With a flap, and a thud, and a hiss;
Oh, better a year and a half of sleep
Than fifteen minutes of this.

Perchance some humbler poet
Was driven at rise of sun
To face a carpet and collar a club,
But he didn't do it for fun.

For a carpet has power to quiet
These dreams of the upper air,
And make a man run riot,
And rip and rave and tear.

But I pound from dawn to noontide,
And if ever I stop from choice;
From the back door or the window high,
I hear the good wife's voice.

And the day is so full of this music
That I wish some April day,
Some tramps would take in our carpets and run
Twelve thousand miles away.

How to Open a Door.

WHY MR. AND MRS. SLATER DID NOT GO TO THE OPERA.

There had been two or three days of damp weather, and Mrs. Slater had complained to her worthy spouse that "the doors in the house stuck so exasperatingly whenever she tried to open them," and requested that a professional in the use of the saw and plane be called in at once to remedy the evil.

"The house is new," Slater said, "and these little things must be expected. In a few days the doors will work all right again, and a carpenter's bill will be saved. Practice a little patience, my dear," he added; "you know you are very quick tempered, and if anything does not work just as you wish at the first attempt, you become perfectly unreasonable."

Mrs. Slater cast her lord one withering glance of scorn, but said never a word. There was a peculiar set to her lips, which seemed to say, "Wait, oh, man, until you try one of those doors, and then we will see where the patience comes in."

They were to go to the opera the next evening, and Slater sat reading his paper in the sitting room, while his wife was arraying herself in all her best finery up stairs. Slater, man-like, was all ready, with the exception of putting on his hat and gloves.

At last Mrs. Slater is ready, and proceeded toward the door to go down stairs. She took hold of the knob, turned it, and pulled; but the door stuck tight at the top, and would only open a little way at the bottom, to spring back shut when she ceased to pull at it. Then she thought of her husband's advice, "have a little patience," so she pulled at it gently, but the door only kept up its old trick of opening an inch or two at the bottom to spring back when eased up.

"Now, ain't this too mean!" she exclaimed, and then, happening to glance at the clock, whose hand now pointed to 7:30, she took hold of the knob fiercely and gave it a sudden very strong pull. Rip! went her new "old gold" kid glove down the back; but the door still stuck. There were tears in her eyes and murder in her heart as she took hold again with both hands and braced herself for business. She pulled with all her might and the door gave a little, then sprung back with such force that it brought her on tip-toes. This was repeated several times. With each attempt the lady became redder in the face and put more vim into her pulls. Finally, as she threw her whole strength into the effort the door suddenly swung open with her and with so much force, that she fell back over a chair and stood on her head in her new duck of a bonnet, which she had intended should have been the cynosure of all female eyes on that eventful evening.

Slater was startled in the midst of an article on the re-organization of the party by a crash overhead and a series of shrieks that proclaimed either a burglar, a fire, or a mouse. Rushing up stairs, three stairs at a time and in through the open door, he was met by the sight of a pair of colored stockings wildly waving through the air. From beneath this most appalling vision came the shrieks. For a moment Slater stood spell-bound, but only for a moment. It became apparent to him that an important member of his household was in need of immediate reversal as to her understanding. Without ado he hastened to the rescue, and soon Mrs. Slater was seated in the chair which had played such an important

part in her discomfort. Between her sobs she at last related the catastrophe which had happened. At the end of a few sentences of sympathy, Slater, foolish man, could not resist the opportunity to say: "My dear this only goes to demonstrate the truth of what I told you only yesterday about these doors. Had you but shown a little patience this would not have happened."

"Oh! you brute," she cried, as the sobs became more violent; "I should like to see some of your patience exhibited in opening that door."

"My dear, you shall," the insane man replied, as he proceeded to close the cause of the trouble. Having accomplished this part of the programme, he turned to Mrs. Slater to say: "A door that sticks should always be taken hold of thus, and then, with a quick, strong pull, open it comes," saying which he gave a quick, strong pull, and the door opened just a few inches at the bottom and sprang shut with such a force that it brought Slater's head up against it with a bang that could be heard all over the house, and drove his nose so far back into his head that he could hardly shut his mouth.

"Oh, you won't eh?" he hissed when he recovered his breath. "We'll see if you won't my beauty!"

Then he gave a pull that would have decided a tug of war for the championship; his hands slipped off the knob and he turned a back somersault that would have secured him an engagement in the best circus going, and brought him up against the center table with the back of his head in a way that made the stars dance all around him.

He lay thus for a moment, seemingly endeavoring to make up his mind just where he was, while Mrs. Slater watching him in a dazed sort of way.

He rose to his feet, and with a wild look in his eyes and a certain unsteadiness about his gait, once more approached the enemy. This time he took the precaution to carefully wipe the perspiration from his hands. He laid hold of the fatal knob. He planted his feet about eighteen inches from the door, and then, first straightening up, he brought his body into the shape of a letter V, as he gave a pull that would have shamed a car horse. The door came open as though struck by a battering ram. It smote against the top of Slater's bald head with a crash that, in addition to the momentum he had obtained by his pull, sent him into the lap of Mrs. Slater, and carried himself and the chair over with him into one vast wreck in the corner.

As the poultices were being applied to his head and nose later in the evening, Slater was heard to remark that "a woman always was in the way when a man tried to open a door."

Sunstroke.—How to Prevent and How to Cure.

First of all, abstention from all alcoholic liquors and the absorption of as much cool—not iced—water as the system will carry; the system being saturated with liquid, facilitates an abundant perspiration, carrying off with it the extra heat of the blood. Next, clothing loose and cool, avoiding any pressure on the respiratory or other vital organs. Sleeping or lying down in ill-ventilated rooms, without a constant draft to renew the atmosphere, is at least as dangerous as remaining exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

The symptoms are so rapid and striking as to leave but little room for definitions; but some of the most characteristic are the dryness of the skin—the suppression of perspiration and "micturition," or looseness of the kidneys. It is, in fact, a disease of the nervous system, preceded by thirst, heat, vertigo, congestion of the eyes, of the brain and of the lungs, and not unfrequently accompanied by syncope and convulsions, while in many instances it brings on fits of insanity.

First of all, remove all clothing which bears on the upper portion of the body and dash cold water in unlimited quantity over the sufferer until the skin has become normally cool. If even ice water may be procured, use it also, but with more moderation and only as a reactive.

Encourage free drinking of cold beverages, chiefly water, so as to induce vomiting. If the spasm continue, use light stimulants, but with great prudence and moderation. If, however, reaction of the skin can not be brought on, a blister applied to the nape of the neck may be resorted to and often succeeds. In case of the sunstroke being followed by epilepsy, this sympathy is not alarming, but the contrary. Only keep the sufferer in the shade, and in as cool and well ventilated a place as can be provided. But the worst, and almost invariably fatal symptoms are complete insensibility, far more ominous than convulsions; intense persistent heat of the skin, tumultuous action of the heart, falling pulse and lividity of the hands and feet.—Ee.

Noble Words.

At the laying of the corner stone of the capital at Washington, by Washington himself, he used the following grand words that should be heard and heeded these days:

"Ye men of this generation, I rejoice and thank God for being able to see that our labors and toil and sacrifices were not in vain. You are prosperous, you are graceful, the fire of liberty burns brightly and steadily in your hearts, while duty and the law restrains it from bursting forth in wild, destructive conflagration. Cherish liberty as you love it; cherish its securities as you wish to preserve it. Maintain the Constitution which we labored so

painfully to establish, and which has been to you such a source of inestimable blessings. Preserve the union of the states, cemented as it was by our prayers, our tears and our blood. Be true to God, to your country and to your duty. So shall the whole eastern world follow the morning sun to contemplate you as a nation; so that all generations honor you as they honor us; so shall that Almighty Power which so graciously protected us, and which now protects you, shower its everlasting blessings upon you and your posterity."

Clean Yards.

We can not all have artistic yards, but we may all have clean yards. I know what it is to have a quarter section for a yard and no fence to limit my boundary, but we can make some guess as to how far it ought to be kept clean, and the weeds cut down.

Unless we guard carefully, rubbish will accumulate and there will be dirty places where unsightly things will meet the eye. These breed flies and sickness, and do not speak well for the inmates. Coffee grounds or dish water thrown near the back door make a bad odor and worse appearance: potato peelings, cabbage leaves and feathers thrown under shrubbery or grape vines, are in very bad taste, and sweepings from the house, left in the crevices of the front door step, or before the portico, look worse than scattered over the floor. Habit makes us blind to these little things, and children raised in such homes seldom go beyond the door to throw out nut shells, melon rinds, apple cores, or anything they wish to dispose of. But teach them differently and they will soon take pleasure in helping to keep the yard clean.

If you have failed in the past then try the experiment and you will be surprised to find how much they can do toward cleaning up, and how proud they will feel to see the change in the surroundings. Mother and two or three children can work wonders in a dirty yard in two or three days.

SALLY A. HUMES.

Ten Ways to Commit Suicide.

Wearing thin shoes and stockings and insufficient clothing in cold and rainy weather; leading a lazy, excited, theatre-going, dancing life; sleeping on feathers in a 7x9 room; eating hot stimulating food too fast, and too much of it at improper times; beginning with tea and coffee in childhood, and adding tobacco and spirits in due time; marrying in haste, and living in a continual ferment, thereafter; following unhealthy occupations to make money; taking bitters and confections, and gormandizing between meals; giving way to fits of passion, or keeping in perpetual worry; going to bed at midnight and getting up at noon, and eating when you catch it. To which may be added a recipe for killing children: paregoric, cordials, candy, and rich cake, and when they are made sick thereby, mercury, tartar emetic, castor-oil, and sulphur.

Cleaning Coat Collars.

The best material for cleaning coat collars and grease spots of all kinds is pure benzine. The article is sold at the principal drug stores in cities. That used by painters is not pure enough, and has a very unpleasant odor, which the pure article has not, and the little which it has, soon disappears. If this cannot be obtained, strong alcohol (ninety-five per cent) will clean collars very well. A mixture of equal parts of strong alcohol and water of ammonia is also used. The trouble with all these liquids is that not enough is used; a small quantity only softens and spreads the grease spot; they should be applied in sufficient quantity and repeated, to not only dissolve the foreign matter, but to wash it out.

Propagating Fuchsias.

The following method of raising young plants of Fuchsias is said to be practiced by cottagers in the west of England. "In the autumn, after the frost has destroyed the foliage, the wood of the present season is cut off close to the ground, and laid like a sheaf of corn in a trench a foot deep. The bundle is covered with a few inches of soil, and here it remains until spring, when a multitude of shoots may be seen pushing their way through. The soil is then carefully moved, and with a sharp knife a cut is made each side of a joint, and the result is rooted plants enough for the parish. The old stool throws up more vigorously than before, to be served in the same way the following autumn."—Housekeeper.

Best Water for Plants.

It is well known that rain water is far better than spring water for promoting the growth of plants; this is from the former containing that which is a necessary ingredient in their formation—namely, ammonia, and which is abundant in liquid nature. The efficacy of this may be soon developed by sprinkling one half of a glass of water with spring water, in which powdered carbonate of ammonia (about one ounce to the gallon) has been dissolved; the former will keep it alive, but the latter will give it vigor and luxuriance.—Housekeeper.

It Is a Foolish Mistake

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

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.

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

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

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

\$66 A week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards, 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros., Northford Ct.

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

50 Gilt-Edged Cards 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, 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. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

Agents Wanted. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n st., Boston, Mass.

BEATTY'S ORANGE 18 useful stops, 5 sets reads only. \$65. Planos \$125 up. \$27 Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

ELEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages. Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc. in colors, and 47 Select Quotations, 15c. Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co., Northford Ct.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL

Term opens Oct. 12/81. Tuition, \$80 per year. No extras. For circulars address HENRY HITCHCOCK, St. Louis.

Chicago Advertisements.

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

WOOL B. W. SAYERS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 29 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Highest Market Price Guaranteed.

BEST WASHED AND WRINGER in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, \$7. Sample to agents, \$3.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.50. Sample, \$4.50. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIE, PA.

COOK'S TOURS!

Established 1841. Tickets and Fares for thousands of Tours for Independent Travelers to all parts of the world. Special arrangements for Excursion Parties to Europe, Egypt and Palestine. Send for circulars. Address, THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y. C. A. BARATTON, Manager. P. O. Box 4197

WISCONSIN LANDS

500,000 Acres.

ON THE LINE OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

For full particulars, which will be sent FREE, address CHAS. L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Revised New Testament.

100 Illustrations. Complete Outfit, postpaid 25 cts. Address JONES BROS. & CO., Cincinnati or Chicago.

Pays Better than any other edition. Send for Outfit, once. No Post Delay. Secure Territory Now.

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 prosecution of these claims does not in the least interfere with the drawing of the present pension. Send for the increase questioning blank.

MILO B. STEVENS & CO.,

PENSION ATTORNEYS,

(Case Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

OFFICES, Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

(Abstract Building, Detroit, Mich.)

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CASH ADVANCES MADE.

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

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

152 Federal St., Boston.

REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston.

Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of the minuscules it to shed prematurely. Ayer's hair vigor will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brassy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers.

Persons of Sedentary Habits,

often suffer with Kidney

affection. Irritating medicines and overwork are fruitful causes of diseases of the Kidneys. Sufferers from this weakening and dangerous disease would maintain the strength of the digestive organs and improve the

quality of the blood by a persistent use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, taken three times a day. This will restore the Kidneys to their wonted health and vigor.

"I have been troubled with Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease and bad blood for a long time. I have used about ten bottles of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and it has done me more good than all the medicines I ever took. I would not be without it. If you desire you can publish this. Yours truly,

"GEO. H. PRATT,

"U. S. Deputy Collector, Sec. Dist. Ga."

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

WARNER'S SAFE

Tonic Bitters

50¢ PURELY VEGETABLE

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 nothing but "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE." It stands UNFALLED.

Thousands owe their health and happiness to it. Price \$1.25 per bottle. \$2.50 for 6 bottles. We offer Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters with equal confidence.

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

For Sale.

550 sheep; 250 lambs, 300 yearlings, about half wethers and half ewes, 200 ewes between 1 and 4 years old; 125 ewes over four. Price \$3.00 per head. Inquire of JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kan.

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. Diederik & Co. of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water power. Call on or address

G. P. BOLMAR & CO.,

102 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Have on hand

Ready Money to Loan

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 7 and 8 per cent.,

Per Annum.

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WOOL

Merchants,

110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT, STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments solicited and liberal

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The Cheapest and Best.

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Is an 8-page, 48-column paper.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Propr.

TOPEKA, KAS.

The Weekly Capital is a splendid family newspaper, giving latest telegraphic news from every part of the world, state news and discussions on all live questions of the day. Sent one year to any address for

One Dollar.

Send for a copy of the CAPITAL. Every Kansan should take a paper from the Capital. Enclose \$1 00 to

J. K. HUDSON,

Topeka, Kas.

Washburn College.

SPRING TERM OPENS ON

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 aids 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 youth of both sexes desirous of securing a thorough education.

Address, PETER MCVICAR, President,

Topeka, Kansas.

An Appeal to Our Agricultural College.

A correspondent of the Topeka Capital delivers himself on chinch bugs and agricultural colleges in this wise:

The chinch bug is on the rampage and it is said by many of our farmers in Kansas that these "varmints" propose to divide with us the coming crop of corn and wheat substantially as the monkey did the cheese with the cats. We know that this chinch bug question is a vexed one and that just why we take this occasion and this form to meet it. Cannot our agricultural college devise some means to bring to the front some Edison or Bell of chinch bugs? The practical farmer has met this question and wrestled with it with a sturdy and unrelenting grip for more than a decade of years and today the bug is rioting and reveling as an impudently deriding victor. Has not science something besides wooden guns for the farmers' deadly foe and if so we appeal to our agricultural college to train them to point blank range upon the varmints.

If science has not stolen the secret of the power and malice of this bug we appeal to our agricultural college, not as the conservator of the interests of the farmer and of the general public through the farmer public, but we appeal to this institution in the spirit of American civilization of to-day to which no past or present is a finality but rather a spring to move ambitious and efficient endeavor—go for the chinch bug and do for the farmer and the people of Kansas what the practical farmer practically concedes he cannot do and so magnify the higher province of our colleges and universities as the true and demonstrated prophet of American progress. Deliver us from the devastations of the chinch bug! Impossible has no place in the dictionary of to-day.

The Show Season.

The season is now at hand when such breeders as are in the habit of attending the fairs as exhibitors, are putting their stock in what is known as show condition. It is of no use to talk of taking animals off the grass, and in no more than ordinary breeding condition, to the fairs. Every man of experience knows that to do this is simply to expose himself and his stock to ridicule; the people will not, and the judges dare not, make due allowances for such differences in condition on as are apparent to an expert. The public expect to see the horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs that are on exhibition at a fair, in their best estate—they expect to see the highest possibilities that may be attained by the feeder's skill with each of the classes and breeds; and so long as this is the moral—the standpoint from which people judge—it is useless to repeat the stereotype warning against overfeeding and pampering for exhibition. But let breeders do this with their eyes open. The practice is a dangerous one and almost invariably ends in rendering the animals so prepared and shown worthless for breeding purposes. That there are occasional exceptions to this, does not disprove the general truth of the statement; and we warn young breeders that they follow the demands of custom in this regard at their peril. It lessens the danger very materially, however, if the show period of an animal is confined to a single season; and we advise breeders, so far as practicable, to make this the rule.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

The *Journal of Agriculture* says in reply to a political newspaper, whose editor suggests a convention to consider the chinch bug question: "If farmers will plow a good deep furrow between their wheat and corn fields, or in the latter, if the chinch bugs have invaded them, (so as to cut off the invaded sections), and drag an eight or ten foot long log back and forth along the furrow, so as to reduce the earth to fine dust, the chinch bugs can be crushed in it and destroyed by repeating the dragging. This method will save their crops. Any resolutions that may be passed in a convention, will have no more effect on the chinch bugs than Gov. Hardin's proclamation for fasting and praying had on the Colorado locusts of 1875, or the old Pope's bull against the comet. It will be good policy to kill the chinch bugs now, and discuss them leisurely next winter."

The establishment of so many factory creameries and dairies in Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois has had a marked effect in the increased price of cows. In some quarters near these factories cows have gone up 30 to 40 per cent.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1880, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the year when 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 and penalties.

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 lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall 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 a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in the most public places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray be taken up, as at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace, the township clerk, or an assistant justice of the Peace, and file a sworn statement of the value of the animal, and also an affidavit stating that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there, that he has not advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and also shall give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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 20.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Lister of Prospect township one year old grey mare four or five years old, branded JK, valued at \$100.

MARE—Taken up by N. H. Brown of Chelsea township one year grey mare, branded with the letter T, and valued at \$50.

PONY—Also by the same at the same time and place, one brown horse pony, branded with the letter T, and valued at \$50.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Van Horn of Fall River township one year bay mare about 15 hands high, small white spot on inside of right hind foot near the heel, 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 to June 6 one sorrel horse pony 10 or 12 years old, branded on right shoulder and hip with letter T, brand, white in face, right eye glass, a little white on both front feet.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.

MARE—Taken up June 20 1881 by William V. Smith on premises of J. A. Winters in Lexington township, one red roan mare 2 years old, white stripe in face, white near hind foot, 8 years old, on near fore shoulder, and L V (Spanish brand) on near flank.

Linn county—J. E. Martin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up June 18 1881 by Michael Moorman of Lincoln township one bay horse 12 years old and tall, about 15 years old, branded on left shoulder and left side of hind foot, figure 8, valued at \$100.

Strays for the week ending July 13.

Cherokee county—C. A. Saunders, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by C. R. Elnhart of Garden township 22d day of March 1881 one black sucking male colt, (was with mare when taken up) valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Aaron Bower of Spring Valley to May 10 1881 one grey mare 15 hands high, 7 years old, valued at \$80.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place, one iron grey mare colt, bell on, star in forehead, one year old valued at \$25.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place, one bay horse colt, white in forehead, left hind foot white, one year old, valued at \$25.

COLT—Also by the same one sorrel horse colt, both hind feet white and white in forehead, one year old and valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by A. Willard of Baxter Springs June 1881 one bay mare 15 hands high, shod in front, (had bell on when taken up) 7 years old, valued at \$80.

MARE—Taken up by Herbert Cool of Lyon township 15th June 1881 one dark iron grey mare 12 hands high, blaze down face 3 white feet, hind head tall on, 3 years old, valued at \$20.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place, one dun mare 2 years old, 3 white feet, star in forehead, stripe down back, valued at \$15.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up on the 12th day of June 1881 by Jacob Cole in Kanwaka township one dark brown horse 3 years old, letter P branded on left shoulder, star in forehead, valued at \$25.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one light bay horse 3 years old, black mane and tail, valued at \$25.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jesse McDaniel in Richmond township May 7 1881 one black pony mare about 7 years old, star in forehead, no other marks or brands visible, and valued at \$40.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

MARE—Taken up the 15th day of June 1881, by A. S. Dimock in Valley township, one flea bit grey mare 9 years old, 14 hands high, an indelible scar on left hip, and valued at \$20.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Joel Carey of Ogden township June 27 1881 one hor e colt one year old, light bay, no marks or brands.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up May 25 1881 by Samuel Beal of Rossville township one bay gelding horse 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands, branded with an O over an S on right shoulder, kind of loz ear, shod on front feet, some white hairs or fly bits.

GELDING—Taken up April 20 1881 by Charles Stahl of Menoken township one dark bay gelding, white spot in forehead, branded J B on left side, about 12 hands high, valued at \$20.

GELDING—Also by the same at the same time and place one light bay gelding about 12 hands high, white on left hind foot, indelible brand on left side, 14 hands high, valued at \$20.

Washington county—J. O. Young, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Cecil Wray of Lincoln township on May 18 1881 one bay pony colt 3 or 4 years old, hind feet white, stripe on the nose, star in forehead, and valued at \$20.

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.



VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

BUY A CHARTER OAK Excelsior Man'g Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY TIN AND STOVE DEALERS. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS. H. F. GEE, Topeka, Kas.

Floreston Cologne

For the Most Fragrant and Cooling of All Perfumes. Sold by Dealers in Drugs & Perfumery. Price 25 cents per bottle. H. F. GEE, Topeka, Kas.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

If you are wasting away with Consumption, Disipation or any weakness, you will find Parker's Ginger Tonic the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strength Restorer you can use—and far superior to Bitters and other Tonics, as it builds up the system, but never intoxicates. Sold in 50 and 100 cent bottles. H. F. GEE, Topeka, Kas.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Removes Dandruff, Prevents Baldness, Restores Color.

THE PASTILLE

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable diseases resulting from immoderate practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, the direct action of the system, restoring the mind to its natural functions while the body is recovering its natural vigor. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate and permanent effect upon the nervous system, restoring the system from the vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to its natural functions while the body is recovering its natural vigor. 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Why We Laugh.

Bowlegged Joe.

In the dark and gloomy shadow
Of a cliff in Colorado
Sat Bowlegged Joe, a chieftain of the Utes;
Frown as black as French oil blacking
O'er his features (beauty lacking)
Sombre hung—the buck was mad, you bet your boots!

For his painted, howling whoopers
Had been scattered by the troopers
In a scrimmage on the range an hour before
And his heart was filled with sorrow,
When he thought that on the morrow
They might come and wax it to his crowd some more!

Round him stood his warriors savage—
Heroes bold of many a ravage
On the smokehouse of the settler far below;
And their murderous eyeballs glistened
As they silent stood and listened
To the curses of infuriated Joe!

Suddenly the chieftain pointed
Skinny fingers, ugly jointed,
At the homes of settlers far out on the plain.
"There," he cried, "the pale face dwelleth,
And my nostril murder-r-r-smellth,
While thoughts of gory vengeance fire my brain!"

With a yell that loud resounded
Mid the mountain peaks, he bounded
To his feet, and danced as ne'er he'd danced before!
Was't the war-dance he was dancing?
Oh! what meant that fearful prancing?
Would he flood that settler's peaceful home with gore?

Was the dance preliminary
To a swoop down from his eyrie—
Or did the aborigine but jest?
Jest? Ah, no, a thousand swarming
Insects were his brown hide warming—
He'd been sitting on a yellow-jackets nest!

The Nation sets forth the condition of affairs
in Russia neatly by saying: "The whole en-
ergies of the government are concentrated on
the task of keeping the Czar and his family
from being blown up."

Last summer she was eating green corn by
gnawing it from a cob, when her teeth became
entangled with a corn silk: "Oh, dear,"
said she, impatiently, "I wish when they get
the corn made they would pull out the basting
threads."

"Yes, sir, I was once connected with the
press," said Mr. Jurrings; "I remember it well;
it was one night at a circus, when a big storm
came up, and the crowd all wanted to get out
at the same moment. It's the only time I ever
had anything to do with the press, and I'm
glad it was the last."

A gentleman, calling on a farmer, observed:
"Mr. Jones, your clock is not quite right, is it?"
"Well, you see, sir," said Mr. Jones, "nobody
don't understand much about that clock but
me. When the hands of that clock stand at
twelve, then it strikes two, and then I know
it's twenty minutes to seven."

Attorney. "Have you ever been to this
court before, sir?" Witness. "Yes, sir; I
have been here often." Attorney. "Ha, ha!
Been here often, have you? Now tell the
court what for." Witness, slowly, "Well, I
have been at least a half dozen times to
try and collect that tailor's bill you owe me."

"And so old Jimmy McGinn is dead," said
Guffey, the other day; "well, I sympathize
with him very much—I feel for him." "Feel
for him—why he's dead," said a friend; "and
besides I thought he was your worst enemy."
"Yes, I know all that," replied Guffey, thought-
fully, "but just think how the old scoundrel
must be suffering now."

A journeyman file maker in Hoboken died
the other day, and on examination it was found
that his lungs were coated with iron filings.
Almost simultaneously out west a newspaper
man died, and at the post-mortem an entire
newspaper was found in his left lung. It was
said to have been remarkably well edited too
—all stealings.

A grandfather, coming to read his paper,
found that he had mislaid his spectacles, and
thereupon declared, "I have left my glasses
somewhere and can't read the paper." A little
three and a half years old girl, desiring to
assist him, answered, "G'an'pa, you go outside,
and look froo ze window, and I will hold ze
paper up, so that you can read it."

"Why, Bridget," said her mistress, who
wished to rally the girl, for the amusement of
her company, upon the fantastic ornamenting
of a plate of butter. "Why, Bridget, did you
do this? You're quite an artist; how did you
do it?" "Indade, mum, it was myself that did
it," replied Bridget. "Isn't it pretty, mum?
I did it with your fine-tooth comb, mum."

Not many years ago the yellow fever was
raging in Buenos Ayres. The number of
deaths was increasing daily at an alarming
rate. An Irish sexton had charge of one of
the cemeteries. As it was becoming uncom-
fortably crowded, he placed a sign outside the
graveyard, which read as follows: "No corpses
allowed here except those living in the neigh-
borhood."

An Oil City man who suspected that his ser-
vant girl was in the habit of using kerosene for
kindling, put just a taste of nitro-glycerine in
the oil can as a test. Contrary to expecta-
tion, nothing happened, but a day or two later
the girl came around and asked him to sub-
scribe something towards buying a new stove
for her poor old mother, as the old one had
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A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague.

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By a recent invention, starch or corn sugar
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of them, so far as we are aware, bear the
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As refiners of cane sugar, we are, in view
of these facts, liable to be placed in a false
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refiners to mix glucose with their sugars.
While not intimating that a mixture of glu-
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THREE TIMES LARGER THAN EVER,

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The only one ever born in America. He is a four day old
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This is the Show that has Miss KATIE STOKES, (the \$20,-
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BEAR CONSTANTLY IN MIND that this Mammoth Exhibition, which causes them to quake
with fear and become sick with jealousy, will positively be here on the day advertised, rain or shine,
without fail, and as sure as the day arrives.

Look out and you may hear these little dogs bark.