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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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From an Ohio Breeder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In your issu of May 18th I noticed an article on the Magie or Poland China hog by J. W. Byram. Mr. B. begins his article with statements about some large large white hogs that he claims were imported into Indiana, one of which was after-

wards bought by a Mr. Eastep and exhibited by him at Cincinnati and other places on the strength of its great size; He says, "This is the stock that Magie first brought into market by extensive advertising."

There is not a word of truth in it. Byram then says, immediately following in his article that "Magie exhibited his Magie hog in competition with the spotted China of Paddock and Bernard, and they invariably scooped him." In answer to this I will simply say that I never showed a hog or a pig in my life against any man or men by the name of Paddock and Barnard. Again he says, "Magie then proposed to Paddock and Barnard, that as the Magie hog had been extensively advertised, and at a good deal of expense, that they would form a partnership and drop the white McMahon hog and adopt the spotted one." My reply to this question is,

First, I never knew of a swine called the McMahon breed. Secondly, while I am acquainted with a family by the name of Paddock, I never showed a hog against any one by that name in my life. And as for this man Barnard he mentions, I never even knew a man, woman or child by that name; therefore, the assertion that Byram makes is preposterous.

Mr. B. goes on to say, hogs knowa as the Poland and Spotted China were crossed together, the offspring of which received the name of Poland-China, nad at once became a formidable rival

of the Magie hog. In this last note of Mr. B. he exposes his ignorance of the origin of this breed. The Big China and Poland swine were only a part of the crosses used in the formation of the P. C. breed. He also refers to the Magie hog and the Poland-China hog as two sepa rate breeds.

The swine breeders of Kansas know better. Everybody at all informed know that the Masame breed. Many breeders have made injudicious crosses and some have erred so greatly swine from that used in its original formation. dissimilarity in the appearance of different herds an incalculable loss to those who practice it, and has produced an injury to the reputation of this swine.

Mr. B. should remember that the enterpris ing KANSAS FARMER is appreciated by thousands, that its circulation therefore is immense and that we farmers and stock growers in Ohio take much pleasure in perusing its intelligent and useful columns, which should put him on the alert and cause him to be more careful how he represents the history of stock, and the character, actions and reputation of individuals.

D. M. MAGIE.

Oxford, O., July 14.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:

In Defense of Hedges.

I see in a late number of the FARMER an article by F. M. Abbott against hedges; also an editorial endorsing his views on the subject.

Now, while I am ready to admit that hedge has some objections, I cannot refrain from defending it as the only means within our reach for fencing our vast prairies. It is the only fence that is within the reach of the great majority of our farmers. I know that those who oppose it claim that it costs more than any other fence. Such assertions only prove that they don't know what they are talking about. I have 300 rods of hedge on my farm that was planted in 1873, that has not cost me, all told, more than \$40, and \$21 of that was paid last winter for lopping it. I have been using it for a pasture fence ever since 1875. It has been worth hun-

that the same amount of money could have is not a native of Kansas, and that the one so been invested in that would have been of onefor hedge seed; twelve dollars for plowing ity, took the same view. Now I and others hedge rows; two dollars for planting hedge, and a few hours work in cultivating. It has served me well for a pasture for six years. Last winter I paid twenty-one dollars for lop- and found reports from 69 counties. All but ping, and now it is a good hog-tight fence. I five reported ash, some not naming, and some would not have it removed for \$1,000. I would naming the species; of the latter, the following, not exchange it for any other fence except 21 in number, reyorted White Ash, viz.: hedge and in the next breath recommend such

called is the Green Ash. Mr. S. tells me that tenth as much benefit. It cost me one dollar Mr. Kelsey, who is, or ought to be good authorwould like to knew the truth.

> I looked at the reports on native trees and shrubs in the Horticultural report for 1879,

stone. It is strange to hear a man condemn | Bourbon, Clay, Cowley, Doniphan, Elk, Hara curse as barbed wire. There ought to be a Miami, Pawnee, Pottawatomie, Reno, Russell ers mere rudiments. I hope those who received quality is being sent forward, there are not

I sent some seed to each and brought a quantity home, which I planted about the first of May, after first scalding and soaking till they were largely swollen.

From some cause only about one-fourth of four thousand, have grown finely, and now stand from ten to twenty inches high.

But now for the main part; Are they all that they were, but I have just examined closevey, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Marshall, trees that had thorns, some being long and oth- ally large number of hogs of superior average

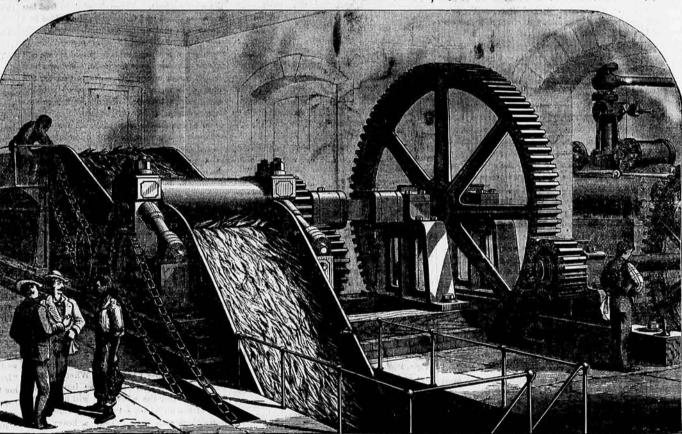
Not Enough.

As compared with last year, at the corresponding time, receipts of hogs now are about the same in numbers, and in fact during the past the seed came up, but those which did, about six days, more than during the corresponding period last year, were received, and the quality of the offerings this year has been far superior to any previous summer's crop, which is very thornless? I had ho ed to be able to report creditable to our swine growers, as showing improvement not only in methods of breeding ly and among the several thousand I found 37 but of feeding likewise. Although an unusu-

> enough hogs being marketed to much more than half way meet the demand, which it must be remembered has increased even more than the production of raw material. The natural growth of our population supplemented by the rapidly augmenting flow of emigration from the old world demands a corresponding increase in meat production, to enable us to abundantly supply the home demand, and meet the growing call from abroad for American goods. A superficial glance at the figures representing the annual inflow of emigrants to America, might suggest that the changing from one country to another, would cause no change in the meat consumption at large; but such is not the case. It is true that a large per centage of the people coming in have but little more than enough to pay transportation to their new western homes, and they have been compelled to eat sparingly of the high priced meats in their native countries, but here the order of things is considerably changed, and meat is far from being the most costly article of food. The best of ment here becomes a regular diet, whereas it is one of the notoften-to-be-afforded luxuries among the peasantry of the Old World-they being compelled to go on moderate allowances of the cheaper kinds of meat. We are not now growing good pork as fast as the increasing consumption demands, though the rate of production was probably never so great, nor the general healthfulness of our hogs so

principal Chicago packers are operating now with as much regularity as in the mid-winter season, the only difference being in the much lighter volume of the business. They are compelled to run nearly full force of men, and cannot get anything like enough hogs to work at full summer capacity. This, it can readily be seen, works to their disadvantage, as, for instance, a force of 300 men may kill 1,000 hogs daily, but 150 men cannot work up 500 hogsthere being about so many places to fill whether a large or a small number is killed. The cost of running a packing house at full capacity is proportionately much less than at one-half or two-thirds capacity .- Drovers Journal.

remarkable as at the present time. All of the



The "Cuba" Sugar Mill, Manufactured by Geo. L. Squier & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y.

constitutional amendment against the manufac- | Shawnee, Trego, Waubaunsee, Anderson, Cherture, use or sale of barbed wire within the okee, and Washington. But we may all be state. I have known of a number of fine colts mistaken. "To the law and testimony." killed by jumping on barbed wire. I have use to have stock killed and wounded. I think glaneous (bluish) beneath. The Green Ash I could prove that it has cost a thousand dol- has leaslets serrate, green and glabrous, gie and Poland-China hogs are identically the lars in damages to where hedge costs one. It (smooth) both sides. not a fence—it is only the poorest substitute for as to have infused different blood into their a fence. It is a mistake about crops not growing near a hedge. It is a benefit to corn to This largely if not entirely accounts for the have a hedge 20 or 30 feet high south of the corn field, as it breaks the hot south winds off and which must be acknowledged has worked of the corn; the corn next the hedge will always be larger and have better ears on.

Do away with hedge, and how are poor mer going to fence their farms, if you please? How are they to get posts and wire, or posts and lumber? Where are the posts to come from? There is not one-tenth enough post timber in the state to fence it. Let the demand become universal in the state and posts would be worth 30 or 40 cents apiece. Do away with hedge, and there would not be one man in twenty in the western portion of the state able to fence his farm. The great majority of our farmers are awful hard up. It takes every nickle they can raise to pay their taxes and interest, and live very poorly. J. BERGER. Mulvane, Kan.

Is the White Ash in Kansas?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In Massachusetts I used to know two species of ash, the White and the Black or Swamp Ash, In 1856 or '7 I saw near Osawatomie trees that looked just like the White Ash I had known in Massachusetts, and I have no doubt that they were the same. I did not examine them botanically. In '67 or '68 I saw between Lawrence and Wyandotte piles of wood with bark looking just like that of the White Ash. Later I found another Ash, which a botanical examination showed to be the Green Ash. I put the two in the catalogue of Kansas plants.

Mr. R. Milliken, of Emporia, writes me that at the recent meeting of the Horticultural Society at Winfield, himself and Mr. Savage, of dreds of dollars to me. There is nothing else this place, took the ground that the White Ash the interest which its readers take in forestry. them in California. Mrs. L. M. PIPKIN. | north.

Prof. Wood says he White Ash has leaflets known several work-horses disabled for months (blades of a compound leaf) entire, (without by getting cut on barbed wire fences. It is a teeth) or obversely subserrate, (serrate means common occurrence where barbed wire is in having teeth pointing forward), shining above,

> Prof. Gray says the White Ash has leaflets pale underneath, somewhat toothed or entire. The Green Ash has leaves often wedge shaped at the base, and serrate above, bright green

Wood says the White Ash has the base of the fruit terete, (round as if turned in a lathe). The Green Ash has the base of the fruit nar-

Gray says the White Ash has the fruit terete pelow anp the Green Ash has the fruit acute at

base, striate, (furrowed) 2-edged or margined. Now, will any, or all of the twenty-one genlemen who reported White Ash be so kind as to send me terete seeds or entire leaflets of the Ash. No other Ash has seeds terete or leaflets entire. If they will do so, I will report to the KANSAS FARMER.

J. H. CARRUTH. Lawrence, July 25.

Thornless Honey Locust.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Last winter while I was Arkansas there appeared an inquiry in the FARMER whether there was a thornless variety of Honey Locust. It was answered by several that there were thornless honey locust trees, but it was not thought that the seed from such trees would produce all thornless

As there were some of the trees in question near me with seed on, I gathered a quantity of them, and for the pupose of having it thoroughly tested whether the seed would produce all thornless trees or not, I offered through the FARMER to send small packages of seeds to those who would reply. I was soon fairly inundated with letters from six different states.

seed will now report through the FARMER, or direct to me, if they choose, what success they have had, being particular to state how they handled the seed, and what proportion of their trees are thornless. I have heard from a number already, and so far have not heard of a thorny tree. But as mine are only about ninety-nine hundredths thornless it proves the first conclusion, that the seed from a thornless tree may not produce all of the same kind. So we must now look for the cause, and if possible

eliminate this hundredth tree. The value of the honey locust tree for its rapid growth, hard, durable wood, and ornamental qualities, are too well known to need comment, but its thorns have been the great objection to its cultivation. My conclusion is that there are not two distinct species of honey locust, but they are varieties, similar to the va rieties of corn; that they will mix in a similar manner, and hence may be kept separate.

To demonstrate this I shall not allow a thorny honey locust to grow on my place, or near, if I can induce others to destroy their trees. In five to eight years our thornless trees will bear seed which will doubtless produce a pure thornless variety, If any know know to the contrary they will please report.

I also distributed a large quantity of Catalpa seed, supposed to be the speciosa Shall be glad if each will report how they succeeded with it. My seed did not come well: was badly destroyed by various kinds of insects, and during the hot dry spell in June the little trees disappeared like snow flakes. Yet by diligent attention I have saved several thousand of them, but they are now only about one half the size of the honey locust. Have done best where the ground was the wettest and heaviest. C. BISHER. Hutchinson, Reno Co., July 26.

The Best Food.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In answer to the inquiry of your correspondent at Galva, "What is the best food for young Mocking birds?" I would say that the yolk of hard

The "Cuba" Mills.

We present on this page an illustration of the celebrated "Cuba" mills, manufactured by Geo. L. Squier & Bro., of Buffalo, N. Y, whose sugar mills have gone into general use throughout the tropics. This is the kind of mills that are in use in the West Indies, the great sugar producing region of the globe, where sugar machinery and sugar making is brought to its greatest perfection. These mills weigh from 20 to 50 tons, according to size, and are immensely strong and heavy in all their parts. An engraving of these mills is published in "Appleton's Encyclopedia of Applied Mechanics," as the best specimen of sugar mills ever produced. Messrs. Geo. L. gar mills ever produced. Messrs. Geo. L. Squier & Bro. are now building one of their "Cuba" mills with five feet rellers for the Ellsworth Sugar Works of Ellsworth, Kansas, where it is intended to work up 1,000 acres or more of cane this season. The juice from this mill will be defecated and evaporated in their new and improved steam defeated and exactly in the context of the context of the careful in the context of the careful in the ca ecators and evaporators and the establish-ment will be very complete in all its appoint-ments. It has already given a new impetus to cane growing in that part of Kansas. That there should be a call in Kansas for so large a mill, such as has heretofore been used only in mill, such as has herecolors deen used only in the tropics, shows to what proportions the Amber cane industry is growing. They have also shipped this season six other steam mills to different parts of Kanssa, and the demand in other states added to their foreign trade is but mostly from counties in the central and boiled eggs, mixed with boiled potato is the western part of this state, thus showing the western part of this state, thus showing the best food I have ever tried excepting the worms wide circulation of the "Old Reliable" and found on green corn, on which I have raised in Amber cane is spreading throughout the

The Karm and Stock.

Skillful versus Unskillful Breeding.

I have bred Berkshire hogs for many years and have always succeeded in getting outside prices for my pigs. But I had not been in the business long until I discovered that unskillful, hap-hazard breeding would not pay. I object deaired, whether it be beef or milk for found that it was as important I should understand what points were necessary to constitute a perfect hog, as it was for a builder to understand the number and size of the different wheels that would be required in a woolen or cotton mill, to do a certain kind or amount of work. I found, also, that a plan or model of a perfect hog would be useless, unless I learned how to reproduce the different points of the model in real or living hogs.

In a short newspaper article I can only give the most important rules hy which successful swine breeders have been guided. But I am confident that by observing them, a class o hogs could be produced which would prove much more profitable and be less liable to attacks of the cholera and other diseases, than the thousands of guant and shapeless animals which could be found at the present time in nearly every part of the country. That the physical defects of the parents will be transmitted to their offspring to a greater or less extent, is a general rule which should be carefully observed.

The mistake which is made oftenest by farmers when selecting pigs to be used as breeders, is in ignoring the value of points, and giving the preference to those which are largest. Size is desirable, but it is more important that hogs should have strong constitutions and be inclined to fatten readily, than that they should be large and not have these qualities. When I examine hogs for the purpose of determining their value as breeders, I invariably look first to see if they are well developed around the lungs or not.

Such animals as do not have broad, level backs and plenty of lung room, should be discarded, as they would be liable to contract and suffer swine diseases, and would probably transmit this defect to their offspring. A large, or fleshy, jowl, or cheek is an important point, also, because it is the distinguishing mark which indicates whether a hog will fatten readily on a small quantity of food or not. As hogs are grown exclusively for their flesh and fat, when selecting pigs for breeders, much would be gained by discarding those which haye large heads, thick, coarse ears, and long bony legs, as growth beyond a certain limit in these parts is worthless.

After removing the head, if the body of a well proportioned pig should be cut into three parts at the usual points, the shoulder, sides and hams would be of equal length. White hogs frequently suffer from skin diseases, while those which are black do not. The improved breeds of swine generally mature at about two years of age, although when well fed the greater part of their growth is made in from ten to twelve months. But a large proportion of the hogs in all parts of the country have been produced by young sows, before the completion of the period in which they should have made their most rapid growth. In all such instances the vital energies of immature sows were compelled to do double work. Instead of breeding at twelve months of age and getting seven or eight strong, healthy pigs, we have bred them only eight months old, and got litters of three or four weak and sickly pigs, which were comparatively worthless. In such instances we compelled nature to do double work, but could not oblige her to do it in a workmanlike manner. Sows which are known to be good breeders and good nurses should be kept as long as they will take good care of their pigs. Male hogs should not be used until they are twelve months old. "In and in breeding" (breeding animals which are closely related) would ruin the very best herds of swine in a houses and can give the best of care it will pay to let old sows have two litters of pigs per year; but when sows have not completed their growth, more loss than gain would result from breeding them twice in one season. No one who is working for profit will hesitate to kill the "titmen," or runts, in immoderately large litters.

Select Some Breed and Endeavor to Improve it-Advantages.

After sows have been bred and when they are

suckling pigs, the principal part of their food

should consist of oats and grass, or milk, or

bran and other slops. We would gain by feed-

ing all of our hogs more oats and less corn.

Remember that ten good hogs, when properly

kept, will prove more profitable than forty un-

skillfully bred and neglected runts.-R. P.

Speer in Cedar Falls Gazette.

Among cattle breeders, and especially among the breeders of the different pure breeds, I have lately noticed a growing disposition to find fault with or depreciate all or most other breeds in comparison with what they are engaged in breeding. This disposition is usually most plainly shown with regard to other breeds that come more or less closely into competition with their own. To me this seems a shortsighted policy; for the general public, seeing this general depreciation of other breeds, coupled with high encomiums on the special breeds in which the writer may happen to be interested, is apt either to conceive a general distrust of the praise as well as of the blame so lavishly meted out, or else falsely to imagine that the alleged merits of the different breeds are a matter of puffery rather than that of that he was worth \$200 to him. reality, and that the despised "natives" if they

earnest, might gain as high a place in public chances to make money from good stock to-day opinion as any of the pure breeds. Surely all are as good or better than ever before. The this defamation of competing breeds is as un- young man who has but \$100 to invest in stock wise as it is generally untrue. There is plenty is wise to buy one or two good Short-horn heifof room for every breeder to select some par- ers with it, rather than eight scrubs. He is ticular breed and then try to improve it by certainly wise to pay \$2 or \$3 for the service of careful selection of breeding animals, and judicious feeding in order to obtain the special All the profit in farming comes from yields of sale, or butter or cheese.

It is a fact well known to all breeders who have studied the subject, that to be successful a standard must be set up much higher than for the young farmer to start with scrub stock the ordinary level, and then measure must be taken to reach that standard, otherwise no permanent good can be accomplished in breeding. It is also well known that the suitability of the different breeds to various localities depends mainly upon the feed and care given them there. The Short-horn and Hereford that make such fine carcasses of beef in some places him wrong all his life, and poor in the barwhere they are properly fed, would starve to death in other situations where the West Highlander or some other hardy race of mountain cattle would grow and thrive; so, too, would the thorough-bred horse or even the trotter be worthless where the Shetland pony or the Texas mustang would luxuriate. Like many others in times past, many breeders do not breed for the pleasure of the knowledge thus obtainable or with any desire to become eminent in the art of breeding, but merely either as a present pastime, or to make money by adopting some breed which they think is the best adapted for that purpose. All such breeders of live stock will not be as useful to the country as those who engage in breeding with the view of learning the art, or science, o' breeding and to improve the breed in some particular, whether it be for milk or beef. Those who engage in breeding for the latter object will not be likely to change with every passing occurence, but will hold steadily onward in their views and methods, to best accomplish the desired result. That there are on our farms too many poor animals that are, in fact, comparatively worthless is a fact known to most farmers, but to most farmers the breeding of better ones is considered a slow and toilsome process, which they can never spend time enough to accomplish. If all such would, each in his own sphere, select zsome breed and endeavor by breeding and feeding so to improve it as to make the majority of the animals valuable to their owners; what an immense amount of good might thus be accomplished, and what a fund of knowledge would thus be obtained, that would be of great benefit not only to those persons who should adopt such a course, but to lookers on, who might be induced by their neighbors' successes to go and improve their own flocks and herds in like manner. How much better for a community where a few such men are engaged in improving their farm stock than where no such persons are thus engaged and no progress marks the passing years .- J. Talcott in the Rural New Yorker.

A Right Start.

There is a strong temptation for a young farmer whose means are limited, and who must of necessity run into debt more or less in making a start, to begin wrong, and think that cheapest which costs the least money. By so doing he not only often pays dear for what he ular works, such as "The Political Manual, gets, but he is in danger of getting into the way of being satisfied with second-rate stock and fixtures, and thus render all his future farming unprofitable. It is well to fear debt, but there is such a thing as being "penny wise and pound foolish." For example, we know a young farmer who some years since was buying his implements to start on the farm, and concluded that he could not afford a new wagon, and so bought at a sale, for \$21, an old, run down one. He spent several dollars on it at once and congratulated himself on having a cheap wagon; but as he was going to the barn with a load of wheat, the next harvest, a wheel very short time. When farmers have good hog broke down, causing waste and trouble at a time when every moment was precious. In two years every wheel had smashed, and one the second time-from the old hub being used -and his wagon has cost him \$60 in cash, besides the vexation and lost time, and is an old, patched, conglomerate affair still.

Another young farmer wanted to make start with sheep, and was offered thirty com mon ewes that would shear five pounds of wool each, for \$60. He thought them a bargain and bought them, but the winter was severe and several of the old ones died, and after five years of sheep raising he quit the business, as unprofitable.

Another young man with \$60 to inve-t bought with it six yearling Cotswold ewes, already bred to an imported buck. From these he raised ten lambs-six bucks and four ewes. The bucks he sold for \$75, and kept the ewes. His wool clip from the ten was one hundred and sixteen! pounds. In the fall he bought a thoroughbred buck for \$40, and used him one eason and sold him for the same. This year he raised sixteen lambs-nine bucks and seven ewes. The bucks sold for \$115, two of the ewes' lambs for \$80, and two fat ewes for \$14. The next season he bought a buck lamb for \$20, which died after serving the ewes. His ambs this year were thirteen ewes and five bucks. The latter sold for \$60. At the end of four years he could show a flock of twenty ewes that sheared twelve and a half pounds of wool each, and he had sold \$294 worth of skeep, not including the bucks bought, which, with the exception of the one that died, brought cost. The man to whom the \$40 buck was sold used him on eighty ewes and afterward stated

We have referred to the above instances to

got as much care and obtained advocates as show the importance of a right start. The going to do, if this continues much longer?" a Short-horn bull, rather than use a scrub free. crops that are above the average, and from stock more or less improved. The means of improvement are at hand, and the cost small to what it was a generation ago. It is as unwise as it would be to plant a seedling apple orchard, or to continue to sow a variety of wheat, or plant potatoes that had run out and long since ceased to be productive. A start with a little thoroughbred stock, and a few years' patience, will see him on the road to profit, while the chances are that a wrong start will keep

The National Register of Norman Horses!

The above is the title of a standard work for American horsemen just being issued.

James M. Hiatt, fine stock editor of the Chicago Drovers' Journal (a live-stock paper of world-wide circulation, being now published both in Europe and America), has just completed the historic portion of the 'American Register of Norman Horses," a stud book which is being printed and bound at, this office, and the first edition of which will be out in a short

We deem it no more than justice to say that Mr. Hiatt's part of this work is the most thorough, the most accurate, the most scholarly, and the most readable contribution that has been made to horse literature of the Amercan continent. It abounds in translations and quotations from French and other European authorities, and presents a vast array of pertinent, important and interesting facts in relation to draught horses, hitherto unpublished in America. Its first half is chiefly given to a history of the horse kind in general, and embraces a highly instructive account of the several primeval breeds as they appeared in the wild state in different parts of Asia and Europe. Then follows a fall and complete histo-

THE NORMAN HORSE.

in which that celebrated horse is traced back to the eighth century, and shown to have been formed for war purposes under the patronaga of Charlemange by crossing the three greatest of the domesticated original stocks, the grey, the bay and the black. After giving the origin of the Norman horse, Mr. Hiatt follows him throughout his career as a charger during the middle ages down to his entrance upon the great field of modern industry, showing how in the time of the Norman-French rule of England, he was bred by the Norman kings of that country on both sides of the British Chan nel, and how in consequence of this extensive propagation throughout both Continental Europe and the British Islands, his name (Nor man horse) ceased to be provincial, and became European.

Mr. Hiatt is the author of several other pop-'The Voters' Text Book," &c., &c.

The National Norman Horse Association have found in him the right man for the work he has just finished. He has in that work thoroughly vindicated the truth of history and produced a book that will, in all coming time be regarded as a standard by all readers of horse literature.-Bloomington (Ill.) Panta

Discouraging.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The bugs dry hot weather in early June very seriously injured the fall wheat, so that the average yield will be low, as it runs fromtwo to sixteen bushels to the acre, the best yield that I have heard of so far, though I have no doubt some fields will yield 20 to 25 bushels per acre-

As for spring wheat and oats there has so little of it been harvested that it is hardly worth while to mention it.

Rye has been a very fair crop, and much more will be sown this fall than usual, provided it rains so that the ground can be plowed, while the opposite will be the case with wheat; many declaring they will raise no more, for as soon as the wheat has become ripe, or cut, the bugs marched directly into the corn and millet, and destroyed large tracts of both. I believe the flour consumed in our county for the last two and a half years would have cost us less if we had sowed no wheat, and planted the same ground to corn. We must and will have

on till corn is up for them. Speaking of corn, I am sorry to say I cannot report a better prospect. The area planted is very large, and the growth has been very large and rapid, but the bugs and hot, dry weather of the early is dead at the top now, and the late sown will be unless it rains very soon.

bugs as long as we sow wheat for them to live

late corn would make a heavy crop.

at 107° on the north side of the house, with

Echo answers, what!

farms at ruinous rates: some to buy stock, some because they must buy food, clothing, etc., and pay debts now due; some to go east and buy where farming is more favorable; hoping to be able to pay taxes and interest till able to sell, and others never to return, thinking to let the land satisfy the mortgage, believing that the I am confident they will make it a success. land must and will satisfy the debt.

If some one who is not interested in loaning subject would give us a good article through the FARMER, it might save a good deal of

Fat hogs are worth \$5.10 por cwt.; stock hogs are scarce, and a little higher. Some are dying with heat.

The liquor law is very generally observed, but I am told much beer is shipped to private persons in Beloit, and none try to prevent it.

We look eagerly for news from Presiden Garfield, hoping and praying for his speedy recovery. Surely prayers in his behalf are being the sun, and they rest until fall rains come on, F. W. BAKER.

Naomi, Mitchell Co., July 24.

Chinch Bugs and Wheat Raising.

C. Branch, in last week's FARMER, the idea of and one of the latter. The fruit was large and wet weather destroying chinch bugs is a fallacy. even almost to the close of the season; in every The reason chinch bugs do little damage in wet market that it was sent I think it gave good seasons is that nature is able to keep up a suf- satisfaction. I did not dare to ship largely ficient flow of sap in the plants to supply the to your city on account of possibility of delay wants of both, and the eggs of the insects do at Kansas City. At Kansas City I received not hatch so rapidly. I think Mr. Branch is mistaken, however,

when he says that the bugs pass the winter in the winter wheat. When hauling in feed last thing we have. winter I could find the bugs in the fodder in a The "Capt. Ji seemingly dried up condition, but by taking of size, though they grew smaller at the close them in my hand and blowing my breath on of the season. them for a few minutes they would revive suf-ficiently to crawl over my hand. While wheat fields furnish a prolific breeding place for the fruit was on a par with small potatoes. It did bugs, I do not advise the plan of abandoning wheat raising to get rid of them. In dry seasons our crops will be injured by bugs, wheat in a wet season nature's energies are bent in ground." the opposite direction. It is true that the bugs congregate in wheat fields, and by that means do their work in them as well as on the adjacent crops in a concentrated form; much can be done to counteract this evil effect. Keep the wheat fields as far from the growing corn as possible. Do as the farmers do in this neighborhood-consult each other as to where on their respective farms they intend sowing they tended and what protection did they wheat, and sow adjacent to each other. If you wish to sow flax or any other crop that the bugs will not injure, put it next to the wheat. If you must plant corn next to a wheat field, sow a strip of millet between the wheat and the corn. Sow it early in the spring, so that it will get a large and rank growth by harvest time. The bugs like it, and it will hold them longer than anything else I know of. When the bugs have congregated in the millet immediately after harvesting the wheat, you will find that a strip of the millet for a rod or two wide is perfectly black with them. Take a heavy team and a 16-inch plow-putting on a chain-and turn bugs and millet under ground to the depth of eight or ten inches, roll and tramp down solid, and you have them and no mistake. 100 ACRES.

Valley Falls, July 29th.

Morticulture.

Strawberries Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Where nothon the brain is better than having nothing there; while strawberries in the stomach stimulate the mental so that both are desirable. One more fruiting season has added to our faith that Kansas soil and climate is capable of supplying the state with all the berries she is capable of making way with, and at such little cost and trouble that it becomes a pleasure rather than a burden,

The strawberry plant while growing, is an ornament and worthy of a place in every flower garden. When in bloom it has but few equals as to beauty of flower and foliage; when ripe, who among us would feel themselves degraded when stooping to gather the precious fruit; from the youngest to the oldest of the household each, has an eye open watching the ripening fruit, and that spot has more and frequenter visitors than any like area in the flower garden. I love to grow this fruit and taste its mingled acids, and it does me good to see others partake of it too. I always give to my pickers the privilege of eating all the berries they want and I feel sure I am none the poorer for so doing.

The strawberry season for 1881 was a very late one, tho first shipments being made on the

penses, \$2,000; cost of picking and hauling to Echo answers, what!

Many farmers are borrowing money on their to 14 hundred dollars. Cost of tending the 10 acres about \$20 and yet with such results friend Purdy sneers at such "slip shod" way of raising berries. I take notice that all the strawberry men in this vicinity take readily to this simple way of weeding the fruit, and in most cases they resort to the mowing machine, and

There is science and philosophy in the practice; it cost me many acres of plants to find it money, and is well posted in the law on that out, but when we were done I felt it my duty to communicate it to others. The plant after picking season is nearly exhausted and absolutely require rest. The weeds spring up and partially shade the plants while the runners are crawling under the shade of the grass, keeping moist, they readily take root and when the first mowing takes place they are fairly established. The after growth is weak and feeble so that after the second mowing the weeds have matured and there is no second growth. The plants are now shaded from the fierce rays of when they continue to grow until the fruiting season arrives, except when the ground is fro-

VARIETIES GROWN.

The entire ten acres was planted to the Chas. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-As said by P. Downing and Kentucky, nine of the former from one firm over \$1,000 and the demand was not supplied. The growth of vine, even size of fruit and fine quality place it ahead of any-

The "Capt. Jack" come next in uniformity

The "Crescant" opened up splendid but by the time we were half through picking the not pan out well; think the plants were too crowded, will give them a trial next year.

And what shall we say of the "Wilson Alor no wheat, for the reason that all nature and bany." If the truth is spoken, had that varienatures's creatures seem bent upon absorbing ty no name to hold it up the edict would have all the moisture on the face of the earth, when gone forth, "pluck it up why cumber the

Not a single variety that I have planted on my grounds but what will excel it either in plant or fruit. I had set out a little less than an acre and the pickers shunned that acre worse than the poorest Downer's Prolific I had on my grounds. Probably the best returns the "Wilson" ever made in the state was made in the city of Oswego, Labette Co., but how were receive? Not one man in 500 would bestow the labor they get and winter protection for a cover. The crop was a grand one, but in Wichita one of my neighbors found that the same dealer that received from both parties asked 5 cents per quart more for the "Downing" than the "Wilson." The same fruit was sent into Kansas City in competition with my "Downing," but my commission man informed me that they were soon crowded out of that market.

I have before me the report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society for 1880, giving us the best varieties of strawberries both in plant and fruit down to the present time, and with few exceptions every county recommended the "Wilson Albany." Can it be possible that they have tested this variety and it has proved satifactory, why is it then that there is a dearth of this fruit all over the state? I have sent or received orders for fruit, the past season, from all the principal towns and cities in the state accessible by rail, and the supply is not equal to the demand. I venture the assertion that there is not one city in five, in the state, well supplied with strawberries; there must be something wrong somewhere.

F. A. CHILDS.

Columbus, Kas., July 27.

Poultry,

Onions for Chicken Cholera.

A correspondent of the Poultry Yard thus lescribes his new remedy for chicken cholera: "While our neighbors, for several miles around us, have lost nearly all their ch:ckens from the so-called cholera, ours are in fine condition. They werd attacked with the premonitory symptoms of the disease, which seemed to be endemic here, but we cured them and have had no trouble with them since, having accidentally found a cure. Cut up onions with food, and administered once a day for several days, afterward once a week will answer. Also mix a little ground ginger with their meal, once every day or two. We also give them a little salt every two or three weeks, which .we deem highly necessary, and, above all things, keep watermelons, muskmelnes and cucumbers away from them. The tops of celery cut up with their food will be found beneficial, and and rapid, but the bugs and hot, dry weather of several weeks back hav badly damaged a good deal of both early and late planting. Much of the early is dead at the top now, and the late sown will be unless it rains very soon.

While with plenty of rain, soon and often, to keep off these hot winds and check the myriads of young bugs that are now hatching, the late corn would make a heavy crop.

For the past two weeks the heat has been intense, the mercury having been about 100° in tense, the mercury having been about 100° in a strong south wind.

The question is often asked "What are we have adaly the raw and the spring of 1,000 netting me after deducting extensions and seed of muskmelons were likewise statements mixed up. The onions and ginger only for cholera, the remainder constant attention. Too much whole corn we have found injurious; we give meal of this only once in three or four days. Raw onions and a very little ginger against the world ior curing cholera, if the disease has not been allowed to run too far. We endorse heartily the raw onions and ginger, but have never found melons injurious. Last summer we raised, in an amature way, nearly three hundred chickens and turkeys. Bushels of melon rinds and imperfect melons of both kinds were thrown to the distance of muskmelons were likewise shipped 1,000 netting me after deducting extensions.

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGES—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treassarer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Casolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

D. Wyatt Aiken, or South Cascallar, New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O.: John F. Willits; Grove City,
Jefferson county; L.: Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt,
Allen county, Secretary; George Black, Olathe, John-Anen county; Son 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, Bar-Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka. FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, Wa-Keeney, Trego Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Centre, Sedgwick Co.

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

From Worthy Master Sims'.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Premiums to the amount of \$600 having been offered Subordinate Granges making the finest display of farm products, at our State Fair, to be held at this city, Sept. 12th to 17th inclusive, and our executive committee having made all necessary arrangements for a reunion of our Order on the grounds during the fair, I trust that our membership will co-operate with our state officers in their efforts to make our "Grange Department" creditable and reunion a success, Quite a number of Granges have announced their determination to make exhibits and compete for the premiums offered, and it is confidently expected that others will see the importance of favorable action and report at an early

A good building has been secured for "Grange Headquarters" on the grounds, and will be fitted up for the occupancy of our membership during the fair. Worthy Master Woodman and Worthy Lecturer Eshbaugh of the National Grange, Brother Needham, of Mo., and other prominent speakers will be present.

For information relating to Grange displays, transportation, etc., (not found in premium list) address, G. Y. Johnson, Sec.'y S. F. Association, Topeka. For special information relating to our reunion, address members of our Executive Committee or the undersigned. WM. SIMS.

Topeka, Kas., July 25.

From Linn County.

Wm. Mackey, Secretary of the Linn County Co-operative Association at Pleasanton sends the following statement of its mercantile operations for the quarter ending July 1st.

	Capital stock April 1, 1881	2.675	ı
	Increase during quarter	755	(
	Capital stock, July 1, 1881	3.480	5
	Sales for quarter	4.619	2
	Net profits		
ě	· Dividend to stockholders10 p	er ce	T
	Dividend to patrons not stockholders 5		
ł	He expresses the opinion that "in		
	and selling co-operation is the farmer		

hope."

The Farmers and the Railroads.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:

We recognize the railroads as a very important factor in the business institutions of this vast country. And farmers, in being largely in the majority, in the voting population have allowed their representatives in congress to bestow large land grants to many of the leading railroad companies, besides voting and bestowing local aid in various ways, for their encouragement, and thereby have shown a very liberal disposition towards them, and so long as and for the benefit for their benefactors they sue between them does not arise from a parsimonious spirit on the part of the farmers, nor does it grow out of any evils of the railroads lish language. The men who study principle themselves, but out of the unjust management have always been ridiculed for their researches. of the officers of the different corporations who The sciences that have made the most rapid control them. Farmers do not want to deprive progress, are those that have had the hardest them orany of the property they now have. They simply seek to restrict them to collect fare which will give them a fair compensation for the services they perform.

The fact that their managers become princes in wealth in a few years after assuming control of a road, shows that they charge more than the cost of service.

The late Tom Scott was a few years ago bankrupt, but died recently worth \$15,000,000. It is variously estimated that Gould acquired trom between \$50,000,000 and \$150,000,000 in 15 years. A gentleman connected with the Fort Wayne road has recently retired worth \$3,000,000. Other gentlemen are known to have acquired large fortunes in a short time out of railroad earnings. Is it not right and proper that the people ask how these men get so enormously rich in so short a time. The inference is, and facts will bear out the inference, that they charge too much for passenger fare, freight rates, and that they water and pool

It seems it cannot be possible that there is an individual in this country who can any longer submit to these unrighteous things. Look at the great contrast! The farmer toiling under a burning sun and the mechanic within the close walls of their shops from the early morn into a late evening to pay tribute to these wealthy men who unblushingly silver line their pockets, and live in ease, luxury and affluence with money filched from the hard ear-

time have not enough wherewith to get the necessaries of life.

In considering what a fair compensation is for operating railroads, we must take into consideration: 1st, operating expenses; 2d, interest on their investments; and third, cost of maintaining track and equipments.

In determining these expenses we cannot consent to consider the excessively high wages they pay to their employers and officers, nor the interest on their watered stocks.

stock instead of making dividends to its stockholders. This would evidently be the true course.

The roads being only chartered corporations, and thereby subject to legislative control they should be compelled to decrease their stock as fast as their income will permit, instead of, as they are now permitted to do, of increasing it indefinitely, for the purpose of making excessively large dividends, to their stock hold-

The people will determine in the near future that railroad companies shall be conducted on legitimate principles, flourishing when the times are prosperous and be satisfied with smaller earnings when the times are dull.

The selfish and greedy disposition of mankind must be restricted and give place to one of a more humanitarian nature.

S. B. KOKANOUR. Clay Center, Kas., July 29.

The Social Rank of the Farmer.

Professor Abbott, President of the Michigan State Agricultural College, recently delivered an address on the above subject, in which he held that if farmers were depressed socially, they alone are to blame for it. We publish the following extracts from his speech, as presented in the columns of the Western Rural, which will be of interest to our readers generally:

Farmers must get rid of the notion that work was deteriorating to their social condition. It was hard work that accomplished the desired end, and all work that attained to any eminence. It was the first feeling that farmers' work was degrading, that made it so, and this idea reminded him of the old lady who said as she sat in the cool sitting-room of the farmhouse placidly rocking and knitting the while, watching a gang of harvesters as they toiled on in the burning sun, swinging the cradle and laying low the golden grain. "It does make me so mad to see those lazy men out there 'swing, swing,' all the day long, while I am knitting the very life out of me." There is nothing good nor bad, but thinking makes it so. If a man has his heart in his work, and brings intelligence to bear apon it, there is no drudgery in it. The artist gets enchanted with his picture, and then works on without eating, if it is necessary, until, in the harmony of the outline and blending of the colors, his ideas

rest on the canvas to delight the thousands. It is not menial labor that gives menial appearance. It is that there is no intellectual side to farming. It is the idea that any one can be a farmer, and the Professor thought that farmers were to blame. Fathers sometimes said to him, "My boy is going to be a farmer, he don't need any education." When the farmer comes to see that he does need an education, he will be more successful in his business, and his home a center of good taste. When the farmer comes to feel that he is an intellectual being, and demands his rights, there will be little need of lawyers representing him in the legislature, or congressmen making his

speeches at their annual meetings. Farmers must realize their business is a pro fession. The knowledge of science on which agriculture is based, is making vast and daily growth, and is fast coming into the rank where the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state the roads were operated in a legitimate way agriculture is based, is making vast and daily felt kindly disposed to continue aid and en- it will have to be acknowledged as such. Farcourage them in every way possible. The is- mers' sons cannot afford to give two or three years to learning Latin and Greek; better give the same amount of time to learning the Engworkers, and it is this that will bring up the science of agriculture, and give skilled and true dignity to the farming class.

Topic for Discussion in Granges for August.

Question 15.-How to adjust equitably the question of inter-state commerce.

Suggestion.—This question is of such magnitude that it should attract the serious attention of the American people. It should be adjusted upon the principle of exact justice to all men. This can be done only after it is thoroughly understood. Hence the necessity of studying it well, and discussing it in every subordinate Grange in the land, that it may be fully understood by all members. This is of the utmost importance, in order to co-operate in applying remedies in adjustments. Governments must control these monster monopolies, or in their greed for wealth and power they will control the government, which means suffering, want and ruin. Speedy legislation by state and nation must be made. But legislation in the past has been largely in the interest of monopolies, and made so by the use of ill-gotten gains filched from the farmers. No change can be hoped for as long as corporations are permitted to control conventions, elections and legislation. Just legislation requires honest legislators, men of undoubted integrity, men whose fidelity can withstand the

nings of our toiling millions, who much of the temptations of demagogues, men who would spurn with contempt the idea of being bought and sold.

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

Miscellaneous.

To Tell the Age of Sheep.

The books on sheep have seriously misled flock-masters on this subject. Almost any sheepowner will tell you that after a year the sheep gets a pair of broad teeth yearly, and if you show that his own three-year-olds have four pairs of broad teeth, he can only claim that they are exceptions, and protest that they do not exceed three years of age. Now these cases are no exceptions, for all well bred sheep have a full mouth of front teeth at three-yearsold. Some old unimproved flocks may still be found in which the mouth is not full until near four-years-old, but fortunately these are now the exceptions, and should not be made the standard, as they so constantly are. In Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns, Southdowns, Oxford-Downs, Hampshire-Downs, and even in the advanced Merinos, and in the grades of all of these dentition is completed from half a year to a year earlier. The milk or lamb teeth are easily distinguished from the permanent or broad teeth, by their smaller size, and by the thickness of the jaw-bone around their fangs where the permanet teeth are still enclosed. As the lamb approaches a year old, the broad exposed part of the tooth becomes worn away, and narrow fangs projecting above the gums stand apart from each other, leaving wide intervals. This is even more marked after the first pair of permanent teeth have come up; overlapping each other at their edges, and from this time onward the number of small milk teeth, and of broad permanent teeth, can usually be made out with ease. Another dis-tinguishing feature is the yellow or dark coloration of the fangs of the milk teeth, while the exposed portions of the permanent teeth are white, clear, and pearly. The successive pairs of permanent teeth make their appearance through the gums in advanced breeds at about the following dates: The first pair at one year; the second pair at one year and a half; the third pair at two years and three months; the fourth and last pair at three years. It will be observed that between the appearance of the first two pair there is an interval of six months, while after this each pairs comes up nine months after its predecessors. For backward grades, and the unimproved breeds, the eruption is about six months later for each pair of teeth, but even with them the mouth is full at three years and six months .- Professor James Law in New York Tribune.

Advectisements.

in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.



Mothers, Wives, Daughters, Sons, Fathers, Ministers, Teachers, Business Men, Farmers, mechanics, ALL should be warned against using and latroducing into their HOMES Nostrums and Al coholic Remedies. Have no such prejudice against, or fear of, 'Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters." They are what they are claimed to be—harmless as milk, and contain only medicinal virtues. Extract of choice 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. Mechanics, ALL should be warned against using

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600 to 1000 **MERINO EWES WANTED** Running twos, threes, and fours. Must be free from and shear 6 pounds per head. T. LORI Supt., O. W S. CO., Salina

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

FOR SALE.

800 Sheep, mostly graded; 230 Lambs; 230 yearlings about half Ewes and half Wethers; 340 Ewes from 2 to 6 years old. Also 7 Bucks. Will sell immediately for \$3.00 per head. Apply to

JAS, J. DAVIS, Everett. Woodson Co., Kas;

Sheep for Sale

525 HALF BRED MERINOS.

300 Ewes, 150 Wethers, 75 Lambs. All raised in Kansas. Call on or address. J. S. McCARTNEY, Garnett, Anderson Co., Kas.

SHEEP For Sale.

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

SHEEP DIP. SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP

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

J. E. WHITE, Agent.

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Hides & Tallow, Furs and Wool.

Purs and wood.

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

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GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards. MANHATTAN, KAS., I will sell Eggs the balance of the season from my PREMI UM LIGHT BRAHMAS a the following low prices, war

ranted to carry safe, 13, \$1 50 26, \$2 50; 52, \$5 00.

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

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

SheepforSale.

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.

Fairbury, Jeffers m Co., Nebraska.

N. B.—We also offer for sale 30 full blood Merino Rams.

For Sale. 4000 head of stock Sheep

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

Two Thoroughbred Bulls,

one of Young Phyllis' family, and one Red Rose.

Cedarvale, Chautauqua Co., Kas.

Orchards Your

Those having Fruit Trees infested with

Tree Borers.

or not protected from their depredations, will find it greatly to their advantage to address by postal card, Geo, Cook, a professional horticulturist of large ex-perience, who will cheerfully give such information FREE OF CHARGE.

as will enable them to entirely remove the larvæ or grubs from the tree and protect it against their dep-redations for three years. Address GEO. COOK,

298 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Thoroughbred SALE. SHEEP



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

SHOW SHEEP

My flock is larger and in fine fix. They took 51 prizes amounting to \$447 50 last fall. Forty-six Ewes and four Cotswold Rams made an average of 15 bs. 3½ ounces of fine lustrous combing wool. Thirty of the number averaged 16 pounds 4½ ounces. Most of the Ewes had from one one to two lambs by their side.

Come and see them:

JOHN W, JONES,

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Stewartsville, Mo. Twenty miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,

Breeders' Directory.

WM PLUMMER, Osage City, Ka*,, breeder of Poland China Swine. Y ung stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

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

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

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

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/4 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES,—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple toot grafts; 30,000 2 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists, Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks.

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. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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If you want to buy Threshers, Glover Hullers, Horse Powers or Exgines (either portable or Traction, to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes), buy the "Starved Rooster" goods, "The Best is the Chearest." For Price List and Illustrated Pamphlets (sent free) write to THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY, Mansfield, Ohio.

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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 Topcka is solicited.

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

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CASH ADVANCES MADE.

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

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

192 Federal St., Boston. CASH ADVANCES MADE.

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

John Deere's Walking Plows, Sulky Plows and

Improved Hoosier Grain Drill, twenty years in accessful operation. Perfectly protected by patents.

Mitchell Racine Farm Wagon.--The monarch Cortland Buggies and Platform Spring Wag-

ons.--Made of the best materials only. Thoroughly guaranteed. "Standard" Buggies and Carriages.--Prices mod-

rate. Within the reach of every farmer.

Coates' Look Lever Hay Bake with independent steel teeth, self dump and lock lever.

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

Catalogues or Special Circulars furnished on application. DEERE, MANSUR & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Ghemical Fluid.

LITTLE'S

The New Sheep Dip.

Non Poisonous.

Non Corrosive.

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.

Price Reduced.

So that it is now the CHEAPEST and MOST RELIA-BLE SHEEP MEDICINE in the world. Send for tes-timonials, price list, and directions. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

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 TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked n32 expire with the next issue. The paper is all vays 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

New Advertisements.

Anderson, J. M	Shepherd Pups.
Aiken, G. C	Rams for Sale.
Galbraith, A. & J	
McBride, Isaac	
Randolph, J. V	
South-Western Immigration	CoLands.
State Fair	
Trumbull, Reynolds & Alle	
The second secon	

Without the least fear of successful contradiction we take this method of stating, that there is not a more extensive and successful butter dealer in the Neosho Valley than W. C. Hosick. One firm in Parsons alone handles 1,000 pounds of his butter every week.

Mr. L. N. Bonham, of Oxford, Ohio, says he them hanging on the vine till the clusters not only prolongs the season and insures against fungus and insects, but improves the quality of

Much depends upon the supporters of a newspapers whether it is conducted with spirit and interest. If they are niggardly and negligent in their payments, the pride and ambition of the editor is broken down; he works at profitless and unthankful tasks; he becomes discouraged and careless; his paper loses its pith and interest.

The Wichita Eagle says Hon. J. R. Mead returned from the mountains last week. Gold and silver, as it lies imbedded in the rocks and crevices of the Rocky Mountains, are no doubt tainly, if possible, the location of the ball. very enticing, but gold and silver as contained in hogs and corn in the Arkansas Valley is stantly engaged for two weeks in experimentfully more certain, and James R. is wise not to ing with the induction balance and have made lose sight of the latter while working the several modifications and improvements which

Mississippi County, Mo., is the great watermelon region of the world. Over 4,000 acres are this year devoted to watermelons alone, and the yield is about a carload an acre, so that 4,000 car loads will be shipped to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit and Indianapolis. Contracts have been made with many farms at \$110 a car. The general prices run from \$60 to \$160 a car-load during the season.

One of our subscribers in the Arkansas Valley has had some very unsatisfactory dealings with a well known sheep dealer in his vicinity and wants us to publish him as a "scoundrel," "thief,"etc. That we must decline to do, as the FARMER is not published for the purpose of their quarrels, though the party complained of far as possible against errors arising from faulty accommodate 1,000 fowls. in this case does seem to have acted in a rather perception of single individuals, or from the reprehensible manner.

The Journal of Chemistry describes the improved process of peeling peaches practiced in fruit-drying establishments. A crate filled with fruit is dropped into a vat containing hot lye and there shaken. It is next removed to a tank containing pure, cold water and the lye is washed away. During this process the skin of the peach becomes separated from the pulp and it is readily drawn off with one movement of the hand.

We are pleased to observe, in the matter of chicken raising, that woman is coming to the front. It is no longer a novelty to see ladies engaged in this work. Many ladies, both in this country and in England, are now making for themselves an honorable reputation in this direction. The wives and daughters of our farmers should emulate these excellent examples. The ease with which this thing is accomplished and the feasibility of improving and cultivating domestic poultry have already been clearly demonstrated.

As the honey season draws to a close, care should be taken not to give the bees too much room in the boxes, thereby avoiding so many partially filled sections. As the flow slackens off, take from colonies, with more sections than they are likely to finish and put in place of full sections removed contracting the room for surplus honey if necessary, so as to have all beginners are apt to go on adding boxes so long as flowers last, and at end of the season have a larger number of sections only partially

season or emptied with the extractor.

The secretary of a county agricultural society in the "great southwest" writes a long letter our list the date of their fair. This we would and place of holding their fair he will do more Johnson, of the State Fair Association, or the better condition when well stabled. State Board of Agriculture have yet been able to accomplish. We have been anxious to have our list as complete as possible but there seem a disposition in some quarters to keep such information from getting into print. If our friends will take the trouble to notify us as to dates etc., we will cheerfully give them a wide publicity.

When a farmer tries to dispose of his crops and finds there are others trying to do likewise, and the buyers desirous of getting the utmost make a sale, he will have to reduce his price. stage, when there are no prospects of higher prices, the progressive farmer will try to better where he can sell at good prices without much competition. The sluggish farmer will take things as they come and cry hard times, and in the race of life will be left behind. It is by overcoming difficulties and embracing opportunities in the nick of time, when presented, that a person is successful.

The President.

President Garfield, notwithstanding his sudden but brief relapse of ten days ago is recovbags about one-half of his grapes, and keeps ering and there are promising indications that he will be able before many days to pay some thus protected are all gone. This practice not degree of attention to the most pressing of his official duties.

Some scientific gentlemen have been endeavoring to devise an apparatus for locating the Animals use a certain quantity of their food and have apparantly been successful as shown by the following telegraphic account of its use their can be neither gain or production. It is on Monday of this week:

Executive Mansion, August 1.—The President is passing a quiet and comfortable day under the supervision of the attending surgeons. Professors Bell and Painter this mornbody of the electrical apparatus, known as an induction balance, with a view to completing the tests of Saturday which were not entirely conclusive, and ascertaining definitely and cer-Profs. Bell and Painter baye been almost congreatly add to its efficiency. They tried this improved apparatus on the President's body for the first time last Saturday, and although it indicated faintly the location of the ball it was afterward found to be slightly out of adjustperfectly conclusive. The result of this morning's tests however, are entirely satisfactory both to Profs. Bell and Painter and to the attending surgeons, and it is now unanimously agreed that the location of the ball has been ascertained with reasonable exactness and certainty, and that it lies as heretofore stated in these dispatches, in the front wall of the abdomen, immediately over the groin, about five inches below and to the right of the navel.

The experiments this morning were repeated several times, and were made by Profs. Bell 1,000 animals. ing anyone's private griefs or taking part in and Painter, independently, so as to guard as surgeon's mistaken judgment as to comparative intensity of seunds. The experiments were varied, and continued until al' were convinced that the bullet had been found, or at least located on a straight line running through the body from front to. back, just above the groin on the right side. It is not possible to ascertain yet to a certainty the possible depth at which the ball lies imbedded on this imaginary line, but as the front wall of the abdomen at this point is about 21 inches in thickness, the ball must lie within that distance of the surface. These results fully confirm the original diagnosis of the case made by the attending surgeons soon after the President received his injury, and that fact is as gratifying to them as the complete success of the induction balance is to Professors Bell and Painter. This is the first instance in which an embedded bullet has been accurately and definitely located without probing, and by purely scientific methods. There is no intention on the part of the surgeons to perform the operation for the removal of the ball at present. So long as it gives ro trouble it will be allowed to remain in its present place. The question of the disposition to be finally made of it will be considered when the President shall have recovered his strength.

Good Stables for Horses.

Some of the holes into which horses are put

given in all stables when possible. To secure a constant supply of pure air horses require more cubic spaces than is generally allowed them, both in height of stable and number of severely taking us to task for not printing in square feet of floor allowed to each horse. Proper ventilation is a very important item in the be proud to do, but if anyone can succeed in general makeup of the stable. When practicagetting this irate secretary to divulge the time ble, put windows into the south side of the stable, to allow the horses to get the benefit of than the FARMER publishers, Secretary Geo. Y. the sunshine. Animals of all kinds keep in

Feeding Animals.

Prof. Jordan says animals may, by the farmer, be considered much like machines. The food we give may be likened to raw material from which manufactured products are to be turned out. Food is made out of ingredients. Hay contains large quantities of sugar and starch, substances which go to keep the animal warm, but which do not give strength nor produce growth, milk or fat. The strength, growth for their money, he usually finds, in order to and production of animals, comes from ingreuients found in food which correspond to the When the affairs of a nation have reached this white of an egg. Oils in food make heat and fat, but do not give muscle or milk. The bones of animals come from the mineral matter conhimself, he will curtail his expenses so as to tained in their food. There is a very great raise cheaper crops; will cultivate more area difference in the character of different sub so as to have large sales, though small profits stances used as food for animals. The solid from each acre; he will get books and papers matter in roots is made up largely of sugar and that will give him useful hints about his busi- starch, which give heat but do not produce ness; he will try to find some crop and market milk or lean meat. Cows in milk, horses at work, and all animals that are growing, must have food containing a due proportion of flesh forming material, like good early cut hay, cotton seed meal, corn meal or bran. If the principal food given to such animals be over ripe straw, it will not answer to supplement it with roots, because these are also deficient in flesh forming material, straw and roots will make very thin, watery milk. Corn meal fed freely with good hay, will give a due proportion of milk solids, but if straw is fed instead of hay, it will be better to feed cotton seed meal in place of corn meal in part, at least,

Animals to be fed economically must have the heat forming material and the flesh forming material given in due proportion, otherwise there will be a waste of the fodder eaten. position of the bullet in the President's body merely to support life, to keep their body warm. If their food is only equal to this demand more economical, therefore, to grow a certain number of pounds of flesh on an animal in one than in two years, because it will require but one half the amount of life supporting food in one case that will be required in the other. ing made another application to the patient's It does not pay to use up all the food simply for running the machine.

Preparations for the State Fair.

During a brief visit to the Fair Grounds few days ago we were greatly surprised at the magnitude of the preparations being made by its officers for the State Fair to be held here Sept. 12 to 17. The grounds are alive with workmen, and buildings and improvements are springing up as if by magic. We understand the contracts require the completion of them by Sept. 1st which will insure their being ready for use in abundant time. Among these the ment and the experiment was not regarded as main building situated on the rise of ground at the north, near the entrance, is 250x72 feet each way and in the form of a Greek Cross; a hall on either side runs the entire length of each wing.

The Secretary and Treasurer's offices are near completion now, the former located at the south-east of the main building and the latter at the entrance of the grounds are nearly nest in the great temperance work, nor do they

building is 284x37 feet and will accommodate

The poultry house is 64x28 feet and will will of the whisky element. Two large wells 10 feet in the clear are be-

ing dug; the eight smaller wells will also be in excellent condition for watering purposes. One thousand stalls and pens are now being put up and are mostly completed. The Agricultural Hall is 150x35 feet each in the clear. The track is being filled up in excellent shape and will be one of the best in the state.

The bridge across the Shunganunga is nearly completed, and men are at work trimming up the trees, clearing out the brush and otherwise beautifying the 12 acres of ground south of

\$30,000 in premiums, purses and stakes will be offered, and unusual railroad rates and facilities are promised. The Secretary, Geo. Y. Johnson, Topeka, will be glad to supply premium lists and all desired information.

Points in Breeding.

The feeding quality, or tendency to lay on fat, which is one of the important characteris tics of the meat-producing animals, is hereditary. The temper or disposition and other mental peculiarities of individuals, are also determined by inheritance. The principal causes of animal variation are climate, food, and habit. The influence of the first two in many cases, being so intimately connected that it is difficult to determine what is due to each, while all | learned, that will interest all who raise sheep. of them at times act together. But as to food, a variety is required so that each organ concerned in the process of nutrition may perform proper drainage. To care for the comfort and writer on the management of live stock. In

and that the improvement resulting from a re petition of the process is uniformly slight; ther the cross of a superior breed on one that is in ferior cannot succeed in producing improve ment without being accompanied by bette management and more liberal feeding. It is fully convincing, then, that for the purpose of cross breeding, the purer the blood on the paternal side the more clearly will excellence be stamped on the progeny.

The handling, touch or quality furnishes valuable indications of many of the most important characteristics of an animal. In animals intended for the butchers, the most satisfactory test of merit can only be applied when they reach their destination on the block. To become an expert in judging animals with reference to their value for a practical purpose requires a careful study of their form when alive, in connection with their appearance on the butchers block. As the greatest excellence in the production of meat, or milk, or wool, or labor involves peculiarities of structure and function that adapt the animal in each case to ed on them, are undoubtedly the best stock to

Enforce the Law.

In speaking of the attempted violation of enforcement the McPherson Freeman gets down to the marrow of the subject in this way :

over the state, by the whisky element, to bring the temperance law into disrepute and finally to wipe it from the statute book. Money is bemobs, composed of the most disreputable characters of the state, are attempting to buildoze \$1,600, or 5 cents per pound. the law abiding people by threats of violence against all who assist in the enforcement of the law. In Leavenworth the temperance people are awed into silence by a mob of villains ship. There are some men who can receive and law breakers who propose to carry on their nefarious traffic in defiance of the expressed will of the people, at the ballot box and in the growers keep well posted on the markets. A legislature. An honorable citizen of the state, few dollars expended in papers during the who had the courage to enter complaint against one of the violators of the law in Leavenworth, was set upon by a mob of five hundred ruffians and whisky guzzlers, and threatened with lynching if he did not at once leave the city. The man stood alone surrounded by the mob, not an officer or a citizen coming to his rescue. What a spectacle in free Kansas, a state dedicated by the blood of John Brown to freedom, to justice and to law. Not only this, but not a paper in the city comes to the defence. Not one denounces the threat of mob violence, but like whipped curs they crawl at the feet of the ruffians who have violated law, and palliate the outrage by excusing the mob. Those same papers to a large extent are responsible for this condition of things by opposing the amendment, and then the law, as one that could never be enforced. While stating that the law ought to be obeyed, they at the same time have declared that it would not be, and could not be enforced. But the law will be enforced and the people in their might will triumph. Nor will it be enforced simply because it is the law, but because it is one of the most beneficient laws upon the statute books, one that will place our young commonwealth in advance of older states. The law should be enforced, because it will result in great good to our people, by the banishment from our borders, of a traffic that lies at the door of nearly all wrong, poverty and crime. The people of Kansas are in earmean to surrender upon the demand of the The sheep house south and west of the main Leavenworth mob, re-enforced by the law breakers of a half dozen other cities, and encouraged by a few papers subservien: to the

The Leavenworth outbreak is already strengthening the temperance army. Many men whose votes were against the amendment, now not only support, but warmly endorse the law. The present effort being made to defeat, will only strengthen the cause. If the business men of Leavenworth care for their trade, they will be obliged to organize for the work. Already some of the customers of the Leavenworth stove foundry have no ified the company that no more goods will be bought from them until mob violence is rebuked and the law enforced. This course if followed up all over the state will prove effective in the enforcement of the law. Give the people of that city the and consequently a better yield in money. choice between retaining their jobbing trade, or the enjoyment of their local whisky traffic and the case will soon be decided. If Leavenworth can't enforce the law, the people of Kansas can and no time should be lost in doing

Kansas Wool in Boston.

Mr. J. S. Codding, President of the Kansas last month went to Boston to attend to the sale for other parties, of their wool. He has re-Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association turned and furnishes the Louisville (Kas.) Reporter the following account of what he saw and

"The Kansas Central Sheep Breeders' and wool to Boston in my care: 35,000 lbs, reached cannot be called stables. There is often no its proportion of work, as the relation of the me while there and was sold to the manufaclight but what can get in through the cracks of size of animals to the supply of food they are tories through the agency of Walter Brown & the sections finished as soon as possible. New the doors or sides and no ventilation or means for provided with, has been noticed by almost every | Co. with the following result as the net cash price after all deductions, and can be verified health of horses should be the first thing to be cross breeding it is generally admitted that in by the checks issued by me to every one of the considered when building or repairing a horse the cases in which improvement is effected, the thirteen men sending lots of wool by me. different flacces we graded perhaps 500 pounds to 800

filled which must be kept over until another stable. Pure air and sufficient light should be greater change is produced by the first cross, These are the net prices here accruing to the

	Ourerse	
n	Light fine wool28	cen
1-	Heavy and Bucks fleeces17	**
100	No 1 Medium	6 "
	No. \$Medium23	*
r	No. 2Medium	"

In order to make this more fully understood, I will give a few examples.

My own wool being light though fine netted me 23cts; Mr. Hardick's having a large proportion of full bloods was a fraction less than 20cts. Mr. Proper of Wamego who sheared late and very heavy, a fraction less then 21cts.

These three lots are called here heavy fine. yet when handled in a market where competition exists we find only about 33% per cent is so. Take a few of the medium lots or lighter lots we find Mr. Watson of Wabaunsee gets 241. Mr. Combs 241 Mr. Mussleman 241 as their average net while none of medium lots fall below 227 net. The average price obtained for the different middle wools was very near 24 cents,-about 23%. The average price for fine lots was 21cts. Take a special purpose, then to the practical farmer into consideration the price paid here for the or stock breeder the animals that will give the different lots of fine wool when sold and we greatest returns for the food and labor expend- find the average paid less than 17cts. Also we find that at least two cents per pound difference is made in the grading, yet throwing this item one side and allowing the broadest latitude to the strict impartiality of the western buyer and we have four cents per pound on 25,000 fine or \$1,000.00 saved to the growthe prohibitory amendment and the laws for its ers and held here for our use or paid out to home industries. On the one thousand pounds of fine wool left we find again a gain of about the same amount per pound. This is not all, At present a united effort is being made all as said before, the balance is in the grading; every pound of this wool was held for sale and the difference in the price asked here and ing used freely, papers are subsidized and that finally obtained realized to the thirteen men shipping, a bonus of between \$1,500, and

This condition of the market is not always seen. There are times when full prices can be obtained here and it will not pay growers to special terms and extra prices. To them I would say, sell, realize all you can. To the year will pay an enormous interest on the investments. Take this matter in your own hands and have a voice in a matter you have so strong an interest in. Before closing I wish to say that during my stay in Boston the treatment received from the different woolmen will cause me to remember them with pleasant thoughis for many years. And as it is well known that my action towards Walter Brown & Co. in regard to their famed circular was as direct and pointed as the most zealons could require and I succeeded in seeing proof of their statements. I also wish to say that they secured the chance to sell the wool over all competitors in an honorable way, and to my own and all the consignors satisfaction did they perform the same.

Since his return Mr. Codding has received from Walter Brown & Co. the letter below, giving something of their views and suggestions as to the wool taken east by him, and contains some practical ideas.

J. S. Codding. Esq., Dear Str.—There are one or two points we should like to speak of in regard to the clips we handled for you, as matters of interest and advice to the owners, which we trust they will take in the same spirit in which it is given, as they must certainly know by this time that we say what we think, especially when we believe it will be to the ad-

vantage of our consignors. Well, to cut this preamble short, we want to say a dence can we give than by comparing the clip (P) with your own, marked (C), the former shows at a glance that the sheep have run well into the warm weather before being relieved of the fleece, resulting the yield of clean wool per sheep.

The value of wool per pound, as shorn, is based on the yield of scoured wool obtainable, and the grower must try to help the manufacturer in forming his judgment by bringing it as near that point as he can, in the natural way, or in other words so produce his wool in as light and attractive a shape as possible.

Another point which late shearers seem to overlook is this. They lose the full benefit of the wool growing all animals, if not all, grow more rapidly in the late spring and early summer. It is also a fact, I believe, that the first growth of wool after shearing is the most rapid and vigorous Now I claim and think I am right in doing so, that climate and weather permitting, with other things, such as food, care, etc., equal, the man who has the growth of wool from May 1st to 10th te the same date the following year, will produce more clean wool per head than the man who shears every year from June 15th to 20th. The growth of wool during the first six weeks after

shearing being greater, healthier and stronger than that for the last six weeks before shearing. In reference to clip (P) the result of late shearing is shown in the handling of the wool the per centage

of "Heavy" being over 2-5 of the entire lot. Of the other clips, I want particularly to speak of

your own, and to commend the evident care and uniformity of feeding, which has produced a perfect staple of good length, even fibre and sound. The condition of the wool proves that good feeding does not necessitate heavy wool. In my estimation your wool classed as "light fine" is worth at least two

The (H) clip was heavy on the average, the thoroughbred character of the sheep perhaps being accountable for that.

The owner of the (B) and (B W B) clip was some what unfortunate in having his corral made so mud-Wool Growers' Association sent 40,000 lbs. of dy by the rains before shearing, as shown by the skirts of his fleeces, but for this his wool would have been classed better. We think he would do well toget rid of his few coarse wooled sheep. A lot of wool like the four fleeces he sent, would not bring here over 15 cents per poind,

> The (M) lot would have shown to much better adantage had the dung locks all been taken off. By throwing aside some 25 pounds of such taken from

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pounds fully 31/2 cents higher than it would other wise have gone.

Leonelusion I wish to say that we have enjoyed your visit with us at the Hub, and I hope you have picked up as much information of how wools are disosed of here, as we have obtained from you of how they are grown. I remain

HENRY T. BROWN, of WALTER BROWN & Co.

Kansas Fairs.

Below is a list of Kansas Fairs, with places where and dates when they will be held as officially reported to the State Board of Agriculture. The list is yet no doubt somewhat incomplete, and any omissions we shall be glad to have supplied.

Anderson-Garnett, Oct. 4 to 6. Atchison-Atchison, Sept. 26 to 30. Brown-Hiawaths, Sept. 27 to 30, Butler-ElDorado Oct. 4 to 6. Cherokee-Columbus, Sept. 21 to 24. Coffey-Burlington, Sept. 20 to 23. Crawford-Girard, Sept. 28 to 30. Davis-Junction City, Oct. 4 to 7. Doniphan-Troy, Sept. 20 to 24. Douglas-(Western National Fair,) Lawrence, Sept. 5 to 10.

Elk-Howard, Sept. 27 to 30. Ellis-Hays City, Sept. 28 to 30. Ellsworth-Ellsworth, Sept 29 to Oct. 1. Franklin-Ottawa, Sept. 27 to 30. Greenwood-Eureka, Oct. 4 to 6. Harper-Anthony, Sept. 22 to 23. Harvey-Newton, Sept. 20 to 23. Jefferson-Oskaloosa, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1. Jewell-Mankato, Sept. 7 to 9. Kingman-Kingman, Sept. 1 to 2. Labette-Oswego, Sept. 14 to 17. Linn— { LaCygne, Sept. 20 to 23. — { Mound City, Sept. 27 to 30.

Lyon-Emporia, Sept. 20 to 24. Marion-Peabody Sept. 28 to 30. Marshall-Marysville, Sept. 6 to 9. Miami-Paola, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1. Mitchell- Beloit, Sept. 28 to 30. Montgomery-Independence, Oct. 6 to 8. Morris-Parkerville, Sept. 13 to 15. Osage-Burlingame, Sedt. 27 to 30. Osborne-Bloomington, Sept. 21 to 23. Ottawa-Minneapolis, Oct. 4 to 6. Phillips-Phillipsburgh, Sept. 27 to 29. Reno-Hutchinson, Sept. 6 to 9. Riley-Manhattan, Sept, 19 to 23. Rooks-Stockton, Sept. 28 to 30. Saline-Salina, Oct. 5 to 7. Sedgwick-Wichita, Sept 20 to 23. Shawnee-(Kansas State Fair,) Topeka. Sept. 12 to 17.

Sumner-Wellington, Sept. 7 to 9. Woodson-Neosho Falls, Sept 26 to Oct 1.

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 DROWN'S DRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Ashma, 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 entere generation, they have attained well maited. tire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box

A brown mare and chestnut sorrel horse, each having a leather head halter on are running loose on the prairie, west of Auburn, Shawnee county. Any person having lost such animals can learn further of them by calling on J. McCall, at the Sheriff's office.

Announcements. .

COUNTY CLERK.

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

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

"A stitch in time saves nine," and Leis' Dandetimes its cost in loss of time and in doctors vis-its, to say nothing of suffering prevented. Con-taining the phosphates in the most elegant form. time to come. Any demand is mainly for the finer It is as necessary as food during the hot weather grades, and low or medium wools are pretty and the autumn.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic will restore youthful vig-or where every thing else fails. It contains all the elements necessary to repair nervous waste,

"The Doctors Said.

I would never leave my bed. That was three months ago, and now I weigh 190 pounds. I cannot write half of what I want to say, but Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure did it all. H. O. ROURK, Rahway, N. J.

Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slated Enamel Blackboard has proven a perfect success. School Districts which are using it are more than pleased. There is no question as to its durability or economy. Samples and circulars sent free to any school officer on application. Address Western School Supply Agency, Topeka, Kan-

Wool Growers.

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

Sorghum Growers

Can obtain a good 2-horse Cane Mil., and a Cook Evaporator, 4x16 feet with Grates and Door;—total cost, \$350 00—two years in use, at greatly reduced price, by addressing GEO. Y. JOHNSON.

Lawrence, Kas.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

How to Secure Health.

It seems strange that any one will suffer from the many derangements. brought on by impure blood, when Sciville's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore health to the physical organization. It has proven itself the best blood pu-rifier ever discovered, effectually curing scrofula, weakness of the kidneys, erysipelas, malaria, debili-ty, bilious complaints, and all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, efc. A single bottle will prove its merits as a health restorer, for it acts like s

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 Balsam is such a popular dressing.

A Physician of Great Prominence

in Thirty-sixth street. New York city, was unable to even help Mr. Wm. McKee, of Patterson, N. J., suffering the agonies always attendant upon diseased kidneys. As an honest man and practitioner he prescribed and cured him by using one bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Food for the brain and nerves that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.—[Tribune. See other column.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Dr. Weaver an experienced Veterinany surgeon has located in this city, and may be found at J. E. Lucus' livery, North Topeka. See card in another column.

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

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loan

in Shawnee county.

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

ear olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."

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

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

Boston.

The Boston Journal of Commerce says:

The market for domestic wool has been very quiet, with sales showing a falling off of about 100,000 pounds from the last report. Manufacture ers continue to visit the markets in search of pargains, but are so well off as to stock through liberal previous purchases here and in the country that they will not pay the average asking prices of dealers. On the other hand dealers are not dis-"A stitch in time saves nine," and Leis' Dande-lion Tonic taken in time saves nine hundred margin to cost. The consequence is that buyers

> The movement of washed fleece wool shows an increase of about 135,000 pounds since our last, and is largely of Michigan. About 40c is the average a king for x Michigan and 42½c for x Ohio. these figures would have to be shaded, however, in order to move large lots, and sales are reported at lower range. Some very fancy lots on the other hand might bring a little more. Advice from the country are that wool is held pretty firmly there, owing to the easy state of the money market.

Kansas City.

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

New York.

The New York Mercantile Journal says: The condition of the wool market has varied very little since our last, though any change tends in buyers' favor. Manufacturers are for the most part well supplied with stock and the mejority em convinced that they will gain nothing by laying in farther supplies in advance, The "let alone policy," therefore, seems likely to prevail with them. Holders, on the other hand are perhaps losing a little of their confidence, and are very ready to negotiate on the basis of present prices, though there is as yet little disposition to force the mar-ket. Should the forcing process commence prices would yield. Stocks here are accumulating, the high prices having drawn large supplies from the producing regions. Somehow the feeling with those bought that it is safe to turn their purchases early It is very likely that many buyers at the highest interior figures will find the balance on the wrong side of the ledger. Our readers will remember the many cautions we have given on this point for some time past. Nominal prices in Eastern marklits

have scarcely varied since our last, and dealings are likely to be limited and monotonous for a month r two to come.

The sales in this market have ranged as follows. Spring Texas at 27 to 80c; scoured do. 60 to 67c; unwashed Indiana combing, 371/c; medium unwashed western, 33c; X and XX Ohio. 41 to 421/c; Michigan

Markets by Telegraph, August 2.

New York Money Market.

MONEY—Closed at 3 per cent.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—3 to 4 per

STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills, 60 days, \$4 82; sight, \$4 841/4.

6's extended s's extended... ... 102 Coupons ..

New 4's registered....

New 41/2's registered

PACIFIC SIXES-'95, 130. MISSOURI SIXES-\$1 12. ST. JOE.-\$1 10. CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS-\$1 15%. UNION PACIFC BONDS-firsts, \$1 1814 LAND GRANTS*-\$1 19.

SINKING FUNDS-\$1 25.

BAR SILVER—\$1 11½.

GOVERNMENTS—SQuiet and generally firm.

RAILROAD BONDS—Irregular on moderate volime of business. STATE SECURITIES-Dull.

STOCKS-The stock market share of speculation was dull throughout Monday, and almost devoid of that feature. At the opening a generally firm tone prevailed, but the market soon became weak, and prices declined the rest of the day up to the clear business, there being, of course, occasional slight re coveries in the final sales, which were generally at the lowest touched. The market showed a decline as compared with the closing quotations of Saturday ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. The Wabash, Pacific preferred, Ohio & Mis issippi, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Peoria. D., E. & I., and Evansville, Pacific Mail, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Granger stocks and Pacific Railway shares were also prominent therein.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 1 257; shipments, 1,781; market weak and slow for grass catt e, which sold -t 10 to 15c lower than las week; Texas steers averaging 982 to 984 lbs. brought 3 70; native steers avyraging 1,155 fbs sold at 4 67).

HOGS—Receipts, 2,131: shipments, 576; market firm; sales ranged at 6 12 to 6 30; bulk at 5 70 to 6 30. SHEEP-Receipts, 10; shipments, -; market

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 27,000; shipments, 5,000; market moderately active and 5 to 10c lower on good quality decline mainly on good lower quality; mixed packing 5 90 to 6 59; light, 6 10 to 6 70; choice heavy packing and shipping, 5 90 to 6 40; choice heavy teady; boor, weaker; exports 5 90 to 6 25; good to choice shipping 5 65 to 5 95; poor to fair 5 10 to 5 50; butchers fairly active and steady; common to choice, 250 to 4 25; through grass Texans, 3 40 to 4 60; stockers and feedes, 8 20 to 4 90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 900; market weak; no extra here, poor to good shearlings, 3 50 to 4 80; extra, 4 40 to 4 60; prices fully 1/4 to 3/6 lower than last week.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm,
WHEAT—Active, firm and higher, rather excited,
unsettled and irregular; No. 2 red 1 06 to 1 11; No. 2,
1 11% cash and June; 1 18½ to 1 13¼ July; 1 14¼ to 1
2 2% Augus; 1 16½ September.
CORN—Moderately active and higher; 44%c July;
45½ to 45½c August; 46½c September.
OATS—Strong and higher; 38½c cash and June. 37¼
July; 28¼ to 38½c August; 27½ to 27½c eptember.
RYE—Steady and unchanged; 1 01.
BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 1 10 to 1 12.

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 1 10 to 1 12. PORK—Moderately active and higher; 16 25 to 16 30 ash; 16 35 July; 16 50 August.

LARD—Demand, active and holders firm: 10 70 to 10 72½ cash; 10 77½ to 10 80 July; 10 80 to 10 82½ August; 10 70 to 10 72½ September. BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 5 65; short ribs 8 40; short clear, 8 70. WHISKY-Steady and unchanged; 1 08.

Kansas City Produce Market. The Commercial Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 11,789 bushels; shipments, 3,418 bushels; in store, 74,395 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2, 105 bid; No. 3, 98 to 103. bushels; in store, 74,395 bushels; market nrm and higher; No. 2, 105 bid; No. 3, 98 to 103.

CORN—Receipts, 3,099 bushels; shipments, 476 bushels in store, 74,354 bushels; market weak and quiet, No. 2 mixed, 39c bid; No. 2 white mixed, 40½c higher store, 74,354 bushels; market weak and quiet, No. 2 mixed, 39c bid; No. 2 white mixed, 40½c higher store, 74,354 bushels; market weak and store, 74,354 bushels; market weak and store, 74,354 bushels; market weak and store, 74,355 bushels; market weak and store, 74,355 bushels; market weak and store, 74,355 bushels; market new and store, 74,355 bushels; new and store,

OATS-No. 2, 331/c bid; 381/c asked. EGGS-Market steady at 8c per dozen candled. BUTTER-Market unchanged, and quality of re-

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR-Unchanged. WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2 red, 117% to 117% cash; 118% June; 118% to 114 July; 114% to 13% August; 122 to 124 September; 22% to 116 a year; No. 3 do 107% to 108% bid; No. 4 do, 103. CORN—Higher: 46 to 46%c cash; 46c September; 421/2 to 43%c year.

to 43/gc year.

OATS—Higher; 363/4 cash; 351/4 to 351/4c July; 273/4 to 473/c August.

RYE—Dull; 1 00 asked.

BARLEY—No market.

LEAD—Firm; 4 25.

BUTTELF—Steady; dairy 12 to 18c.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy 12 to 18c.

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

EGGS—Steady; 12 to 12½c.

BACON—Firmer; 6 12½; 9 25; 9 59,

LARD—Nominal, 10 55.

WHISE Y—-teady; 1 06.

PORK—Quiet; jobbing, 16 72.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.

| Produce. | Produce. | Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices. | Section 1.50 | Produce |

Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansa Avenue. CHICKENS—Live, per doz......

Butchers' Retail. Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 233 Kansas Ave

Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb. PORK Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave

Grain. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.

WHOLESALE. WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2...

"Fall No 3...

"Fall No 4...

CORN — White...

"Yellow

OATS — Per bu, new...

BY E — Per bu

BARLEY—Per bu ..1141/4

RETAIL. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs RYE CHOP. CORN & OATS. BRAN. SHORTS.

New 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.

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

I have a few choice

Cotswold Rams

Richmond, Franklin Co , Kas

WANTED.

A Thoroughbred Short-Horn Bull, (of milch stock) Must be two years old, and not over three. Address ISAAC MoBRIDE. Box No. 13, Iola, Kansas

FOR SALE.

"The Glasgow Clydesdale Horse Breeding and Ex-position Co, of Scotland," (being composed of the most noted breeders of Clydesdales in Scotland) have shipped a large cargo of

Stallions, Mares, Colts and Fillies, which should arrive in Chicago about the end of Au-gust, and are intended to be shown at all the princi-pal Fairs. These Horses are all carefully selected from the very best strains of blood in Scotland, and are all

Eligible for Entry in the Stud Book. Intending purchasers will find this a rare opportuni-ty of selecting from the

Purest and Best Bred

Nydesdales that have ever came to this country.
Further information and full particulars from

A. & J. GALBRAITH,

Texas, Arkansas & Louisiana

A healthful, genial climate: an exceedingly produc-live soil, where, with common industry and prudence a sure and certain competence can be had.

The South-Western Immigration Co.

those wishing to better their condition and are meditating a change to a new country. Address B. G. DUVAL, Secretary, Austin, Texas. J. N. VICTOR, Eastern Manager,
243 Broadway, New York.
Foreign Office:—WM. W. LANG, President,
Leadenhall House,
Leadenhall House,

IS NOT POISONOUS, and may be used with perfect safety to the animal and those applying it. It is guaranteed an immediate cure for Scot and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. GDARNTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increase grawth of wool, GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece, instead of injury to it, as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return. GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap, and safe remedy ever offered to American wool-growers. We have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of the above. Certain Cure for Scab and Vermin at any season of the year,

No Flock-Master Should be Without It. It Costs no more than many Unreliable Preparations Advertised for the Purpose. Has proven a PERFECT SUCCESS WHEREVER USED.

Not a single failure, has been reported during the past three years it has been in use, while its sales exceeds all other Dips combined. The leading flock-masters from Dakota to the Gulf unite in pronouncing it the ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB AND VERMIN to be obtained.

Send address for our new pamphlet containing tes-timonials, latest methods for treatment of Scab and Vermin, plans for dipping apparatus, etc.

Published for Free Distribution. LADD TOBACCO COM'Y No. 21 N. Main Steet, St. Louis. Mo.

River Side Farm Herd.

(Established in 1868.)



THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Ples and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and Igs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and reeding. All stock warranted. Orders solicited. Will be t the State Fair, at Bismarck, and at Wichita Fair with Igs for sale. J. V. RANDOLPH.

STATE FAIR CROUNDS 0.00. SHEEP HOUSE. de o hoo be dood d PRIENTINARL WELL BY SPEED RING. SHADY GROVE

KANSAS STATE FAIR

Will be held at

TOPEKA, KAN.,

September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1881.

Address GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Sec'y,

TOPEKA, KAN.

SORGHUM GROWERS!

Sorghum Growers! Order your Cane Machinery at Once.

Don't wait until season is here and you are delayed in fitting up, and lose part of your crop. Order the "Old Reliable"



Cook Evaporator. We are Exclusive Agents, and Keep the Largest

Stock in the West.

If your Hardware Merchant does not represent us, order direct from us. We are giving lower prices than ever before. Send for descriptive and discount sheet.

We also wish to call attention to our large stock of CIDER MILLS, DEDERICK HAY PRESSES, BALING WIRE, CANTON WALKING and SULKY PLOWS, INDIANA IM-PROVED GRAIN DRILLS, and the best and largest stock of SPRING WAGONS, BUG-GIES, PHAETONS, SURREYS and PLEASURE WAGONS in this market. Send for pri-

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,

Kansas City, Mo.

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How

Literary and Domestic

Alice Cary's Sweetest Poem.

Of all the beautiful pictures That hang on Memory's wall, Is one of a dim old forest That seemeth the best of ull; Not for its guarled oaks olden. Dark with the mistletoe; Not for the violets golden That lean from the fragrant hedge, Coquetting all day with the sunbeams, And stealing their golden edge; Not for the vines on the upland Where the bright red berries rest; Nor the pinks, nor the pale, sweet cowslip It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother With eyes that were dark and deep-In the lap of that olden forest He lie h in peace asleep; Light as the down of the thistle, Free as the winds that blow, We roved there the beautiful Summers-The Summers of long ago; But his feet on the hills grew weary, And one of the Autumn eves I made for my little brother A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded My neck in a meek embrace, As the light of immortal beauty Silently covered his face! And when the arrows of sunset He fell, in his faint like beauty, Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures That hang on Memory's wall, The one of the dim old forest Seemeth the best of all.

An Invitation to Breakfast.

"Walk out to my house and have breakfast with me some morning." Such was the invitation given me one day by Mr. Robertson, a genial, middle-aged solicitor to whom I was articled, in the thriving town of Abbey-

Now, I had only been articled for a few weeks, and what I had seen of Mr. Robertson in business made me wish to know him and his in their private life; hence I was much delighted to have this opportunity of gratifying my wish. A few days afterward, waking up and finding a glorious summer sun streaming into my room, I speedily decided that this was just the kind of morning on which I should accept the invitation to breakfast at Abbey Grove; and in a few minutes I was on my way thith-

Abbey Grove was situated about two miles from the town, and consisted of a small cluster of villas, built in a prettily situated spot, which, generations ago, had formed part of the grounds of an old abbey.

As I approached Abbey Grove and saw the houses peeping from out the surrounding trees, I commenced wondering as to what kind of a residence would be occupied by Mr. Robertson; how it would be finished, what kind of people his wife and family would be like, and the kindred things you speculate upon when going to visit a house for the first time. Last, but not least, as my walk continued, I wondered what kind of a breakfast there would be to appease the appetite stimulated by the morning breeze.

"I walked down the short avenue leading to the houses, and then began to wonder which of the half dozen villas I was bound for. This small community dispensed with numbers to their houses, nor did they even distinguish them by the ambitious and ridiculous names which you see stuck up on most suburlan residences. No; nothing savoring so of the town for this group of country residents; they all called their several houses by the common name of Abbey Grove; and the stranger had to take his chance of having to go to each of the one he sought. Fortune fayored me, however, by sending across my path a traveling dictionary in the shape of the local milkman, and in response to my inquiry as to which house was Mr. Robertson's, I received the straightforward reply: "This 'ere one as I've just come from sir." Walking up the path, I found the door invitingly open and the house-maid putting the finishing touches on the bell handle.

"Master is not down yet, sir," she replied to my inquiry as to whether Mr. Robertson was at home, which, considering the time of day, really appeared an absurd question to ask the girl; but we get accustomed to use stereotyped phrases under some circumstances.

"O, then I will come in and wait." I replied.

"What name shall I say, sir?" asked the girl.

"Just tell him Mr. Brookes has called, and he will understand."

So saying, the girl showed me into a sung little breakfast room, where the sunbeams and fresh morning air seemed to be vieing with each other as to which should hold possession of the room, with such friendly rivalry were they streaming through two open French windows, which opened upon a tastily arranged lawn and flower beds outside. While noticing these things, the housemaid had gone up stairs to announce me, when something like the fol-

lowing dialogue ensued: "Please ma'am, Mr. Brookes is down

stairs." "Mr. Brookes! Who is he?" was the response,

in a muffled female voice. "I don't know, ma'am," the maid replied. "I never seen him here before. But he is a

master comes down." "Whoever can he be, and what can he want,

bothering here at this time of day?" continued the muffled voice; and thereupon the door

Now this was not exactly pleasant to me; but when I reflected that most probably Mrs. Robertson would be unacquainted with her husband's invitation to me, I thought it best not to be offended; so I commenced examining the pictures on the walls. They were not very interesting, and I soon concluded my inspection, and looked round for something else to occupy the moments, which began to drag very heavily. The newspaper of the previous day was on a small table by the window, so I took that up, just to pass away the time, and I was soon listlessly perusing the advertisements. I had not been sitting thus above a minute or two when I heard a slight rustling, as of a lady's dress; simultaneously came three or four light footsteps through the window into the room; and before I could look up from my paper or rise from my seat a musical voice accosted me with, good morning, uncle; here is your button-

I started up in no little surprise at this greeting, which was evidently not intended for me; and there stood before me a fairy-like maiden of some sixteen summers, her crown of hair falling loosely from a daintily shaped head; her cheeks aglow with the healthy morning air she had been enjoying, and deepened, too, by a rosy blush, when she discovered her greeting had been unwittingly addressed to a stranger. She was standing before me, holding out the little knot of flowers destined for her uncle's button-hole-how I envied her uncle !- a very picture of health and life and happiness and beauty. Her expression of unrestrained enjoyment had changed in a moment to one of embarrassment and dismay, mingled with a gleam of amusement in her bright eyes as the numor of the awkward situation we were in broke upon her. An instantaneous mutual agreement seemed to flash between us. We both broke into a merry little laugh.

In a few moments we were chatting away like old friends. I fancied my fairy seemed to be actually pleased when I announced that I was going to stay for breakfast; and I had almost summoned up courage to ask her to present me in reality with the flowers she had undesignedly offered to me, when the entrance of the servant with the completing dishes for the breakfast table served as an excuse for her to leave the room.

She had scarcely gone through the door, when I heard again the greeting "Good morning, uncle," followed this time by an unmistakable sound, which made me long more than ever to be that girl's uncle. The door opened once more. I stepped forward to meet my employer, but suddenly paused, as a tall gentleman entered the room whom I had never seen before in my life.

He stood looking inquiringly at me after a sharp "good morning." I was too embarrassed to make any response. My first thought was: 'He is some visitor," but in a few moments the awful truth dawned across my mind that this was in reality the owner of the house I was in and that by some means or other I had got into the wrong one. The situation was tremendous, I am naturally a cool character; but I was so taken by surprise and chagrin, that I could only mutter some confused apology about having been invited to breakfast by Mr. Robertson; that I humbly apologized for my intrusion and hoped he would pardon it. So speaking, I made a frantic dash at my hat, maddened at my stupidity, at the loss of my breakfast, and still more at the thought of never seeing or speaking again to that charming little lady, who in less than five minutes I found I was absolutely in love with!

I said a hurried "good morning," and was trying to make a ghastly attempt at a smile as I left the room-when would you believe it? That tall, dark man burst out into a loud knew how my stupidity would be gayly disfelt my discomfiture and humiliation deeply; but this open merriment at my expense maddened me.

A strange calm succeeded this storm. It was caused by some words uttered by my tormentor. "You really must forgive me; I could not refrain from laughing. My name is Robinson. Your friend, Mr. Robertson, lives in one of the other houses. We frequently get parcels If the minutes were counted that are daily and even callers coming to the wrong house; but in all my experience, we have never had so amusing a mistake so early in the day as this one."

Now, this explanation toned down my anger considerably; but the words which followed were like balm to my troubled heart. "Mr. Robertson will have finished breakfast by now. I cannot think of allowing you to go. Do me the favor of remaining here and breakfasting with us this morning." So saying, he took my hat out of my hand and led me into the room again. Of course, it did not need much persuasion to make me stop. Two minutes before I had been ready to knock this man over; I now thought him the kindest and most consid- calling a great variety of learning, much scien-

erate fellow in the world. found Mr. Robinson and his wife, sensible, found time for all that he did. He replied: genial, kind-hearted people. I found their niece even more sensible, more genial and kind-hearted than they were; and when, after and that is, always do small things, such as breakfast, I accompanied her and Mr. Robinson writing a letter, copying out some short piece, into their pretty flower garden, and received from her a rosebud for my button-hole, which I kept for some years afterward. When saying good-bye, I was perplexed by thinking how I should see her again; it must be contrived young gentleman, and says he will wait till somehow, I mentally resolved. Upon returning to town I lost no time in explaining the bestowed time; leave small affairs for odd half situation to my worthy employer, Mr. Robert-

son, who rallied me good naturedly upon my mistake and upon what the consequences might be! Next week I was invited to a picnic at Mr. Robinson's, and went not only to it but likewise to Mr. Robinson's house again and again before his niece returned to her home.

Four years have passed since that invitation to breakfast was given me, and that "fairy like girl" is now my wife. That local milkman, bless him, got a handsome "tip" on our wedding day.

Preserving Farmers Wives.

"We have seen a great many kinds of preserves, but we have the first well-preserved farmers wife yet to see. There are well-preserved old maids, and old bachelors. We have heard of the latter pickled, but have never seen a specimen, though it strikes us they would make a better pickle than a preserve. But the poor tired farmer's wife never finds time to preserve herself. It is always peaches, pears, plums, &c., standing over the hot stove all the time. If it were not for stopping to take baby now and then, she would certainly be a perpetual motion, and all this just to tick:e the palate of her liege lord and his male friends, for certainly woman's alimentive bump is so benumbed while standing over the steam ing, roasting mess of conglomerated victuals, that she has no appetite for the same when

"Now, we come before you with a receipt to reserve farmer's wives. Never worry, take all the rest that is needed to recuperate your strength, that has been wasted over the preserving pan. Get you a washing machine, a sewing machine and an organ. Read, and keep yourself posted so you can talk with your husband; have something new to tell him, and don't always be under the constrained duty of keeping silent and learning of him. Go to all the public gatherings with him. This gives you the change that is so much needed. Do not think you cannot spare the time. If he can you certainly can. You will find it will add years to your youth and health."

Recipes.

POTATO SALAD.

Eight large potatoes, two tablespoensful of rinegar, half a large onion, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, yolks of two eggs, one gill of salad oil, a teaspoonful of pepper. Pare and boil the potatoes, draw off the water and let them get quite cold; slice them, sprinkle over them the parsley and finely chopped onion, add the vinegar pepper and salt, and toss all with a fork until thoroughly mixed. Put into a small bowl the yolks of the eggs, drop in the salad oil, drop by drop stirring until it comes to a cream, when it must be poured over the potatoes in the dish. You can omit the oil and eggs if you choose to make the potato salad without them. It is still very good.

A NICE EUNCH DISH.

Wash and clean a calf's liver. Let it lie in salt and water a short time. Boil till tender. Beat it through a coarse sieve or colander till 1 if a crumbly paste. Add a tablespoonful of butter. Season with a little thyme and sweet marjoram, salt and pepper. Put it into a preserve jar and pack it down tight. Melt a spoonful of lard and pour over the top to keep it. Keep in a cool place. If you put too much herb the taste of the liver will be hidden. This ought to keep over two days.

EGG SANDWICH.

Boil a dozen eggs quite hard. Put them or in cold water, and let them remain in for twelve minutes after the water boils. This prevents them from growing tough. Spread some bread with some butter on the loaf, cut very thin. Slice the eggs in their rings. Lay them on the bread, with pepper and salt and a houses in turn, before he found the particular laugh. I felt ready to knock him down. I cussed at the breakfast table, before her and I to hold, and prettier.

Economy of Time.

The old adage, "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," may be thus parodied: "Take care of the minutes and the days will take care of themselves.' wasted in idle reverie or still idler talk, in thinking of setting about a task that is not relished, and in looking for things that should not have been mislaid, they would soon amount to hours, and prove sufficient for the acquisition of some elegant art, or the study of some useful science. Almost all young persons have something in view which they would like to do, if they had time for it; and, by scrutinizing their appropriations of every hour in the day, they will generally find as much time wasted as would suffice for the desired end, if resolutely redeemed from idleness. A professional gentleman of rare attainment, and one who added to the laborious duties of his tific research and many elegant accomplish-Of course the breakfast was delightful. I ments, was asked by a young lady how he "There is one rule which I have found of great use, and therefore recommend it to you. writing a letter, copying out some short piece making a sketch, reading a review, etc., in small portions of time, and reserve a whole day of leisure for some long and important affair. Never use up a rainy morning in doing a variety of little jobs, and think because you dispatch a great many, that you have well hours, and use your uninterrupted morning for

something that cannot be done in half hours. You have sometimes wondered at my having time to correspond with so many absent friends; but all my letters of friendship are written in odd minutes, while I am waiting for people who are not so punctual to their appointments as I am." You would think it poor economy to cut into a whole yard of cloth when you want a little piece to mend with; von would take a scrap from your remnants. Just such poor economy of time is it to use up a whole day in little unconnected affairs; let your remnants of time suffice for these.

Weather Predictions for August.

Estimates made by Wm. Haslam, M. D., for an area of 100 miles square; Osage City, Kas., being the center.

The first several days will be fine. The first rain of the month about the 6th. If at all threatening, a day or so sooner. Hay makers will do well to move with caution. The next showering interval from 9th to 14th. This will be the cyclone generator of the month. Cyclones will be more apt to occur during this than any other period during the month. From 14th to 17th fair. From 17th to 26th, (17th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 26th,) frequent showers. Rain again during the last three days of the month.

The heated term will extend from the first to past the middle of the month. About the 20th the temperature will be lowered by cool easterly winds, never to rise again to extreme heights during 1881.

It Is a Foolish Mistake

to confound a remedy of merit with the quack med icines now so common, We have used Parker's Gluger Tonic with the happiest results for Rheumatism and Dyspepsia, and when worn out by overwork and know it to be a sterling health restorative .-

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

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet 10cts. Winslow &Co., Meriden, Ct. \$7777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address F. O. YICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c, 40 Transparent 10c, Stamps taken. W. Moore, Broekport, 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 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on, loc. 20 Gill-Edge Cards 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ct \$77° Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt
Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

70 NEW STYLE CHROMO CARDS, Name on, 10c, or 40 all Gill' & BEVEL EDGE Cards. 10 c, U. S. Card Factory, Co., Clintonyille, Ct.

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alogue FREE. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

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47 Select Quotations, 15c: Agent's outfit for cards,
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For Sale. 850 sheep; 225 laimbs, 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, .1 nquire of JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kan.

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Chicago Advertisements.

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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.

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Four courses of study optional—Business, Scientif-, Classical, Preparatory and Collegiate. Excellent rooms for young men in the College Hall from 25 to 50 cents per week. Good ta ble board at

at from 25 to 50 cents per week. Good ta ble board at \$2 00 per week.

The Hartford Cottage for young ladies is now combleted. 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.

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TIES UPON THE AMENDMENT. THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF

THE STATE UPON THE VALIDITY OF THE

THE LIQUOR LAW PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE TO ENFORCE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

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Communications.

From Phillips County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-We are doing well this year, away up here in the northwest, and we are very well pleased to read in "our organ" the "Old Reliable," that crops are so good and promising so well all over our state.

Winter wheat, through our county, what survived the fall drouth and the spring freezes gave a good crop. Spring wheat was hulk some by the chinch bugs; not enough was sown however, in our part of the county to make the loss badly felt.

Our farmers here have mostly come to this conclusion: that one acre of corn fed to hogs will buy the product of two acres of wheat when all expenses are figured.

Corn in our part of the county is simply immense; we have had plenty of rain, and those who have worked their corn as it should be worked, have now the satisfaction of looking at their corn and saying, as neighbor Casswell did to me this morning, "I believe 45 acres of my corn will go 65 bushels to the acre, as the same stand and the same growth in older states would surely give me 85." This is the way all feel who by dint of hard work have kept their corn clean, but of course we have some who have been too busy in politics or visiting to take care of their fields, and to hear them tell it. "Kansas is no state to farm in," and if they could have their way, Col. Holloway will have to make another missionary trip out here this fall, but tell the Colonel, if he does come, that present prospects indicate that we will greet him with a sight of some of some of the biggest corn cribs he eversaw, or to be found in the Union.

Hogs are doing well but are scarce, not onehalf enough in the county and are selling at good prices and worth in our county seat this week \$5.00 per cwt.

Cattle never looked better; they are all fat, and dead loads of feed. Many of our people are mortgaging their farms for small amounts and buying cattle and sheep, and I think the March inventory of 1882 will give nearly double the amount of cattle and sheep in Phillips county of any year before.

Cattle are high; cows, \$30; calves, \$10, Certainly at these figures there is big money in stock, and I predict that in a very short time Phillips county will be the banner county of the northwest in the number and quality of stock. Not in large herds, for this county is all in Homesteads, but each farm will have some which will aggregate big. We have one very great advantage over the level prairie counties; three-fourths of the farms in this county have good stock water, and even now you can scarcely ride a mile in any direction without seeing a pasture fence. Millet and corn fodder are easily and cheaply raised, and what is to hinder each farmer finding his bonanza in hogs and stock under the shadow of his own Vine and Box Elder:

And that puts one in mind brother farmer be sure and plant a few Box Elders in the grove around the house, your stables and corralls. They are pretty, quick-growing, and make a splendid shade, and will be greatly appreciated by yourself and family, your stock, and by your neighbors who are "too tired" to plant for themselves.

But Messrs. Editors I have spun this out to too great a length and will close by wishing big success to "our organ," the "Old Reliable."

Myrtle, Kas., July 20.

From Crawford County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-We are having continued dry weather; not a rain this month, up to present writing. Corn is firing badly and cannot make much should it rain soon.

Chinch bugs are on the increase and will be very numerous. It does seem to me that raising wheat is rather an up-hill business so long as that widely known pest and enemy is allowed to remain in the field undisturbed. They are as bad, or even worse, than the Rocky Mountain locust, for they are only a periodical pest, while the other is a native and does his mischief when the season is dry.

After ten years of careful study of the habits of this pest, I am almost persuaded that the evils of wheat growing in this state, as well as others, lead me to condemn wheat culture as a crop for profit. Whole fields of it failed here entirely, but not until it was too late to replant the same with corn, and the result was a field of bugs, for they love weakly, poor wheat.

Men and brothers, let us try a different mode of farming. Get some sheep and cattle, mules and hogs, and see how they will pay. Some of our best farmers in this county keep from 300 to 500 sheep, hogs and cattle, and do not com-plain of "hard times." Mr. FARMER please tell us all about how to

This dry weather I think we had better cut up corn and put it up in that way, for winter use. Give us your views and oblige.

Е. В. Соок.

Mt. Carmel, July 29.

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY

Y AN AOT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, sec-dollars, the County Glerk is required, within ten days of the County Glerk is required, within ten days reporting a certified description and appraisement, to add the county of the country of the country of the add strays, in other containing a complete description and strays, the country of the country of the country raised value, and the name at the country of the country raised value, and the name at the three country of the reach animal contained in said notice.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the let lay of November and the let day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

found in the lawing which was and householders, which was a stray.

No persons, except citizens and householders, which was 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 netified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such places in the township, giving a correct description of such

places in the towaship, giving a correct description of such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of doubte the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the time such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmers in three successive numbers.

shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmes in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from thetime of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Fearce 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 opposition of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the opposition of the face of the county of the face and the face of the face and it is not prove ownership within sweive months r-ter the time of taking, a complete fittle shall yestin the take of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Face shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraises, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly valuesaid stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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 'a missiemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray.

Strays for the week ending August 3,

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk. MARE—Taken up June 16th 1881 by F F Miles of Mission township, one bay mare three years old, both hind feet white above the fetlock and some white halrs in forehead, saddle marks, 14½ hands high, steep rump, and valued at

Crawford county-A. S. Johnson, clerk. GELDING—Taken up by F.M. Millard of Sheridan town-hip June 14th 1881 one sorrel colored gelding about ten rears old, left hind foot white to above the ankle, very dim rears old, left, about 15 ands h gh, valued at \$60.

Marshall county.-W. H. Armstrong, clerk MARE—Taken up June 30 1881 by James Webster of No-ble township one bay mare about eight years old, both hind feet white, saddle marks, stripe in forehead. MARE—Also by the sume at the same time and place one bay mare about three years old, both hind feet white, stripe in forehead, broad on neck, marked E N Turner. The two above strays valued at \$80.

Strays for the week ending July 27.

Allen county-T. S. Stever, clerk. Alien county—1. S. Suver, olera.

HORSE—Taken up by Hiram, Wpierce of Osage township one bay horse 7 years old, branded on left jaw with letter S, also branded on the left shoulder, white spot in face, saddle marks, tick marked on body, valued at \$25.

Col.I—Also by the same at the same time one bay horse colt, no brands, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Patrick McCabe of Jola township one roan mare, 4 years old, no brands, valued at \$25.

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. MARE—Taken up by E H Douthit of Osage township one light bay pony mare with black mane and tail, harness and saddle marks, branded on right shoulder with letters D and A, had on leather halter, supposed to be 12 years old, valued at \$20. ued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Julia A. Petticrew of Mill Creek tp one bav pony mare supposed to be 12 years old, black mane and tall, collar and saddle marks, shod in front. branded on the left shoulder with the letters G C, valued at \$35.

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

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

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

Rice county--W. T. Nicholas, clerk. PONY-Taken up on the ist day of July 1881 by G Rath-bun in Raymond one small dun pony, white stripe in face, i white feet, dark stripe along back, black mane and tall, valued at \$20. alued at \$20. CULT—Taken up on the 15th day of July 1881 by Edward sudge of New Cholonast; in Valley township, one brown rearling coit is hands high, valued at \$30. COLT—Also by the same at the same lime and place one ay yearly horse coil it hands high, valued at \$20.

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

Wyandotte county—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

MARE—Taken up June 28 by Luther Spainhouer of Connor Station one roan mare 9 or 10 years old. blind in the right eye, left hind fost white, small stripe in her face, sad dle marks, 13 or 14 hands high, no other marks or brands, valued at §16.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Knause of Clifton lownship on
the 23d day of June 1881 one bay mare 7 years old, collar
marks, valued at \$50.

HOBSE—Also by the same at the same time one bay horse
white in face, eight years, collar marks, valued at \$50.

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 losers of stock solicited. ENSILAGE,

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age of medicine. Also sent tree on request. Our pampniet "Ins ricg. His Diseases and Parasites." price 25c, mailed free on receipt of price. All our medicines are put up in 5, 10 and 20 pound boxes, and sold for 30 cents per pound. In packages 50c. Sent on remittance or C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Orders will receive prompt attention. Try them.

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Atthy Ave Baugh.

An Editors Amusements.

There are but a few people who are aware of the pleasant life a newspaper man leads. His pathway is strewn all the way along with the brightest of flowers, and upon downy couches he reposes. His daily life is one continued round of unalloyed happiness. This is why so many young men aspire to be some editors. There is no end to the fun there is in the business, as will be readily learned from reading the following of an Eastern editor, whose style of writing was calculated to arouse people to deeds of gore. Being himself not much on his muscle, he found it necessary to keep a fighting editor, and had a speaking-tube connected with the peeler's room, to call him when danger is required. One day a gentleman, whom the editor had referred to "as a cross-eyed drom-dary," came in to request a correction, and as the fighting editor was out he didn't respond to the signal of distress, and while the editor and his visitor were on the floor under his desk, the former agreed to correct the mistake, and the irate man left. Pretty soon a gentleman from the rural districts came in to give the editor a big squash and get a notice, and about that time the fighting editor returned, and a boy in his room told him the boss wanted help. The man of war was quick to respond, and dashing into the chief's room and seeing the latter in a somewhat disordered condition, the result of his previous visitor, he thought the countryman was the cause of it, and clinched him, and, after staving up some furniture, ran the victim across the street to where an empty hearse was standing in front of an undertaker's shop. Into the vehicle he jammed the farmer and shut the door. The commotion he had created scared the horses attached to the hearse and they started off on a dead run. People soon noticed the runaway and ran after it, and were shocked at beholding the hearse collide with a post and become a complete wreck; and their horror at seeing a human body prcipitated to the sidewalk was only equaled by their amazement at seeing it spring nimbly to its feet, and take off across the country, yelling murder. They thought it was an attempt to bury a man alive, and part of them went and got the undertaker, to lynch him, while the rest pursued the farmer, who was found hiding in the swamp. And after he was brought in it took over three hours to get matters explained, and then the farmer went before a Justice of the Peace and made affidavit that he hoped to be struck by [lightning if he ever entered a newspaper office again.

%4"Be jabers," said O'Rafferty, as he was reading about a case of suicide; "be jabers, if iver I take my own life it will be wid chloroform.

"Niver do the loike of that, Pat" said Mrs. O'Rafferty, "for your inimies will bring it up agin ye afthherward as long as ye live."

"I know all that, but little I care. It's the bist way to do; for ye see ye jist doze off, and ye don't aven know ye are dead till ye wake up and rade it in the papers."

"That's thrue," said Mrs. O'Rafferty, solemnly, and the subject was dropped.

"How nicely this corn pops," said a young man who was sitting with his sweetheart before the fire. "Yes," she responded, demurely, "it's got over being green."

A charming young bride in Sacramento flogged a red-faced politician because he invited her husband into a saloon to drink. He intended to liquor but she licked him.

A very reticent man: "That man," said a servant of his master, "is so cold and reserved that I would never learn anything of his private affairs if I didn't open his letters.

Women are such inconsistent creatures? We heard a young lady remark rather inelegantly, it must be confessed—that she hated that "Biggs fellow, he is such a soft cake!" Well, in less than three months she took the cake.

Crying at weddings has gone out of fashion. Smiling is the thing now, and the bridegroom is not made to feel as though he was a hardhearted pirate and buccaneer, who is ruthlessly destroying a happy home. This is a big improvement.

A little boy on returning home from church was asked by his mother to give the text. After a thoughtful pause, the little fellow replied: "I don't hardly remember, but it was something about a hawk between two pigeons." The text was, "Why halt ye between two opin-

A pedagogue told one of his scholars, a son of the Emerald Isle, to spell hostility. "H-o-r-s-e, horse," commenced Pat. "Not horse-tility," said the teacher; "but hostility." "Sure;" replied Pat, "an' didn't ye tell me, only the other day, not to say hoss? Faith! it's wan thing wid ye one day, and a nither the next."

"You make me think" John Williams said, dropping upon a sofa beside a pratty girl, last Sunday evening. "of a bank whereon the wild thyme grows." "Do I?" she murmured; it is so nicel but that is pa's step in the hall, and unless you can drop out of the front window before I cease speaking you'll have a little wild time with him, my own, for he loves you not." His descent was rapid.

Attention.

We call attention of our readers to the advertise ment in another column of the South Western Immigration Co. The south western states are attracting the attention of immigrants in all parts of the United States and Europe.



OD & LIVER PURELY VEGETABLE.

A Preventive for Chills, Fever Ague. A SURE CURE FOR

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

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron at, Alteratives; also an antacid, which will remove all beiching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

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

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AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

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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 Etomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

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It is for the cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERV-OUSNESS, DESPONDENCY, CON-STIPATION, 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 asgans, giving them tone and voice to similate 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. AIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSS' y a single application of this DYE. It im Natural Color, and acts Instantaneously Druggistsor sent by express on receipt of \$1 Office, 35 Murray St., New York,

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Merchants, 110 & 112 SOU'H FRONT, STREET, Philadelpnia, Pa.

Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made.

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to keep on taking this medicine continually, us-ing a syringe, or dosing day and night for months at a time: the bowels are restored to regularity, the digestion strengthened, the blood purified, the bad REGULATOR breath made sweet by a short systematic use of Simmons Liver Regulator, it leaves the system in a healthy condition after its use, which saves the pa

tient from continual dosing.
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Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z, prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

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

The Jack Plane insures a fine, firm, clean seed bed, on early or late plowing. Manufacturers prices. If you would give your wheat an even * art with weeds, order at once. J. W. MULVEY, Kidder, Caldwell Co., Mo.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

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

As refiners of cane sugar, we are, in view of these facts, liable to be placed in a false position before the public, as the results of analysis of sugar bought indiscriminately, will seem to confirm the false and malicious will seem to confirm the false and malicious statements of interested persons, who alleged it was the common practice of the leading refiners to mic glucose with their sugars. While not intimating that a mixture of glucose and cane sugar is injurious to health, we do maintain that it defrauds the innocent

we do maintain that it defrauds the innocent consumer of just so much sweetening power. In order, therefore, that the public can get sugar pure and in the condition it leaves our refineries, we now put it up in barrels and half barrels.

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

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

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

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

Consider well the above when purchasing sugar for preserving purposes. HAVEMEYERS & ELDER,

DECASTRO & DONNER REFINING CO. 117 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Farmers of Kansas,

To you alone I will say that for one dollar from each of you who writes me, I will give you some facts gathered up in a life of forty-seven harvests which will pay you better in future wheat growing than any, investment you ever made as a class of men. I would like to have only a few from each county of this state, so as to get the reports from all parts when you harvest again, as it will be of great interest om the future, if I live as well as all who may see fit to write to me. All who live out of the state that might seek the information must send two dollars, If any one which has humbug in this matter let him keep his money. Remember it will be the gleanings of forty-seven harvests by one who has raised and threshed for many years.

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6 TON (8x20) \$100; 6 TON (8x22) \$110; all other sizes in proportion. Beam Box, Brass Beam, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, and full directions for setting up. Platform and Counter Scales, Trucks, Money Drawer, &c., &c.
THE "LITTLE DETECTIVE,"

Weighs from 1-4 oz. to 25 lbs., price \$3.00, a perfect Scale for Offices, Familles and

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TOPKA, KAS. July 15. 1881.

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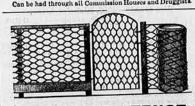
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This Dip prevent scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one two gallons of the Dip properties of the properties will find that they are amply repaid by the health of their flocks.

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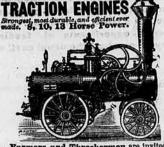
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