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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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A Chapter on Chickens.

This is the season when our poultry shows signs of disease if they are likely to be affected during mid-summer at all. We have already heard of cholera in one or two places. Last week's FARMER had a letter stating that it had appeared in at least one place.

Chickens are tender and susceptible animals. They require care and attention as much as any other, and more than many. Their food, their drink their quarters, and their run, all ought to be well attended to. Chickens will not thrive on filthy drinking water or strong, unnatural or tainted food any better than men and women will; and they are affected by a bad atmosphere and unhealthy surroundings just like people are. It is for these reasons that their feed should be such as is best adapted to their health, and that their camping places should be kept as clean and healthful as possible.

But diseases come sometimes when all these precautions have been taken, and then the pressing question is, what shall we do to save the fowls? When we know what ails them, we have one important lesson learned, and are much better prepared to treat the disease; and if we know the cause, we are often able to effect cures very soon.

Gapes is a troublesome disease; but what is the original cause is no better known than the cause of worms in the intestines of animals and men. Gapes is simply the existence of one or more thin red worms in the chicken's windpipe. How they come there, and why, is not easily determined; but how to get them out, is the only question of present moment. Anything that will remove the worms will cure the fowl if it is done reasonably early. Different remedies have been proposed. Some persons use camphor or other similar substance, in such manner as to cause the chicken to inhale the fumes and then eject the worms by coughing. But the most effective method of removing them is by hand, using a partially stripped feather for the purpose. A correspondent of an eastern paper describes the feather method thus: "Take a wing feather (a duck wing feather is excellent) and strip the vanes from both sides to within an inch of the end, and the remainder trim off until the vanes are about an eighth of an inch long. At the 'tip end' it should be cut so as to form a point, otherwise it will be difficult to insert it in the windpipe. Before insertion, the feather should be dipped in a mixture of sweet oil and kerosene. Sit so the throat of the bird will be in a good, strong light. Place the feet of the bird between your knees; with the left hand hold its head, opening the beak with the thumb and fore finger. Stretch the neck up at full length. At the back of the mouth will be seen two passages, one leading to the crop and the other to the windpipe, where the worms are located. The latter is in front, and is recognized by its rings and by its transparency. Now, pass the feather down the throat until it is just above this opening. The instant the feather touches the throat the windpipe will close, but it will soon open again, and when it does, quickly push the feather down as far as it will go without forcing, twist it around a few times between the thumb and finger, and withdraw it. You will probably find one, or perhaps two or three worms entangled in the feather. If not, they are loosened, and the bird will throw them out. The operation should be done quickly so as not to choke the bird. To do it quickly and effectively requires, of course, some practice. It seldom needs to be repeated. Not one bird out of a hundred needs to be re-treated by the operation if performed in time." An excellent preventive of gapes is a mixture of kerosene, flour of sulphur and lard made into a thin salve, applied about the neck, head and back of the chicks.

Cholera is a disease originally of the digestive organs. Like cholera among humans, it comes from external causes quite as frequently as from any merely local or bodily derangement. As to whether it is contagious or not, breeders and theorists both seem to differ in opinion. It is safe, however, to say that nobody ever lost anything by believing it to be contagious; for that belief causes extra care, and this extra care always pays. It is best in all cases, to separate diseased animals from those not affected, whether the disease is or is not contagious. We believe that climate, and general surroundings have much to do in producing chicken cholera. It is much more common in southern than in northern latitudes, and is malarious than in healthful places. Vermin, filth, impure water and improper food are all efficient helps in producing the disease; but it is a fact that chicken cholera, like fevers in men, are most common and fatal in malarious districts.

As preventives, therefore, anything which tends to produce disease ought to be avoided. Especially is this true in all things which give off offensive or impure odors. Premises should be kept clean; all decaying vegetable matter ought to be put into the compost heap or burned; no stagnant water should be allowed to remain; and all dead animals ought to be buried immediately after death. Disinfectants should be used freely. For this purpose copperas is good. Dissolve one pound in a gallon and a half of pure water, and sprinkle the nests, roosts, pens, fences with it every two or three days in summer; a gill of crude carbolic acid added to this mixture makes it all the better.

When the disease is actually present, in addition to the preventives above suggested, a few drops of coal oil dropped in the meal fed to the chickens is said to be very good. Charred corn, when charcoal cannot be had is good. We published several other remedies last week. Of all, the coal oil is the simplest and most readily procured and fed. Care must be taken not to give too much. Give the fowls all the pure water they will drink, and fresh and soft food, with cool, clean, and well ventilated quarters.

Mrs. Haworth, of Thornton, Ind., in one hour's time, secured 106 names of women who want to vote in addition to the 42 names sent to the convention.

Correspondence.

The Infant Industry.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In your editorial of May 31st, you speak such a kind word for what you term the "infant industry" of western Kansas, viz, the dairy interest, that I am tempted to tell you what success has been had in this county in trying to rear the infant, and to what free growth it has attained.

In March, 1882, Messrs. C. H. Buschman & Co., created the pioneer creamery in western Kansas, being convinced of the ultimate success of the project after a careful canvass of the situation. In making up their judgment they took into account the following facts, that seemed to be settled:

- 1st, The element of cheap land and labor.
- 2d, The exemption from taxation on the land.
- 3d, The proximity of a western market, which has always been a better one than the New York or Boston market.

With these facts taken for granted, and with the belief that the product could be manufactured as cheaply here as elsewhere, the only problem to be solved was as to the quality of the butter which could be made from the wild grasses.

They commenced operations on the 10th of May, with a product of 35 pounds which has increased to a daily product of 250 pounds of butter, or equivalent to the milk from 350 cows. This butter has sold on the St. Louis market for the top price for Elgin fancy selections, was shown on the Cedar Rapids Butter Board of Trade, and pronounced "the best butter shown this season," and commands the best figures in the western or mountain markets. So much for "buffalo grass butter." This factory is run on the cream-gathering plan; milk is set at the farm and the cream skimmed daily by drivers who go around with light wagons and carrying cans, condensing the business as much as possible, and avoiding the transportation of the milk over the long routes which are unavoidable in sparsely settled sections. Cream is purchased by the gauge or inch; each gauge to make a pound of butter. Prices have ranged from 20 to 50 per cent. above the store prices for roll butter.

Does it pay the farmer? For if not, the enterprise must be short lived. The patrons estimate the value of their monthly product at from \$2.50 to \$4 per cow at present prices, depending on the quality of the cow, and are well satisfied with the returns, as it does not interfere with the raising of the calves. Another important advantage which Kansas possesses over the east in dairying, is the winter pasturage afforded by the growing of rye and winter wheat; and as the flow of milk is thus kept up, the Kansas dairy farmer reaps the benefit of winter prices in butter, without the cost of expensive feed. Less stabling is required to winter cows in the same condition than in Iowa or Illinois, and warm shelter is an important factor in successful dairying. Taking everything into consideration, it seems to the writer that all the necessary elements are at hand to make Kansas a dairy state, and as prophesies are proverbially cheap, he ventures the prediction that in ten years Kansas will stand at the head of the butter-producing states.

The farmers in this section are jubilant over the enormous grain crop in sight (14,000 acres of fall wheat in Rooks county this year), and while they feel thankful over present grain prospects, they gladly welcome any enterprise that promises as sure and safe returns for their labor as the one just started in our midst.

If you desire it I will report progress from time to time, and will answer any inquiries addressed to
CHAS. C. WOODS.

Pumpkins and Squashes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The pumpkin is a vegetable that is very useful, and that costs but little labor to raise it. It is one of those plants that only grow in hot weather and therefore should not be planted early—any time in June will do in this latitude. Some persons plant among corn, but when there is a good stand of corn the pumpkins generally do not do well. A good plan is to have some separate patch well manured and plant alternate rows of corn and pumpkins; another good way is to plant the pumpkins near the outside of the corn field in the little patches where the corn is eaten out. If we replant corn there it is often eaten out again, but pumpkins are not molested and they can be cultivated with the corn. About the time the corn is laid by they begin to send out vines and their broad leaves keep down the weeds; such patches being near the outside of the corn field are accessible with the wagon to gather the pumpkins before the freeze.

Besides the table use that is made of pumpkins and squashes, they are excellent for stock. When grass gets scarce and dry they are good for milch cows to keep up the flow of milk. To milch cows the seeds should not be fed, as they act on the kidneys and decrease the flow of milk; hogs that are confined to a small pen also greatly relish pumpkins and squashes, as a change of food; they are also easily-cooked and then mashed and mixed with meal and other things for slop for hogs. I have also seen an excellent syrup or molasses made of the juice of frozen pumpkins. Pumpkins and winter squash (especially Hubbard) can be kept far in the winter if gathered before they freeze and kept in a cool place, yet free from frost. The pumpkin and squash should not be grown together as pollen will mix.
H. F. MELLENBACH.

Passes and Potatoes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The discussion of this pass system is becoming somewhat amusing. Almost everybody is glad to get a pass once in a while; why, to get a pass from a railroad company is a kind of recognition that the man is something or somebody. Almost everybody likes to be recognized. Farmers are the bone and sinew of this country; railroad companies know this; they can't give passes to all farmers. Therefore they once in a while give passes to representative farmers to express their appreciation. If all farmers

don't get passes, it is gratifying to know that some do. It is astonishing how many passes are granted by different railroad companies; all grades and classes travel on passes. Men who have been eaten up by grasshoppers, dried up by drouth, battered by the hail and scarred and torn to pieces by cyclones, have been passed out of the country, that they might go home among their friends and tell the pitiful story of their adventures in this wonder-land of Kansas. Babies and children by the score ride free every day; what a squalling there would be if they had to pay their fare. Ministers never pay more than half fare; Bishops, Presiding Elders, Home Missionary superintendents and college agents, always ride free; also, women not a few best the company with such winning politeness that none but a brazen man, or an ironclad official would venture to refuse them a free ride.

Then every pettifogging lawyer in the county thinks he must have a pass; I have known an attorney at law traveling for days and nights, prosecuting a case against the company whose generosity was extended to him in the shape of a free pass. Every man in the country who publishes a paper, let it be ever so mean and ragged and low and muddy, tips his hat and makes his genteel bow to the company for a pass, and the company knows what is coming if it does not grant it; the next issue will be a *dead shot* and it might just as well pull up its track, or let the poor fellow ride in peace.

I suppose of course the governor of this state rides on a free pass, if he does not he certainly ought to, for it is claimed by those who cry down free passes, that railroads are public property, and so is the Governor; at least Gov. St. John is, for at least he seems to be used as such by some of the political papers. At any rate if the railroads choose to bow to him and show how they appreciate him by passing him free, that is their business and not mine, and I cannot see why it should be anybody else's business; and if the railroads are the "property of the people," the natural inference is that the people's representatives in Congress, in the Senate and in the Legislature all ride free over the "peoples highway." If they don't they certainly ought to, and the railroad company that will not let them ride over the "peoples road" free, without money and without price, ought to have its track pulled up and be "booted" out of the country.

Now it strikes me that as long as the farmers in Kansas can't raise potatoes enough so that they can have all we want to eat at fair prices, they had better dry up on this pass business for a while, and put their very best and keener wits to work in finding out how we can raise all the potatoes we want to eat in Kansas. I am of German extraction, but am nevertheless a good Irishman on the potato line; that is, I like Irish potatoes better than "sauerkraut," and I think a discussion just now on the potato business would take like "hot cakes." When potatoes cost from \$2 to \$3 per bushel, one can't afford to eat enough to put six drops of Irish blood into his veins. The Editor of the FARMER will accept this as an explanation why I have not come up to my agreement in the matter of correspondence; I have at least a half dozen unfinished articles written for the KANSAS FARMER; I have laid them by for want of strength to finish them—I blame the scarcity of potatoes.

I am just now returning from a trip where I had good potatoes to eat, two meals out of six; through the kindness of a lady that got up at 4 o'clock this morning and fried some potatoes for me that I might take the train at five, and by the kindness of the conductor who after he had looked at my "ticket" politely nodded his head and asked where I was going, I am at last able to finish an article for the KANSAS FARMER, so here it goes ready for the press.
J. B. SCHLICHTER.

P. S.—I challenge any fair minded man for a debate on the Irish potato, either in the field or at the table. I claim that every farmer ought to raise potatoes enough to eat and to sell; who dares to contradict me?
S.

Politics and Hedges.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Like most of the readers of the FARMER, I have been very much interested in it. I like its management; but would like to see those who express their admiration, say "our paper" and "your management," and if every reader of our paper would get one or more subscribers instead of sending for some of the cheap advertising concerns, it would be still more valuable. I think we owe it to ourselves to make it the best paper in the whole country, as it is now the best for Kansas decidedly.

I have read all the articles on free passes and have concluded that there may be two sides to most questions. The trains carry the mails and express and must go on time, and I cannot see that it costs the company any more to run the train when a man is aboard with a pass in his pocket; and if that will bribe a man to do wrong it is certain that the wrong man has been chosen to go. It may be contrary to the spirit of our institutions to grant favors of that kind to a class or a favored few, and I must say I do not like it. I do not see the justice in condemning so harshly those who accept passes. It has been a custom to favor ministers all over our country; the merchants sell their goods cheaper; physicians attend their families gratis, and many other favors the ministry receive, partly because of their honorable position, but chiefly on account of their low salaries. A weak, corrupt man may be corrupted, biased and controlled by those customs; but if they are, they are too easily corrupted to hold such positions in society.

Why we do not control elections and select the best men I conclude is because farmers, successful ones, I mean, are too much absorbed in their work to take time to attend the primaries, caucuses and conventions, and after the programme is made out it is very hard to change it. Then again farmers do not mingle with and talk to as many people from the various townships and counties as townsmen do; hence do not see the drift of politics until questions are definitely shaped, and then have only to choose that which they believe the better. Farmers do not get sufficiently acquainted with each other in their country, and when a campaign begins nearly every township will have a course of their own, and always stick to their convictions more tenaciously than other classes do. They are more careful and slower in

making up their minds on public matters; hence believe they are right and do not like to compromise or yield to any opposition. If the farmers of Kansas would come to a definite understanding in their own ranks it would not take long to change matters wonderfully to the advantage of all concerned.

I am pleased to see the hedge question agitated, and having watched the growth and management for thirty years I will in brief give my way of making Osage hedges. In this part of the state it is folly to attempt the growth of any kind of trees without thorough preparation and cultivation of the ground. The hedge row should not be less than a rod wide, as deeply pulverized as possible. The greatest mistake is in setting the plants too close together; they should not be less than eighteen inches, and two feet is better; then let grow to an inch in diameter, and properly hacked as near the ground as possible and laid down, it will make a better fence and in half the time required when thickly set and dwarfed. It requires to set the plants less labor, less labor to cultivate, and the result is much more satisfactory; and any one who will drive across the country from Topeka to Indianapolis will not fail to see that what I have said is true. It requires time and attention to acquire anything as valuable as a good hedge fence. I would open a furrow as deep as can be plowed where the plants are to be set, in the fall; let it take the snow and freezing of winter; stir and harrow the ground thoroughly in the spring; set the plants fearfully, taking care that they do not get dry while handling; eighteen inches apart, set no more than can be properly cared for each year; keep clear of weeds, let them grow till more than half of them are one inch in diameter; hack and turn down; next year trim to suit your taste, and you have a first class fence which will be from four to five years from setting, and make a better fence for all purposes than can be made where the plants are set closer together.
LaCrosse, May 31. RUSTIC.

Short Letters.

VICTORIA, Ellis Co. The fence question which is bringing out so many letters is one of general interest, and no doubt many who contemplate putting up fences receive a noble information by the ventilation of the subject in the columns of your paper. The Osage hedge has not been a success here as pieces die out after being planted several years, even trees five or six old die out. In this windy country I think a good stone wall would make the best fence where stone can be obtained easily, and in many parts it is very plentiful and of fine quality. Before leaving the subject I would like to remark that the railway company might be thousands of dollars in pocket by expending for sale in lots to suit purchasers the thousands of old ties which are annually lost to them, besides being a profit to themselves it would be a benefit to many in such a thinly wooded country who wish to fence with wire, and save the creek timber which ought not to be cut down. Judging by the number of prairie schooners one sees almost daily going westward, emigration seems to have revived considerably. The letters on the ladies' page are capital and often convey useful information to the opposite sex, who generally suppose they know much more.

STAFFORD, June 5. It commenced raining here at 1 o'clock to-day and bids fair to continue until night; as it was quite dry the rain is welcomed by the farmer; quite a heavy hail storm passed northeast of us on last Saturday night, causing very serious damage to the wheat in some localities; the present prospect is the finest that we have seen since '78; the acreage is not as large as some previous years, but the heads are unusually large and well filled; several of our neighbors commenced cutting wheat this morning. Oats are doing finely; the corn looks well; some have their corn plowed twice; potatoes, and in fact all kinds of vegetation is luxuriant. A grand temperance convention was held at the county seat on the 10th inst.; a County Temperance Union was formed, resolutions adopted endorsing Gov. St. John, various committees were appointed and instructed to report all cases wherein parties were disregarding the constitutional amendment in regard to prohibition; another county convention will be held on the 8th of July. The people of this county are determined that the law shall be enforced in the county seat as well as elsewhere in the county, and they have pledged themselves to support no candidate for office unless they know that he is solid on the temperance question. A very large acreage of broom corn has been planted and is in excellent condition. Quite a number of our farmers are devoting themselves to the dairy business, and consequently our stock is being greatly improved. Wishing the FARMER abundant success, I remain yours,
J. F. GISH.

ROCHESTER, Kingman Co. Fine weather for corn, which looks well; have had plenty of rain and weather cool; wheat good and harvesting begun; quite a number of settlers came in this part this last spring and brought in more or less cattle; room for hogs; water and grass plenty, and that which is good; this part is calculated for grazing more than farming. I read the FARMER every week; would be lost without it; I like to hear from the farmers of all the different parts of the great state of the west; am a farmer not afraid of raising plenty if I work as I should in Kansas as I get plenty.

MINNEAPOLIS, Ottawa Co., June 9. Wheat in this part of the country looks nice; farmers are all confident of having a good crop; on account of the cold weather and heavy rains the corn has not grown much and the farmers have been unable to cultivate it properly, so that the weeds are pretty large; a great many acres of corn was planted with listers, but the corn is not as good as that planted the old way.
A. L. E.

MARSHALL Co., June 15. We have been visited with copious rains this spring; the weather has been very cold until within the last few days, consequently corn is very backward for the time of year; but a better prospect for smaller grain we never saw in this county; potatoes promise an abundant yield,

while garden products are in a fine condition; the chinch bugs are here in numbers innumerable but to what extent they will damage the growing crop is only conjecture yet; corn, wheat, and in fact everything that the farmer has to sell commands a good living price.
J. M.

FR. SCOTT, June 10. As I am a subscriber and never see anything from Ft. Scott, I thought I would like to see a letter from here though I must write it myself. We are having plenty of rain and have had an abundance since last October; stock are getting fat; cows that I had to lift up with a windlass last February are now fat enough for beef, all done with prairie grass; whose blue grass can beat that? Old chinch bugs dying, no young ones yet; in fact the scare seems about over with us. I think "A Farmer" in last issue is a little hard on free passes, but it may be that I am in the disreputable scramble for free passes; I am nothing but a plodding farmer; however I would like to lay the case before friend Keys and "A Farmer," as I don't want to do anything to disgrace the granger cause. A large trestle bridge near my house on the Gulf railroad caught fire a short time ago and would have burned up but for my putting out the fire; of course I did not do it for reward, but the railroad company heard of it and wrote me many thanks, and would be glad to pay me for services done. Well, of course I will not accept of money for any such services, and—well I don't care to be "bribed" to put out the next fire that may occur on the bridge; so what must I do with the pass if they should be so cheeky as to try to "buy me out with one."
J. Z. SMITH.

POMONA, June 15. Old corn worth 80 cents; hogs \$7.50; cattle doing fine of which there are 1,200 within four miles of Pomona; corn is growing very well; wheat fine and will soon be ready to harvest; chinch bugs hatching in wheat and rye; expect to start plows right after harvest and turn the little red fellows under; everything booming and farmers hopeful. Kansas will be heard from in 1882.
J. D. MAXEY.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., June 11. On Friday, the 9th, we had a series of severe thunder storms from 2 p. m. till midnight; a large amount of water fell. Walnut creek was very high; three bridges that have stood for years were swept out; Solomon river unusually high; about 4 o'clock George Ewing's house was torn to pieces in an instant by a sudden blow or cyclone that only lasted a moment, and did no other damage; the family just succeeded in getting into the basement without serious injury. Last fall Mr. Ewing was burned out; this loss is a severe one. About the same time Ike Neifer's house was struck by lightning in several places doing considerable damage; he was knocked down and burned some on hands and face, but is now able to get out.
F. W. BAKER.

COPE, Jackson Co., June 16. The weather for ten days has been warm and everything is growing finely. The wheat fields are assuming the golden hue and in a few more days will be ready for the harvester; the chinch bugs that were so numerous the past spring and threatened the destruction of the grain have done no damage yet and the wheat and rye is safe from their ravages this year. The farmers are well forward with the cultivation of corn, and there is a good stand on the ground and generally clean and nice. Stock of all kinds remain healthy, and getting very fat this early in the season; shippers are gathering up some of the best now and shipping them to market. Hogs are scarce and lean, as there is no old corn on hand to feed them. The cold weather in May caused much of the fruit to drop from the trees, thinning out some varieties very much, but there will be an abundance and to spare.
J. V. WILLIAMS.

HADDAM. Small grain just more than blooming up here; weather hot and plenty of rain; corn growing very fast; grass good; stock of all kinds healthy and thriving finely; don't apprehend much damage from chinch bugs this season from present appearances.
H. B. BONESTELL.

PARDNE, June 19. Here is an item of possible interest to your readers interested in sheep raising: From statistics Center township, Atchison county, sheep, 1881, 212; 1882, 137. Dogs, 1881, 213; 1882, 258.
L. F. RANDOLPH.

RENO CENTER. Many of us new beginners in the stock business are interested in the reply of X on the pedigree. There is plenty of room to hum bug the uninformed, therefore I would like to ask a few more questions. Is the Herd Book a state or national affair? Where, and by whom are the books kept, and what is the necessary expense of having an animal recorded? In fact, tell us how to keep a herd pedigree straight, and how to detect a fraudulent pedigree.
Z. A. DILLY.

Miscellaneous.

The *Prairie Farmer* in a recent issue says: "Kansas is fast looming up as a live stock state. Not scrub stock, but as high bred as can be found in any of the states in the Union. The way in which well-bred Short-horns, Herefords, Holsteins, and Polled Angus cattle, American Merino, Cotswold and other long wool and mutton sheep, Poland China, Berkshire and Jersey Red swine, choice fowls, to say nothing of the draft and thoroughbred horses that are being both bred there and imported, must be encouraging in the extreme to the owners of farm property. It all means prosperous, wealthy and intelligent communities and happy homes in the future."

Miss Lena Miller is proprietor of the Rosevelt House, Ohio street, Indianapolis, and manages it with marked financial skill.

The Stock Interest.

Scab in Sheep.

Sheep are sometimes affected with this disease when their owners do not know it, until it has gone dangerously far. It is produced by a very small insect of the spider class which works into and under the skin, making, of course, a sore spot on which a scab appears. The insect is so small as to be difficult to detect with the naked eye; but the scab which covers the wound it makes is readily seen, and from that fact we get the name of the disease—scab. We see the scab, but the cause of it is buried out of sight.

It is not many years since the real cause of scab was discovered. Itchiness and other skin disorders may and are produced by many different causes, as short feed, musty or stale feed, exposure, dogging, fast driving, over heating, deficient ventilation, dirty pens, etc.; and until recently some of these or other causes were supposed to produce scab. But recent and more thorough researches reveal the "spider-like mite" as the active and immediate cause of scab. Whether these other causes do not render sheep more susceptible to the ravages of the mite is another question; but we incline to the opinion that they have no part in the scab disease further than that, when they exist, the sheep yield more easily to the attack of the mites than they would if they were not already weakened by disease or by predisposition to it by reason of surrounding conditions. Though this is not at all certain. A healthy man and a diseased man may be attacked by the same disease at the same time, and the former be the more affected.

How these mites are produced, and how they get on the sheep, are not settled questions. That the disease is contagious is generally believed; yet, unless we agree upon what contagion is, we may differ about this. These spider-like mites are not so small that they may float about unseen or unfelt in the atmosphere like invisible animalcules in water. They are not breathed into the body through the lungs; indeed their field of operation is not inside the body at all, but in the skin only. Then they are produced on the skin, or they grow there from eggs deposited, or they go there from external places. This last theory is believed by those best informed to be the correct one.

They are produced just like all of their class, and they grow and mature the same way. The eggs from which they come are deposited in a thousand places, and the young hatch with wonderful rapidity. When one of the females is dropped on the wool of a sheep it crawls down to the root and at once begins to burrow into the skin. When it appears upon the surface again, which may be in fifteen or sixteen days, it is accompanied by a numerous progeny hanging about its legs. It has been computed that one of these females may be the progenitor of fifteen hundred thousand of her kind in three months. It is easy to understand, then, that the matter of contagion, as a theory, is of little consequence; because these mites are produced so rapidly that it matters nothing how it is done, nor how they are transported. We find them on our sheep and killing them, and that is enough on the question of theory.

But we all know that animated creatures follow their kind. These little animals take specially to sheep; they are amply provided with legs and boring apparatus, and machinery for holding their position. Wool or any other fibrous substance, gives them a foothold. If a million or two of them should be hatched in any loose materials where sheep roam, how easily they would "catch on" to the wool as it sweeps past or lingers long enough for an army of them to crawl down or along the fibre to the skin and there begin to reproduce its kind. And, where scabby sheep rub themselves and leave their wool hanging to posts, boards, bushes, rails, etc., they also, doubtless, leave mites or their eggs, and these or their young find their way to other sheep that may pass. And it may be that in strong winds often the insects or their eggs are conveyed to sheep in rotten wood or other dry vegetable matter. At all events, they get to the sheep and have caused more trouble and loss than any other one thing.

The earliest symptoms following the attack of these insects is an unusual restlessness, and this does not begin until the burrowing has been under way several days. It may run along ten days or more before the more marked symptoms appear, twisting of the body, evincing itchiness, rubbing against posts, trees, or other objects. Then, it will be found that the disease is manifest on the skin by pimples and pus forming into the scab as it becomes dry.

The belly and legs of the sheep are not usually much affected; the most vulnerable parts being the flanks, back and neck. As the work progresses the animals become more restless, stamping, moving in efforts to push the affected parts against something to rub, scratching, or attempting to scratch themselves with their feet, biting the sore places, thus pulling and tearing off their wool. Of course, when the symptoms become thus marked, any one would know his sheep are in bad condition. It is well to keep close watch of the herd, and on the slightest indication of uneasiness, examine the skin. If there are little red spots or pimples there, the mites are at work inside, and remedial operations ought to begin at once.

The best remedy known, all things considered, is tobacco. It is usually mixed with something else, as sulphur, soda, oil of tar, soft soap, &c. A dip made of four ounces of tobacco to one ounce of sulphur for one gallon of water, will kill every mite it reaches. Tobacco, alone, we think, would do the work quite as effectively, but the mixture is used in practical work, and therefore we give it. Bring the water to

boiling, then put in the tobacco and let it steep until the strength is all extracted. Keep the vessel covered. Then stir in the sulphur. It is said that a little soft soap used to mix the sulphur in, adds to the effectiveness of the dip. It will not detract from it. There are other preparations, but all of them, so far as we know, contain tobacco as the base. This proportion is to be used in whatever quantity of dip is to be made.

The process of dipping is varied according to the number of sheep to be dipped. If a person had but one sheep, he could get along with a pint or so of the wash applied with a teaspoon. But if he have fifty, five hundred, or a thousand, then it becomes more serious, and permanent machinery must be made. A tank, small or large, according to the number of sheep to be handled, deep enough to cover the animal is used. The object, of course, is to get the dip all over the skin of the sheep, but the ears, eyes, and nose ought not to be immersed. Where the number of sheep is small, the tank or tub, is small and an animal may be dipped by two or three persons holding it in the vat long enough for the liquor to get into the roots of the wool. This can be hastened very much by using the hands in opening and pressing the wool as may be best. After removing the animal it ought to be placed on a board arrangement for a time to let the drippings run back into the tank, or into something else where it will be caught and held for further use.

Where the number of animals to be dipped is large, it is better to have a long, narrow tank, approached by a narrow way for one sheep at a time. It is driven through the chute and is compelled to jump into the dip and then work its way to the other end of the tank where it touches the bottom of a draining table on which it walks out of the dip tank and is stopped long enough to drain off. In this way they may be dipped very fast. Seven men, it is said, with such a plan, may dip ten thousand sheep in a day.

But one dipping is not sufficient. That will kill all the parasites on the surface, but it does not reach those in or under the skin. They will appear in twelve to fourteen days. So that it becomes necessary to dip three times at intervals of two weeks, to insure thorough work.

The dip must be warm when the animals are immersed. After the dipping they ought to be well sheltered and attended. The dipping is a serious process. It weakens the animals very much; hence they are liable to take cold or give out. Feed them plenty of fresh, wholesome food, and put in new and fresh quarters. Take them away from the old place, and keep them away. The best time for dipping is about a month after shearing; but when the scab appears, it must be attended to, no matter when that is.

Stock Breeding—Bates.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: In my last article in the FARMER it reads "we all want as many cross-bred animals in a pedigree as we can get, and to commence right and keep right is what we all would like." It should have read well-bred instead of cross-bred; and here let me say that I believe cattle raising is really only in its infancy. Look at the great change from the hog of forty years ago with the improved hog of to-day. In those days they were driven in great droves with cattle to the eastern markets; it was necessary to have a hog that could travel long distances but now it is quite different, for they are shipped on the cars and a great many have to be hauled to the cars. In those days they had to drive them on horse-back and ride a good horse at that; and what time the farmers used to have butchering their own meat. It was seldom that a hog would weigh over 250 pounds, and remember what a small quantity of lard there was in a hog. This great change would not have been brought about as it is if some persons had not made a business of breeding good hogs to supply the majority of farmers with. So it is with cattle or other stock. There must be men that make a business of raising fine cattle to supply the men that raise and feed steers for the beef markets with good well bred bulls to grade up their cattle, so they can make one steer sell for more than double what the majority of steers that are raised in this western country.

It is a fact that too many of our thoroughbred cattle have been bred together simply because they were both recorded animals when the bull should never have been used for a breeder at all; and still worse, both were very deficient in some particular which helped to stamp that fault on the offspring, so it would take several generations to remove that fault. Even some of our cattle with a great, long, fancy pedigree have been purchased by men of wealth and pleasure that knew little or nothing about breeding fine cattle; but when we turn to such a breeder as Mr. Bates, then we find the true breeder; yet he was compelled to breed in and in more than he liked, for he did not have the means of travel in those days that we have now, and he said he could not find such cattle as he possessed, outside of his own breed. Mr. Bates was a rich old bachelor and exceedingly particular; he was a good judge of cattle, and having raised most of his cattle himself, he knew about what would be the result of breeding such and such animals together. But if the produce did not come fully up to his standard, which was very high, it was slaughtered; he kept his cattle under his own supervision, except some he gave to a tenant by the name of Bell; hence the name of Bell Bates cattle. Mr. Bates' pet family was the Duchesses; it is said that he was so particular with this family that after over forty years breeding he had but fourteen representatives of this family left. I might here add that the Duchesses family of

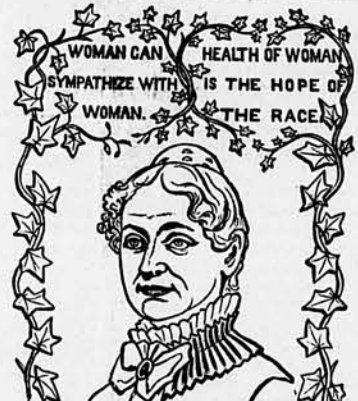
Short-horns originated in this way: One hundred years ago the Duke of Northumberland, Yorkshire, England, was breeding cattle of excellent quality, and among his breed was a cow called "Stanwick Duchess." In the year 1744 Charles Colling bought this cow and bred her to his renowned bull Hubback (319) and that calf to Favorite (252), and her calf to Daisy Bell (126), and this calf to Favorite (252), and this latter calf to Comet (151), and the produce was called Duchess 1st. She was purchased at Mr. Charles Collings' sale on October 10th, 1810, by Mr. Thomas Bates. This cow was a great favorite with Mr. Bates, and he bred her descendants for almost forty years.

We have it stated that Mr. Bates was looking for a long time to find a suitable bull to breed to; but when he saw the head of Belvedere through the window of the stable he cried Eureka. This bull he used six years, then his son Short-tail, then the Duke of Northumberland, and afterwards brought fresh blood into his herd through the Oxfores. So we see that Mr. Bates commenced with the best, bred to the best, and only kept the best to breed to. Besides a long life devoted to the breeding of Short-horns, he claimed that it was the union of the three tribes, Princess, Red Roses, and the Duchess that gave his herd their great excellence. These tribes it will be remembered were great milkers as well as beef producers. We have no account of preference for any particular color, but he did breed for a certain style of an animal and he got it. Mr. T. C. Anderson, of Side View, Kentucky, says of them: "That out of about forty different families the Bates not only carried their flesh the whole year better than any other family, but there was a certain style or grandeur about them that none of the rest could near approach." Then why cannot our breeders take up the same principles of Mr. Bates and still improve on the grand old breed of Short-horns, instead of varying to the whims of fashion? And the beef producers—those that raise and fatten steers, resort to the real breeders for their bulls to breed from instead of cattle peddlers or speculators. M. WALTIRE. Carbondale.

Every lady reader of the FARMER ought to secure for us one dollar and the name of a neighbor who does not take the paper.

Advertisements.

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



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Stock Farm for Sale. Situated in Southern Kansas, four miles from county seat and competing lines of railroads. 225 acres in cultivation; 200 acres now in corn; over one mile of pure running stock water, with abundance of timber for shelter, 360 rods of stone corral fence.

Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Bargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any information, or stock. I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the head of my herd. J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

WALKER -- THE BEST WASHER. Warranted for 5 Years, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Best, most Efficient, and most Durable Washer in the world. It has no rival, and is the only machine that will wash perfectly clean without rubbing. It can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. It is so simple and easy to operate that the most delicate lady or child 10 years old can do the work. It is made of Galvanized Iron, and is the only Washer in the world that has the Hubber Bands on the Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.



AGENTS WANTED Exclusive territory. Retail price \$35.00. Agents' sample, \$3.50. Also the celebrated Keystone Wringers at Manufacturers' lowest price. Circulars free. Refer to editor of this paper. Address ERLE WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.



Zimmerman Fruit & Vegetable Evaporator Made of Galvanized Iron. Over 13,000 in Use.



SUGAR CANE MACHINERY. Our list of Sugar Cane Machinery comprises the largest and most complete line of Cane Mills, Evaporators, etc., made by any establishment in the world, and includes: Victor, and Great Western Horse Power Mills, Victor, and Niles Steam Mills, Cook Evaporators, Automatic Cook Evaporators, all sizes, (Patented Sept. 26, 1876, Sept. 23, 1879. Manufactured only by ourselves.) BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O. Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boilers, Circular Saw Mills, Steam Sugar Trains, etc.

Warranted for 5 Years, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Best, most Efficient, and most Durable Washer in the world. It has no rival, and is the only machine that will wash perfectly clean without rubbing. It can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. It is so simple and easy to operate that the most delicate lady or child 10 years old can do the work. It is made of Galvanized Iron, and is the only Washer in the world that has the Hubber Bands on the Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.

Our Nos. 1 and 2 are Excellent Bakers, will bake bread in less time than a stove and for roasting meats, turkey or game cannot be excelled. Full instructions how to dry, bleach, pack and market the products accompany each machine. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address AGENTS WANTED, ZIMMERMAN FRUIT & VEGETABLE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Our list of Sugar Cane Machinery comprises the largest and most complete line of Cane Mills, Evaporators, etc., made by any establishment in the world, and includes: Victor, and Great Western Horse Power Mills, Victor, and Niles Steam Mills, Cook Evaporators, Automatic Cook Evaporators, all sizes, (Patented Sept. 26, 1876, Sept. 23, 1879. Manufactured only by ourselves.) BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O. Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boilers, Circular Saw Mills, Steam Sugar Trains, etc.

For boring in earth, and drilling rock for water, prospecting for minerals, etc. Hand, Horse and Steam Power Artesian Well Tools of all kinds. Challenge Well Auger Co. ST. LOUIS, MO.

WELLAUGERS ROCK DRILLS 1426 NORTH 10th STREET. ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS SEED STORE TO EVERY MAN'S DOOR. It is manifest that from GOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDBRETHER'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Address DAVID LANDBRETHER & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Prospect Farm. This young Clydesdale Stallion was bred by imported Donald Dinnie, grand sire imp. St. George; g. g. sire imp. St. Lawrence. Terms \$15 to insure. Owned by H. W. McAllee, 2 miles west of Topeka, Mo. THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE



THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE. Address, S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

Sheep for Sale. I have about 1200 high grade Merino Sheep for sale. About 400 extra wethers, balance Ewes and Lambs, including 16 thoroughbred Merino Rams. Will sell Wethers and others in separate lots. Flock averaged about nine pounds of Medium Delaine Wool. Sheep on ranch 2 miles south of Middleburgh, Neb. Address, S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE. LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW SHEEP DIP No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year. PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN, which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Attention Swine Breeders. Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm make a specialty of the best Berkshire Swine that can be procured. Our herd having won \$5 high class premiums at leading Fairs during the last three years. The show herd of 1880 numbered 24 head, eight of which averaged 625 lbs., and two averaging 675 lbs., in breeding condition. The herd of 1881 won \$24 in premiums at the State Fair alone. Our famous Sallee bear Sovereign Duke 3810 won \$175 at three of the leading Fairs in the west, including first in class, class sweepstakes, and grand sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed at the great St. Louis Fair.

DR. JAS. BARROW, Veterinarian, St. Louis, Mo. Office and Infirmary, 103 JACKSON STREET, Topeka, Kas.

Treats all Diseases of Horses and Cattle. Calls in the country by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited from farmers relative to diseases among their stock, and by giving full description of the case proper remedy will be forwarded to all parties by express if so desired. Address Dr. J. Barrow, Box 116, Topeka, Kas.

T. R. McCULLY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Missouri. Breeders and Importers of THOROUGHBRED American Merino Sheep. Choice young stock for sale

BULLS A few more choice Short-Horn Bulls and Bull Calves can be purchased at low figures at the Manhattan Stock Farm. ROLLINS & WALKER June 13th, 1882. PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS For sale, 13 for \$2.00, or 26 for \$3.50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas.

Hereford Cattle J. S. HAWES, Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson county, Kas. Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Sent to any post office.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked with the number 126, ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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

Post Office Addresses.

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H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER.

New Advertisements.

The following advertisements appear in the FARMER this week for the first time:

Sheep for sale: J. M. Anderson—Shepherd pups, and thoroughbred stock; Sale of blooded horses, cattle and hogs; Hunt's Remedy; Fall Brothers—Trees; Hybrid Pears; Stock farm for sale; Fruit evaporator.

EVERYBODY READ THIS SPECIAL OFFER.

The Kansas Farmer One year for One Dollar.

In order to double our already liberal subscription list in the next sixty days we offer the KANSAS FARMER one year at the exceedingly low price of ONE DOLLAR. This offer is open to everybody for the next sixty days. Old subscribers who wish to avail themselves of this proposition may do so by remitting one dollar and having the time of their subscription extended one year.

Let every patron and friend of the KANSAS FARMER send us a name and one dollar.

Peaches were shipped from Montgomery county, this state, to Omaha, last week.

One dollar will pay for the best agricultural paper in the west—that means, of course, the KANSAS FARMER—one year, if paid before Aug. 15.

Wallace's Monthly for June, though late in coming, is brim full of good matter. It is regarded as standard authority. We value the Monthly very highly.

If any of our readers have had experience in feeding artichokes to hogs, they will confer a favor on at least one subscriber by giving us a letter on the subject, for publication.

White mustard is said to be an excellent bee plant in its season. One writer says: "Our bees always increase faster when the mustard is in bloom than at any other time." Black or wild mustard, also, is good.

The Capitol Grange will have a picnic on the Fair Grounds at Topeka next Saturday, the 24th, at 10, a. m. All patrons and their friends are invited to come with baskets and bushels of dinner, for there will be a good time.

We again remind our farmer readers of the importance of early securing all the cut grain. As soon as it is fit for the stack, put it there as soon and as well as possible. The quantity of grain lost by delay is often very great.

Our new, enlarged FARMER for 1922 will be the same size as the Western Rural and Country Gentleman, and whether it will have the form of the Rural—8 pages of 6 columns, or of the Gentleman, 16 pages of 4 columns, will depend on the taste of our readers, all of whom, if they have any preference, are requested to notify us by postal. Those who subscribe soon will get the paper for one year, for a dollar.

As soon as the grain is all cared for, then let preparations be made for canning and drying fruit and vegetables: Kansas is a little giant this year. Let her people enjoy their good fortune. Field corn is just as good for preserving as any other, though not quite so sweet as the garden varieties. Tomatoes are always abundant. Can them. And fruit; save it all any way, canned, dried or fresh.

The following recipe is given by good authority for preserving butter: Pack it in well-soaked tubs or firkins; put a little damp salt in the bottom, and place it in a cool, dry cellar on a bench of wood eighteen inches from the cellar bottom, and the same from the wall. Stone or earthen-ware does not keep butter well, as the moisture from the surrounding atmosphere in warm weather, condenses on such vessels and soon affects the butter. Put no salt on or between the layers. Fill to within an inch of the top, and place a clean wet cloth over the

butter, and pack the edge down with a knife, and then spread thin wet salt over the cloth.

Dr. Upshar, who has treated snake bites in the Yazoo swamps for some years past, uses ammonia as a remedy. He first cuts in about the wound with a sharp instrument, (bistoury) and then, after letting some blood run, he stuffs dry salt of carbonate of ammonia into the wound. He also gives a tolerably strong solution of the same internally, say five or eight grains every fifteen minutes, until a drachm has been taken (less if sufficient). He says he never fails to cure with this remedy.

Spinning Silk—Cocoons—Chrysalis.

As we have already learned, after the last molting of the worm, the next stage is that of spinning silk. To prepare for this, twigs two or three feet long, interlaced with some finely branched growth, like broom corn, must be placed over the places where the worms are, and they will climb up and go to spinning. They will not all climb at once, and the slower ones will need a little more feeding. When they climb, those which remain should be removed from under the upper ones so as to avoid being soiled by the substance thrown out from those about beginning to spin. The room must be kept warm at an even temperature of 75 to 80 degrees. The heating may be done in any convenient way—just so it is not neglected. When spinning begins, care is needed to see that the worms do not get too close together so that their spinning is mixed. In such case the silk would not be fit for reeling. The spinning period is not long—only two to four days. Then the chrysalis is formed within the next few days—six to eight.

In about eight days after spinning commenced, the cocoons may be gathered. Two objects now are in view: One to obtain seed; the other to preserve silk. All dead or soiled ones ought to be removed first, then those to put away for seed. If any double or treble cocoons have been formed, they are as good for seed as any if the color is right, but they are unfit for reeling. The twigs and branches used for the spinning forest may be taken apart, and the cocoons removed. The outer cocoon of loose or floss silk are torn from the inner ones, and the latter assorted according to "color, weight, and firmness of texture." The hardest or most compact, are regarded best. As color, fineness of silk, and firmness of texture are high points in quality, they will, of course, govern in selecting cocoons for seed. Good authority lays down these rules: "If white, take them of the purest white, neither soft nor satin-like; if yellow, give the preference to the straw colored, which are the most sought after; and last, if they are the green of Japan, the greener they are, of a dark, sharp color, very glossy, the better is the quality of the thread. Discard the pale shades in the last breed." Forty thousand eggs are estimated to the ounce, and every female lays on an average 300 to 400 eggs. So, to secure an ounce of eggs, it is safe to lay away 125 to 140 females. With these must be saved, also, as many males. In selecting the sexes in cocoons, it may be approximately done by weighing them. Prof. Riley says: "The whole quantity set aside for breeding purposes is first weighed in order to get the average, and then each one is weighed separately, and all above the average may be pretty accurately considered females, and all below it males." These are then to be pasted on heavy paper, as card board, or they be strung on a string, but in the latter case the needle must be run through near the outer side of the cocoon so as not to pierce or injure the chrysalis, and in either case the position ought to be such as to afford easy egress of the moth. Thus secured, they may be put in any rat-proof place. Then the other cocoons must be taken care of. The cocoons retained for silk must be subjected to a process to destroy the chrysalis, because, as before stated, the silk is more or less broken, and hence rendered unfit for reeling, by the escape of the moth. If a reeling place is near, the fresh cocoons may be sent there at once; but if they must be retained a considerable length of time every chrysalis must be choked or otherwise killed. This may be done by steam or dry air heated. The cocoons are laid on shelves in a tight box, and the steam turned in. Twenty minutes of steaming is sufficient, and then the cocoons may be dried in the sun. This is better and safer than the dry air method which is, to put them in pans or drawers in an oven heated to about 200 degrees Fah. There is danger of burning them, hence great care is needed. This process must be kept up until no noise is heard issue from the cocoons "A certain humming noise continues so long as there is any life." When the noise ceases the chrysalis are dead. Sometimes a few of the cocoons burst in the choking process, but if it is skillfully done, the number will be small. The choking may continue from two to twenty hours, or even more. After choking, the cocoons may be laid on wooden shelves, and for the first few days, moved occasionally. This ought to be done in the shade and where the air is fresh and pure. In a month or two the chrysalids become dry, and after that the cocoons will remain in good condition if they meet with no accidents. But rats and mice must be excluded. They are enemies of the silk worm in all its stages and to its product in the cocoon. And all flying or crawling insects must be kept away from them. Mr. Crozier, of Silksville, Kansas, says he chokes the chrysalids in the sun. He says: "It is good to have for that purpose long boxes, 4 feet wide, sides 6 inches high, to be covered with glass frames. This will increase the heat, and, by absorbing the air of the box, stifle the chrysalids most surely." In this climate, exposure to the strong sunlight from 9 to 4 o'clock, continued a few days, will kill the chrysalids, if the weather is warm. The box,

however, is an improvement. It is doubtless well to have an aperture in the box somewhere for the exit of the moisture coming from the drying cocoons and chrysalids. But don't allow ants or any other living thing get into the box.

Having before referred to the egress of the moth, the impregnation and laying and hatching of the eggs, we need not repeat what was then written.

Reeling the silk is a very important operation, and it requires much skill. Where there is a flature of reeling establishment convenient, it is better to let the reeling be done there. All the cocoons now raised in Kansas or which will be raised in the next few years, may be sold in Philadelphia to the Silk Culture Association there. The machinery required to make successful work is nice in its arrangement. We do not deem it important, at this time, to describe it, because, when any of our readers gets far enough along to need reeling machines they will buy them and receive printed instructions.

The white mulberry tree is regarded as the best for worm feed by the old silk growers; but recent experiments have proven that the osage orange leaf is as good as any. We advise the raising of mulberry, however, using the osage orange until the mulberry is ready, and longer if it continues as good. The mulberry grows from cuttings and layers as well as from seed; and these, as well as silk worm eggs may be obtained from the Woman's Silk Culture Association, No. 1328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, together with valuable information relating to silk culture, and preparation for the work. For planting next fall, send in orders before September. Eggs are to be ordered in the winter. When writing for information, always inclose a 3-cent postage stamp for return letter.

Markets for Kansas.

This paper has often called attention to the geographical situation of our state, and to her surroundings, with reference to markets for the produce of our farmers. The country west of us is not an agricultural region, but it is large, and it is developing with marvelous progress. The people who go to Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Montana, do not, generally, go there to raise wheat, corn, fruit, meat or hay. They go to work in mountains or cities. All that they need to eat and wear, or to feed to their animals, they purchase from other people. This must continue for all time to come. Denver, Pueblo, Santa Fe and other cities are growing as if by magic, and the mountains are becoming vast hives of busy men. All these must be fed, and Kansas is in the best position to furnish the supplies.

Let our farmers take and keep courage. Let us study how to best economize our labor and obtain the largest returns from our lands and stock. Make farming a business, and study its advantages just as a merchant does his. We regard the future of Kansas as very hopeful. We are to the New West what New York and Pennsylvania are to the Old East, and we have the advantage of their experience and history. Farming in Kansas will, in the near future, loom up in the world's eyes. Her western trade will be enormous. It must be so, unless our farmers take a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and they are not that kind of people.

Walking Horses at Fairs.

Presumably all Fairs at the smaller towns of the country are in the interest of agriculture, and for the benefit of farmers, mechanics and laborers; but the methods adopted are often singularly at fault if this be the object. This is true particularly in the horse department. After the exhibition of a few individual stallions, mares and colts, which are judged wholly from their appearance, the show runs to speed.

What does a farmer want with a fast trotting horse? If he is to be kept for speed only, the farmer has no use for him. He wants a horse that can walk well and draw heavy loads. We doubt if there will be a single test in either one of these feats at any Fair held in Kansas this year. Ordinarily a good walking horse is the best traveler. Every person who has ever made a journey on horseback knows this. The writer of this once rode a horse 54 miles on the fourth day of July, between sun and sun, and did not put him out of a walk once on the trip. He was a large bay, 16 1/2 hands high, and was as good in a plow or buggy as he was under the saddle. He was just such a horse as UNCLE JOE'S "Billy," except that he did not pace.

Instead of the trotting and running, if horses were trained for walking and draft; and if tests in these respects were made at the Fairs, the results would be much better in every respect. If it did not bring out the crowd then the crowd might as well not be brought out.

The Situation in Kansas.

Kansas to-day is one vast wheat-field, with the harvesters at work. We have a million and a half acres in wheat, and during the six days of this week more than a million of them will have been swept by the reapers. Excepting wind, rain and hailstorms in a few localities, the report is the same from all quarters—"A very good crop." At a few points along the Kaw, the frost of the 22d ult. injured some of the heads in bloom, so that they are only partially filled; but even there the yield will be fair. From the western counties the reports are especially cheering, because this is the first good crop they have raised there in three years. Mr. D. G. Benton, of Pratt county, sends us samples of his wheat, measuring 57 inches in length, with 5-inch heads well filled. Our people are encouraged everywhere, and well they may be. With a fair average—say 15 bushels to the acre, Kansas will turn off

25,500,000 bushels of wheat. That will do well for a 21-year old state, cut out of the desert.

A New Grass.

We notice that a new grass called Evergreen is being talked about in Kansas. Mr. Thomas Purves, of Cheever, Dickinson county, a farmer, has tried the grass and expresses himself well pleased with it, as we see in the Abilene Gazette. It grows tall and strong, has good root, and stands the winter well. The seed came from Michigan, and some believe it to be the meadow oats grass, but Mr. P. does not so regard it.

It is represented as having been taken, many years ago, from Western Virginia to Michigan, where it has been tested thoroughly. It is claimed for it that the seed grows readily, that its roots extend down deep into the subsoil; that it remains green all the year; that it starts early, is fit for hay before any of the other hay grasses; that it grows rapidly and produces a large quantity of pasture and hay. We will watch its progress closely.

10,000 families in Kansas should be regular readers of the KANSAS FARMER. Send on your dollar and your name while the special offer lasts.

Gossip About Stock.

A Hoosier thus brags about his 4-year-old Jersey cow: She has had three heifer calves, worth to-day, I expect, three hundred dollars. She had her last calf the 3d of April. I commenced to test her the 24th of April. My milk but one cow, have a regular family of three and a half half of the time, besides a good deal of company, and use cream and milk liberally at every meal, and also feed the calf milk that stands but twelve hours, so have but a poor chance to test her correctly. She gives an average of 45 lbs. of milk per day, and the first 30 days made 4 1/2 lbs. of butter. The most made any week was 13 1/2 lbs. She is making 11 to 12 lbs. a week now, two gallons of cream makes from 7 to 8 lbs. of good solid butter.

An Iowa man breaks prairie with sheep. Do you hitch them up? No, sir, we fence them up. Five sheep will break an acre in two years, or 500 sheep will break 100 acres in two years, besides manuring the land and keeping themselves during the summer; all they need is a fence to enclose them and water to drink. They do the best kind of work, can't be beat.

Cayenne pepper, 2 oz; benzine 2 oz, and water one gallon, it is said, make a good mixture to kill vermin on sheep.

Eighty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents per head was realized from ten grade Jersey cows in Indiana last year, besides the calves and milk.

F. C. Richardson, Rice county, is very proud of his Berkshire pigs.

Dr. Eidson still holds his grip on Jersey Reds.

G. W. Dockstader, Mitchell county, came near losing his herd of 400 hogs by the sudden rise of a creek.

At the auction sale of blooded stock at August Belmont's farm, near New York, colts averaged \$705 each, and fillies \$586.

For marking sheep so as not to injure the wool, the following is said to be good: 30 table-spoonfuls of linseed oil, 2 oz. litharge, and 1 oz. lampblack, all boiled together.

Mr. Sherrard, Miami county, Kas., has 130 good steers which he is preparing for market.

G. H. Wadsworth tells the Larned Optic that the wool clip averages lighter than usual, but is of extra good quality, and clean. Lambs are all doing remarkably well. Sheep generally are in a better condition than ever before at this season of the year.

J. M. Perea informs the Dodge City Times that 200,000 head of sheep have been driven from New Mexico recently to Texas, and 50,000 wethers to Nebraska.

W. W. Howard, Dickinson county, sheared 2,300 sheep this season, and shipped his wool, something over a ton and a half, to New York, receiving \$3,200 for it. That is nearly \$1.50 a head. His Merino rams averaged 23 pounds of wool. That pays.

E. W. Wellington, of Ellsworth, has added 3,000 sheep to his ranch.

We mean business. Give us 5,000 new names in the next 60 days and we will give each one of the 5,000 subscribers the best paper for the money in Kansas or any other state.

This, That and the Other.

"Better Health than for Forty Years." A patient who has been using Compound Oxygen writes: "I am enjoying better health than I have done for forty years, and I attribute my restoration entirely to the use of your Compound Oxygen. My average weight was never over 100 pounds. I now weigh 125 pounds, and have renewed vitality, and my friends say I am looking ten years younger than when I commenced the use of the Oxygen."

Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STARKY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Myra Bradshaw commenced the publication of the Chicago Legal News in October, 1868. It has become one of the foremost legal newspapers in America.

The Century.

The July Century will contain an interesting paper by Colonel George E. Waring, reviewing Stillman's recently published work on "The Horse in Motion," and reproducing many of the photographs taken at the private race course of Governor Leland Stanford, of California, by Mr. Muybridge, a photographer of San Francisco. It is said that the consecutive posi-

tions of the legs in the stride of a running horse as revealed by these pictures seem ludicrous, and almost impossible. The testimony of the zoetrope has, however, silenced all criticism, and Mr. Muybridge's public and private representations, here and abroad, have been received with the highest favor. At some of his lectures in London, the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family were among the interested listeners. It is said that Meisloner has recently modified a painting to conform to Mr. Muybridge's theory as revealed by these pictures.

Mrs. Smith, of Jersey City has for some time been engaged in reducing the crude language of the Tuscaroras to writing, and in furnishing it with a grammar and dictionary.

Amber Cane Seed.

Landis & Hollinger, of Sterling, Kas., have about 100 bushels of Amber Cane Seed for sale at \$1.50 per bushel.

Mrs. Ole Bull's book of reminiscences is nearly completed, but the work of publication will keep her for the summer in or near Boston, preventing her projected trip to Norway.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

LEIS CHEMICAL MAN'G CO.: I hereby certify that I have carefully observed the effects of Leis' Dandelion Tonic and regard it an excellent Alterative Tonic, well adapted to the climate of Kansas and the west. Also am happy to state that your Tonic is not a beverage. S. B. PRENTISS, M. D.

There is nothing equal to Leis' Dandelion Tonic to prevent sunstroke. Take it after meals.

The Woman's Own is a monthly paper published in Indianapolis, in the interest of the doctrine that every member of our race has the right to life, liberty, and to be equal before the law.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

The New York Commercial, in enumerating the indications of Nebraska's growing importance, includes the likelihood of women obtaining the right to vote in that state.

Thousands of ladies cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Porter, a wealthy lady of Chicago, has founded a hospital for the care of poor children over 3 and under 13 years of age. It is sacred to the memory of her lost baby boy and is named the Maurice Porter hospital.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Riddout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Twelve women voted at the East Portland, Oregon, school meeting on Monday evening, and Miss Ada Thomas was chosen clerk of the district for the ensuing year, though of course there was considerable opposition to the election of a woman.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, diseased discharges, cured by Eucalypta, \$1, at drugstore, Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

A touching eulogy of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson, interspersed with references to his sympathies for the rights of women, was delivered by Mr. A. Bronson Alcott, May 30, at the anniversary meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association.

If Nearly Dead

after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

It is pleasant to record that a lady who has been out of the country for ten years or more, engaged in missionary labor, returning for a visit and rest, has seen nothing that so much surprises her as the increased earnestness of the women in the work of the church.—The Presbyterian.

"Do boldly what you do at all." Boldly do we affirm that Kidney Wort is the great remedy for liver, bowels and kidney diseases, rheumatism and piles vanish before it. The tonic effect of Kidney Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky,ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it always cures.

The Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States, at 1828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, have offered ten premiums, aggregating \$500, to be given to the silk culturists of the country who produce the ten largest amounts of cocoons. Quality will also be one of the conditions.

Sic Semper Tyrannis.

"Thus always to tyrants" says Virginia upon her coat of arms, and with this motto is a vigorous form with his foot upon a prostrate usurper. Fitting device and motto for Hunt's Remedy. Thus does it tread down usurping diseases, and thus does it speak to ailments that baffle the skill of the medical profession. There are no diseases so bold, yet so insidious and dangerous, and at the same time persistent and multifarious in manifestations, as the diseases of the kidneys and liver. And yet here is the domain of Hunt's Remedy. The experience of thousands proves that it does all that is claimed for it, effects cures of cases that have been hopeless, and turns despair into joy. Yes, it sets its foot upon the tyrant, kidney disease, and cries out to the world, Sic semper tyrannis.

The daughter of old John Brown states in a card that her mother "is living in comfort from a fund raised for her benefit in California more than a year ago." The story that she was in poverty and distress was doubtless the work of some adventurer.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1, at drugstore, Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

The three mile law in Arkansas, is proving to be a grand law. A majority of the adult residents, male and female, can prevent the issuing of a license to a saloon within three miles of a church or school house. When the people wish to get rid of a saloon, they build a school house or church.

Dr. H. B. Butts, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Alderney or Jersey cattle. Stock for sale. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue.

Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy. Thoroughbred Merino Rams. The best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy. BARKHOLM & CO., Topeka, Kas.

Ladies' Department.

Her Last Posy.

In the rarest of English valleys
A motherless girl ran wild,
And the greenness and silence and gladness
Were soul of the soul of the child.

She was taken to live in London,
So thick with pitiless folk,
And she could not smile for its badness,
And could not breathe for its smoke.

They bought her a bunch of cowslips,
She took them with fingers weak,
And kissed them, and stroked them, and loved them,
And laid them against her cheek.

"It was kind of the angels so send them.
And, now I'm too tired to pray,
If God looks down at the cowslips,
He'll know what I want to say."

They buried them in her bosom,
And when she shall wake and rise,
Why may not the flowers be quickened,
And bloom in her happy skies?

—Good Words.

SEVERAL TOPICS.

Your paper contains many things of interest to farmers and their wives. But there is one thing I hope the ladies will not forget, that is, stories for the children; in many families perhaps the FARMER is all the reading matter that comes into the home circle.

TWO OR THREE THINGS.

Please give me room to put a word in edge-ways. I have been sick for three weeks past, unable to attend to my household duties, and since I got up it seems I am so behind with everything I am almost discouraged.

I would like to ask Aunt Jue to send me her name and address on a postal card. I would like for her to tell me all about how she treats her calls, lilies, as they are the favorite of all flowers with me.

Enough for great and small;
The oak tree and the cedar tree,
And not a flower at all."

Oh, what a dreary world it would have been without flowers. I would like for some of the ladies to send me a receipt for putting up cucumber pickles that will keep two years; I like the receipts sent our department very much; I am going to try making pickles of small musk-melons.

I knocked at your door a short time ago and stood waiting to see if the ladies were "at home" to any one who is not a farmers' wife, when all at once the door opened so unexpectedly that I half suspect the latch was already raised, or else my neighbor "over the way" had talked about me so that I was not altogether a stranger.

much better than I could, And Mystic, too, please give us some more "seasoning," It is wholesome diet; I would like to see the poem she speaks of, entitled "Dan's Wife." In my last letter the remedy spoken of should have read "blue ointment;" the printer omitted the "l" in blue. SEVEREBA.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.

I want to say to the ladies of this department, that I like Kansas very well; we have a beautiful country here, and I think sometime in the near future we will have beautiful homes, homes that we will be proud of because we helped to make them; of course we are deprived of many of the comforts that we enjoyed in our eastern homes, but we must not expect to have them for a few years.

ECONOMY OF LABOR.

Economy of labor is a question that not only involves the prosperity of individuals but that of communities and nations, and when thus applied demands the consideration of the ablest statesmen; and when an industry so easily adapted to our climate and the habits of our people (as silk culture) is introduced, it becomes the duty of those who have the civil property and commercial interest of our state in view to do all in their power to promote its establishment.

I believe there is latent force and energy in Kansas sufficient to supply and run a factory in every county enhancing the commercial wealth of our state by millions, giving healthful, honest employment to thousands of women and children, in both town and country; and every man or woman who plants a grove of mulberries or induces another to do so, becomes a public benefactor.

I frequently see conditions in life caused, no doubt, by a want of industrial education and employment, that sends a thrill of utterable sadness through my soul, like the midnight wail of a lost Angel. O women! with all your God-given qualities, your sympathy and love, your devotion to every cause of humanity, you, whose sensitive nature shrinks from asking a slight favor of your kindest friend, imagine if you can the feelings of a timid girl, or sadder still, a feeble mother seeking from house to house for employment to relieve the necessities of her loved ones.

We cannot give too much attention to this question of industrial education for the young children who grow up in idleness, whether in want or plenty, it matters little as to results, cannot be expected to become useful as a rule. We have only to look in order to see these causes and results in any stage of progress; the condition of this class can only be alleviated by the introduction of such industries as are adapted to the abilities of the masses; they should be carefully instructed to begin right, not expecting great results, but fair compensation in proportion to the quality of the article produced.

TO COOK ASPARAGUS.

Weather for the past few days has been cold and rainy, but has now cleared off warm and sunny; the small grain is looking good; corn has been rendered somewhat late by cold and wet weather, but will come on all right with the warm weather. Farmers are nearly all busy with the cultivator; the prospects for both fruit and grain is good.

Interesting Scraps.

The word for daughter, in some of the eastern languages means milkier.
One-half of the human race die before they reach the age of seventeen years.
The value of oranges and lemons imported into the United States annually is about \$4,000,000.

of the nation.
A gardener says he increases the yield of his melons, squashes and cucumbers by pinching off the ends of his vines.

Of the fifty million people in the United States, 7,600,000 are engaged in agriculture. This does not include the families of the farmers.

Cabbage worms may be kept away by sifting stove ashes mixed with a little sulphur on the cabbages while they are wet with dew.

The value of farm products, including live stock, in 1880, was two hundred millions of dollars more than that of manufactures and mining combined.

Fifty years ago all the table cutlery used in this country was imported from England. Now not more than eight per cent. of what we use is made abroad.

This country, last year produced \$31,000,000 in gold and \$42,000,000 in silver. Total product of the world: Gold \$90,000,000; silver \$31,500,000, making an aggregate of \$121,500,000.

The United States Fish Commission have recently placed one million shad and two million herring in the Colorado river of Texas, and have placed shad in a number of other rivers of the south.

More than one-half of the adult population of the United States is engaged in agriculture; their farms are worth more than all other property combined; and they produce more value than all other classes put together.

On the last day of May, 1882, the largest number of immigrants ever landed at Castle Garden in one day, set foot on American shores—5,995. Among them were 60 silk weavers from Marseilles, and upwards of a hundred millers from Hamburg.

To destroy cut worms, an eastern gardener says he never fails with this: Take Paris green, mix with it a little dry flour of starch; put it into a little sack of very thin muslin, and while the dew is on the plants, just starch their faces with the mixture.

A curious mathematician has figured up the quantity of coal taken from the British mines last year. He says if it was made into cylindrical columns fifty feet in diameter and five hundred feet high, and these columns were placed in line fifty feet apart, they would form a colonnade nearly eighty-six miles long.

The Funny Part.

A thing without legs that kicks—A gun.
A stand-still—A disused whisky factory.
Holding her own—A mother carrying her baby.

"I am not so bad as I am painted," said the fashionable woman.
To have a capital wife, does it follow that she must have a rich girl?

The hens that produced the most eggs during the month of May were the May-lays.
De world am plenty good 'nuff fur de class of people livin' in it.

The difference between a hill and a pill is that the hill is hard to get up, and the pill is hard to get down.

If the army worm ever finds out what its scientific name is it will crawl away to some place and die of asphyxia.

"Yes," said a young lady, complacently, "I expect we'll get rich now. My husband has just been appointed one of the receivers of an embarrassed savings bank."

"I'm afraid you little fellows don't always agree. You fight each other sometimes, don't you?" "Twins—" "Yeath, thumtinth." "Ah, I thought so. Well, who whips?" "Mamma whips."

Darwin acknowledged himself matched when his little niece asked him, seriously, what a cat has that no other animal has. He gave it up after mature deliberation, and then the sly puss answered "kittens."

The Boston Herald is sometimes severe. It says: "The smoking car is the 'den of utter nastiness' according to the New England Methodist. Perhaps so, but you meet fewer of the hogs who claim two or three seats there, than you do in cleaner places."

A druggist of Belton Falls, Va., has been sent to prison for sixty days, for selling liquor as a beverage." Wonder what they would have done with him if he had sold it as a liver pad or as a wash for removing freckles!

"Just taste that tea," said old Hyson to his better half, at the supper table the other evening. "Well, there doesn't seem to be anything the matter with it. I can't taste anything." "Neither can I, and that's what I'm growling at."

This is a boy's composition on girls: "Girls are the only folks that have their own way every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand girls if she wants anything. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about them the better off I am."

Never put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day. Enclose one dollar and your name at once for a copy of the KANSAS FARMER one year.

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.

YOUR NAME in the Minnie B. Rose style type. On 50 elegant new Chromo Cards 10c, 14 pbs. \$1. 25c. Make 20 per cent. Please send \$10 for Agents' Album of samples, Premium List &c. Blank Cards at wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and infection, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from Malaria, malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

Gold Medal Awarded. The Author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," bound in finest French marlin, engraved, full gilt, 500 pp. contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail. Illustrated sample, 6 cents send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute, Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. Bulfinch st., Boston.

USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER PURELY VEGETABLE. A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague. A SURE CURE FOR Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, &c. 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 salts, &c. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels, and produces a healthy and robust condition of the system.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. If your dealer does not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO. LAWRENCE, KAS.

THE Champion Hay Rake. This rake gathers the hay perfectly clean from the swath; will gather from 500 to 700 pounds at one load and carry it to the stack. The Rake is guided by the feet of the driver by turning the wheels to the right or left. When the Rake is loaded it is then pushed to the stack and backed from under the hay, which is left in nice shape to be pitched. With the Rake one man and team can rake and haul to the stack from 10 to 12 acres per day, thus saving winnowing, shocking, etc. Parties wishing to purchase Rakes will please order early. Inducements offered to Dealers and Agents.

For prices and particulars address S. B. GILLILAND, Proprietor and Manufacturer, Monroe City, Mo.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES. The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES, 50 LARGE HOUSES FOR ROSES alone. We give away, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid to any post-office. 5 plants in variety, your choice, all labeled, for \$1.12 for \$2.19 for \$3.26 for \$4.33 for \$5.40 for \$6.47 for \$7.54 for \$8.61 for \$9.68 for \$10.75 for \$11.82 for \$12.89 for \$13.96 for \$15.03 for \$16.10 for \$17.17 for \$18.24 for \$19.31 for \$20.38 for \$21.45 for \$22.52 for \$23.59 for \$24.66 for \$25.73 for \$26.80 for \$27.87 for \$28.94 for \$29.01 for \$30.08 for \$31.15 for \$32.22 for \$33.29 for \$34.36 for \$35.43 for \$36.50 for \$37.57 for \$38.64 for \$39.71 for \$40.78 for \$41.85 for \$42.92 for \$43.99 for \$45.06 for \$46.13 for \$47.20 for \$48.27 for \$49.34 for \$50.41 for \$51.48 for \$52.55 for \$53.62 for \$54.69 for \$55.76 for \$56.83 for \$57.90 for \$58.97 for \$59.04 for \$60.11 for \$61.18 for \$62.25 for \$63.32 for \$64.39 for \$65.46 for \$66.53 for \$67.60 for \$68.67 for \$69.74 for \$70.81 for \$71.88 for \$72.95 for \$73.02 for \$74.09 for 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THE MARKETS.

Business in General.

We have but little change to note since our last report. The prospect of higher freights to the west causes some excitement among jobbing merchants at both ends of the line. They are anxious to make as large shipments as possible while rates are low. The situation as it relates to strikes remains unchanged except that a good many foreign mechanics have been employed in place of the strikers who have left. At Cleveland the mills are guarded by men under arms.

There has not been any unusual excitement in business circles anywhere. Of course there is a very general anxiety felt concerning the harvest now in progress, but this seems to steady rather than derange prices. Money is easy and plenty. Closing rates in New York yesterday were 2 1/2% interest and at Chicago 5/8 to 8.

Wool, except for selections of fair and choice medium and light fine wools, the market has not been active. Lower grades are selling low, and there is nothing at any of the trade centers to indicate any advance in them. Stock of all kinds remains steady and firm at good prices. The Kansas City Price Current gives the following for yesterday:

By Telegraph, June 21.

Kansas City.

NATIVE CATTLE The receipts to-day were light, and demand only fair. There was one lot of 80 shipping steers in averaging 1315 lbs that were easily placed at 7.20. But aside from this the offerings were mainly cows or inferior mixed lots. Hence there was nothing in the offerings to encourage buyers and advices from Chicago indicated a slow market for natives. Prices ranged from 7.20 down to 2.90 for cows.

GRASS TEXAS The receipts to-day were the largest for over a week and quality very good. The better supply and fleshy condition of the offerings, with stronger markets at points east of us encouraged buyers, and sales were fairly active. Canners and packers both bought with more freedom than for a week, and prices ruled 10c to 15c per cwt, higher. There was nothing like excitement in the market, but a more confident feeling prevailed. The range was 3.65 on 833 lb steers to 4.40 for 980 lbs.

HOGS Heavy. The arrivals of this class of hogs continue light and under the influence of scarcity prices are holding up well. There were but two loads in to-day and they were quickly taken by packers. One lot averaging 266 lbs sold at 8.30 per cwt.

MIXED The offerings to-day were light and much mixed; hence there was little to encourage activity.

LIGHT The number of this class of hogs on sale to-day was light, not sufficient to encourage shippers to take hold. Packers and scalpers, however, furnished demand for all offerings and the pens were easily cleared and prices ruled rather firm, and the more

desirable lots, some thought a shade higher. Prices ranged 7.60 to 7.85.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE Receipts 2,600. Half Texas. Natives weak at unchanged prices. Texas 25c higher. Exporters 8.35a8.60; good to choice 7.60a8.15; common to fair 6.00a7.25; mixed butchers, 3.75a5.25; grass Texas, common to good 3.50a4.60, medium 4.75a5.25; good to choice 5.35a6.75.

HOGS Receipts 14,000. Market slow but firm. Scalpers bought higher. Common to good, 7.25a8.25; heavy, 8.30a8.55; light 7.25a7.95; skips 5.30a6.85.

SHEEP Receipts 860. Market steady. Native shorn 2.90a3.50; good to choice, 5.30a4.75; and Texas 2.85a4.25.

Markets in General.

Kansas City.

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours, 2514 bushels; withdrawn 7002, in store 36361. There was a firmer feeling in the market to-day.

Following is the record of the call board: Red winter rejected cash, no bids, nor offerings. No 1 cash, 86 1/2c bid, 88c asked. June 8 1/2c bid, 86c asked. July no bids, 88c asked.

No 3 cash, 91c bid, 92 1/2c asked; June 5 cars at 90 1/2c, 5 cars at 90 1/2c; later 91c bid, 91 1/2c asked.

No 2, cash, no bid, not offerings. June 1 1/2c bid, 1 1/2c asked, July 80c bid, 92c asked. August 80c bid, 91c asked.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours, 7,322 bus; withdrawn, 6,881; in store, 59,465. The market to-day was slow but firm. More favorable reports from points east of us caused buyers to bid up a little better but they were cautious and sales restricted.

Following is the record of the Call Board: No 2, cash, 69 1/2c bid in special elevator, 69 1/2c asked. June, 5 cars at 69c. July 70 1/2c bid, 71c asked. Aug 70 1/2c bid, 71c asked. The year 44c bid 44 1/2c asked.

No 2 white mixed, cash, 77c bid, 79c. June 77 1/2c bid, 79c asked. July no bids nor offerings.

OATS Market firm. On call, No 2 cash 52 1/2c bid in special elevator no offerings. June 48c bid 49c asked. July 50c bid 48c asked. Rejected cash, no bids nor offerings.

RYE On call no bids nor offerings. June no bids nor offerings. July 50c bid 50c asked. Aug 48c bid 50c asked. Sept 52c bid no offerings.

HAY Market hardly so firm. Good to choice new held at 12.00a13.00.

BUTTER Receipts light and holders firmer in their views. Buyers, however, slow to meet holders' views, and only local buyers taking hold, and they wanting selections and only single packages. Shippers doing nothing. No accumulated stocks here, and as markets east of us are not over bright, they are disposed to hold back and wait.

We quote packed: Kansas dairy 14 1/2a15; genuine creamery 18a22; good to choice western store packed 18a14 1/2; medium to fair mixed 12a13; common stock 11a11 1/2.

EGGS Fresh receipts light this morning and sales fair in single case lots to the local trade. Quoted at 16a16 1/2c. Most lots have to be candied before sold.

CHEESE Market steady, but sales slow. We quote eastern skims 7a8c; part skims 9a9 1/2c; full cream 12a12 1/2c, new Kansas 11 1/2a12 1/2c.

POULTRY Receipts not very heavy and markets steady. Small young slow sale, but large and old hens in fair demand. Live per doz: Spring chickens, as to size 2 25a2 75; roosters 1 50a1 75; hens 2 75 a3 00.

WOOL We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed, 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a22c; fair do at 17a19c; coarse, 16a18c; Texas choice, 19a21c; low and coarse and mixed at 15a16c; burl and clotted at 16c.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son.

Table listing various produce items and their prices, including Butter, Eggs, Beans, Coffee, and Sugar.

Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

Table listing hide and tallow prices, including Hides, Wool, and Fat Stock on Foot.

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

Table listing grain prices, including Wheat, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

TOPEKA. ST. MARYS. WAMEGO.

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES.

CAPITAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

A GOLDSTANDT & BRO.,

Southeast corner of Seventh street and Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas, where goods are marked in plain figures. No misrepresentations to make sales.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By purchasing at this house. Go and examine their goods by the golden sunlight of day or by the clear electric light at night. Their stock is large, new, stylish, good and cheap. They buy in large quantities, hence can sell at the lowest possible prices.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Trunks, and everything else kept in a first-class clothing house. They keep the best goods, the newest goods, and the latest styles in the market. Don't fail to see their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Corn Meal, Rye, Flour, and various meats.

THE STRAY LIST. Farm for Sale.

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the week ending June 21. Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk. MARE—Taken up by D. S. Hunter May 17 1882 in Cottonwood tp one bay roan mare 8 years old, 2 white feet, 13 hands high, valued at \$30.



ALL HAIL TO THE GLAD HARVEST APPROACHING,

Which bids fair to yield the largest crop of Wheat ever in this section of the country. After Harvesting the Crop—Be Sure to Save It—ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH. Thousands of bushels are wasted by ENDLESS APRON MACHINES. Five per cent. is said to be a low estimate of the amount carried over in the straw by the endless apron. Over ten per cent. or more will be carried over when the straw is wet. Estimate the Wheat Crop of Kansas for coming harvest at thirty million bushels, a wastage of 5 per cent. would amount to one and a half million bushels. Farmers do you realize the loss? Do you realize the endless apron principle is all wrong? A majority of the farmers of course understand this, and will use nothing but a THRESHER of the VIBRATOR principle, and it is acknowledged by all who have compared the various machines that

THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER

IS THE BEST OF THAT PRINCIPLE, IS The Standard of the Vibrator Class,

And if all farmers used it there would be a saving to Kansas alone of \$1,500,000 per year, the crop averaging as above stated. See to it farmers that NO OTHER MACHINE comes on your place, and if none in your neighborhood, club together and get one, or have some good thresherman secure one at once. Time is near at hand for needing them. The manufacturers of this celebrated machine, The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, O., are among the oldest, most substantial, and reliable manufacturers of Threshers in this country, and have established the fact of producing the best made threshers in this country. We have handled it now at Kansas City for ten years, with a great increase of trade every year, and we come before the people this season with

A LINE OF THRESHING MACHINERY THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED.

We will receive the coming 60 days from 50 to 100 cars of the Celebrated Aultman & Taylor Horse Power Establishments, Steam Establishments, Traction Engines with self guides and reverse levers, Plain Engines, Single Horse Powers, &c. We keep a large stock of extras; every part of Separator, Power and Engine, which we furnish at factory list price here, so there may be no delay in case of breakage. Have none but "the Starved Rooster Thresher," and if no Agent in your section, write us direct.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

The Best Buggies in the Market for the Money.



Top and Open Buggies, End Spring Buggies, Side Bar Buggies, Timkin Spring Buggies, Side Spring Buggies. Three Spring Phaetons, Two Spring Phaetons, Canopy Top Phaetons, Two Seated Carriages; Surreys, Norwegian Wagons, Sun Shades, Extra Tops, Harness; &c. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

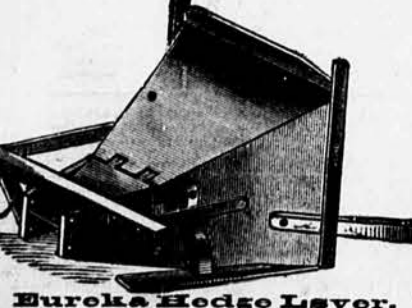
Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, KANSAS CITY, MO.



The Celebrated Watertown Platform Spring Wagon.

THE STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WAGON OF THIS COUNTRY. We keep 8 different styles in stock. Outlasts any other. Out sells any other. Gives the best satisfaction. Write for prices. Also, 8 styles of Half Platform, 9-Spring and Side Spring Wagons.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.



The Eureka Hedge Layer. OSAGE HEDGE SEED;

THE BEST SEED IN THE MARKET AT \$5 00 PER BUSHEL IF ORDERED BEFORE STOCK IS GONE. Seed should be sprouted during the months of April and May. Directions for sprouting sent on application. With the use of the Eureka Hedge Layer the trouble and cost of raising Hedge fence is very materially reduced, making the first cost of Hedge fence only 5 cents per rod, saving to the land owners thousands of dollars over any other fence. We also have large stocks of Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat, Rice Corn, Sorghum Seed, Broom Corn Seed and all varieties of field and garden seeds.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, SEEDSMEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.