

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

BYE-LO-LAND.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Baby is going to Bye-lo-land,
Going to see the sights so grand;
Out of the sky the wee stars peep,
Watching to see her fast asleep.
Swing so,
Bye-lo!
Over the hills to Bye-lo-land.
On the bright dreams in Bye-lo-land,
All by the loving angels planned;
Soft little lashes downward close
Just like the petals of a rose.
Swing so,
Bye-lo!
Fretless eyes in Bye-lo-land!
Sweet is the way to Bye-lo-land,
Guided by mother's gentle hand,
Little lamb now are in the fold,
Little birds nestle from the cold.
Swing so,
Bye-lo!
Baby is safe in Bye-lo-land!
—Nursery for June.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK SPEAKS
HIS MIND ABOUT WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Governor Robinson, of New York, has vetoed the bill authorizing the election of women to school offices. He says: "The God of nature has appointed different fields of labor for the sexes. His decrees cannot be changed by human legislation. In the education of our children the mother stands far above all superintendents, commissioners, trustees and school teachers."

That sounds very well, and we believe it all, but it does not look quite so well alongside of this equally true statement: "In New England alone there are a million more women than men." Does it? And what are we going to do about it? Would Governor Robinson have us become Mormons, and give each man half a dozen wives? Let him try living with that many at once himself if he wants to, and we imagine he would be sorry he had vetoed that bill; he would even be glad to resign the governorship to one of them that she might have a situation where she could earn an honorable living at something besides taking care of her own children.

In the education of our children, we agree; the mother stands pre-eminent. Even that great scholar, Richard Grant White, has said recently in his interesting papers in the N.Y. Times, "I doubt very much the ability of any one to teach pronunciation by the use of letters, or of any printed signs whatever, however ingeniously contrived."

"Pronunciation is acquired slowly during youth; it comes gradually; it strikes root deeply; it is almost ineradicable. After maturity it is positively so in most cases. The exceptions are so few that they may be left out of consideration. Gross faults in this respect may be corrected by observation, practice, and careful watching; but let excitement once relax the consciousness and the vigilance of the speaker and early habit, which in language seems not second nature but first nature, instantly resumes its sway, and the precise speaker by rule of a minute before lapses into provincialism or vulgarity."

In fact to the mother tongue, whatever that may have been. Association with correct speakers, in very early life, is the only way to insure correct speech in any one. And there are other habits, of much greater importance, quite as ineradicable as bad pronunciation; many lessons that it is just as essential that the child should receive from the mother, as correct pronunciation; but if the world is going to progress in the future as it has in the past, the work of educating it must be mainly accomplished with the children; we cannot begin with the mothers; that is impracticable, as Gov. Robinson, and every other intelligent man and woman, knows.

We must have teachers, and if it is right that three-fourths of our school teachers should be women, why is it not just to suppose that a few of those teachers are sufficiently learned in their profession to be capable of filling school offices, to the advantage of both pupils and parents? It is preposterous to think that the Gov. of the great State of New York does not know that there are not enough husbands to go around now-a-days, if there ever were, and that some women are forced to earn a living in some other way than marriage.

It is almost incredible that a man in so high and honorable a position should have the unkindness, not to say impudence, to advise the women who aspire to school offices to earn their living by taking care of their own children. How many of the women who would be willing to fill such positions, does the honorable gentleman suppose, are happily married and have children of their own to take care of and support them? We will venture the assertion, as a hazard, that not a single woman can be found so situated, who would accept any office in Gov. Robinson's domain. The most effective speech we ever heard that great and good woman, Susan B. Anthony make, was one in which she told who "women's rights" were for. First of all, "they are not 'she said,' for happily married women; they have every thing they want, and are utterly incapable of understanding and appreciating the needs of the poor, helpless widows, and the worse than widows, women who are tied to brutal, drunken husbands. Men who take every dollar the mother earns for her starving children and spend it for liquor, and take it by law."

For such women, who have labored all these years, to give them the control of their own wages and their own property. We have all

so heard Miss Anthony condemn men as a race, in a wholesale, unreasonable way that certainly did great injury to her cause, as if there were no good and noble men in the world, but we should rather enjoy hearing her opinion once more, of so narrow a masculine spirit as Gov. Robinson's veto exhibits. Ignorance is not excusable in a Gov., some other reason than that must be assigned for such an expression of power and selfishness.

"If the God of nature" has appointed separate fields of usefulness for men and women, and has assigned to woman, as her especial duty, the care of children, and has not been pleased to give all women children of their own, it seems to us the next most fitting thing for her to do is to teach, and take care of the children of over-burdened or ignorant mothers. And if this is true, why will not her experience teach her the requirements of the offices governing teachers and regulating schools? Certainly, it seems that some great men receive very few revelations.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

BY MARY W. HUDSON.

CHAPTER III.

Miss Parry decided upon a hasty departure from the Michener. When she and Lizzie met again, after her flight into the house, they seemed to realize that they were playing at cross-purposes; and when Nora announced her intention of going away, Lizzie had not the heart to urge her to stay. Poor Dick accompanied her, and like a blinded moth, half conscious that he was getting along, fluttered before her bewildering eyes and hung upon her dulcet tones, until they alighted from the train in the city; there that dashing exquisites J. Lawrence Clifton met and escorted her to a cab; as she raised her dainty foot to step inside, she turned her head with as much grace as ever, and said, "good-bye Dick, come and see me soon."

If a dazed-looking young man, left standing on the platform, was heard to indulge in some expressive epithets for the next five minutes, probably none of his listeners suspected he was applying them to himself, for if they did, took it for granted he had left something on the train. It certainly would have been no more evident to them why a young lady should look at that mercenary manner, a good-looking, good-natured young man with a fortune, for that selfish Clifton, than it was to Dick himself. A moment later Dick pulled his slouched brim a little farther over his brow, and meditatively took up his way alone, along the busy street, both a wiser and a sadder man. The world was before him from which to choose, and yet in a moment it had lost its zest; the new world he had come to enter upon, he could not contemplate; he despised himself and thought with humiliation of more than one other person that must share his opinion; where could he go, what could he do, to convince himself that he had not been duped? His reverie was much more unpleasant than the one he indulged in on the rustic seat, in the garden of the Michener mansion. Could it be possible he was only a plaything in Nora's hands?

was everything she said meaningless? was every act a deception and a snare? He could not tell; he felt that he had deserted, given up, the unselfish love of one true heart for this charmer, and yet he could not feel quite sure now, that Lizzie's love had ever really been his to resign. He was more utterly alone than ever before, and his walk through the thronged city was the saddest of his life.

But it takes a long time to recover from an attack of beautiful eyes, and Dick thought himself cured more than a week after that afternoon, he met Nora many times again, and always with conflicting emotions. The summer sped away; autumn ripened her fruits and blighted her green verdure, leaving the great trees as bare and stark as beaten as some human hearts; great clusters of snow hung from the branches of the rose bushes instead of the bright blossoms Lizzie Michener had gathered there. The cold landscape was overspread by low, gray clouds, which seemed to rest like a leaden pall upon its frozen bosom. The sight of nature's hard face so oppressed one sorrowful heart, that a deep painful sigh escaped from it; Lizzie's loving old father heard it before she knew it was uttered, and hastened to her side. "What is it my child, is the old house too dreary for you?"

Young hearted Lizzie was pale and not well perhaps, you must have some change. It is a long time since Dick has been up, is it not? He should not neglect his old friends in this way, I will write to him immediately to come up to the country and cheer us up a little."

Jacob Michener had suddenly discovered that his daughter's step was slower than it used to be, that her cheery voice was almost stifled, and straightway attributed these unhappy symptoms to the fact that Dick had been absent a long time, for he believed with the rest of that little world that the marriage of Lizzie and Dick, sometime, was a certainty; though he wondered a little at times that he was not informed of a formal engagement.

But when Dick neither came nor sent an answer to his invitation, he began to be troubled, and at last asked Lizzie for an explanation. His surprise and sorrow were very great when he learned from her that Dick had never asked her to be his wife, that she could not marry him if he did; in fact that she did not love him.

"You don't love Dick Rodgers, my child, do you hear right? Why my old heart thought you had loved since you were babes; whom do you love pray? or what is the matter then that you are growing so thin and pale?"

The quick blush that covered his daughter's brow told the astonished father he was touching a delicate subject, and he held out his trembling arms to her, as she sank into his embrace she said "I love you father, that is all I have to tell you."

How little she young knew of the disappointments, the scars and the blights they bring upon the hearts of the old; how little they realize of the hopes that have been built upon them, or knowing, with what a ruthless hand they shatter the beautiful temple and leave the builder stricken down amid its ruins. We all have a destiny, even fond mothers and fathers cannot wholly decide, what does decide it, who knows?

This blow fell heavily on a kind old heart, but the parting between father and daughter was tendered that night because of this sad confidence; Lizzie grieved that she had been obliged to inflict such a wound, she had long known that it must come, and it had been no small part of her suffering for months past, to think of the disappointment this knowledge must cause her father.

For the hundredth time she lived over again the awakening of her own consciousness that she did not love Dick; she had always supposed before Miss Parry came to visit her, that Dick was dearer to her than any body else, and it was with a sensation of wonder that she found herself calmly looking on while he was being drawn slowly and unawares into the silken meshes of Nora's net. If Dick could be happy with some one else what did it matter to her, she asked herself, surely nothing at all; and then another thought that always brought the hot blood surging up from her heart, came whether it was bidden or not; the remembrance of a face not as handsome as Dick's, indeed not handsome at all, but so kind, so intelligent, so full of dignity and unselfishness; a dark face with a steadfast brown eye, into whose depths the world might look, and yet withal, the face of a modest man. One whose proud and sensitive nature, only his near friends ever learned to know.

That the presence of this face had helped to reconcile Lizzie to Dick's attentions to Nora, she could not but know; how much it had helped her she trembled to acknowledge, and tried in vain to blind herself to this new revelation. She once thought she had loved Dick all her life, now she knew she was just learning what it was to love. There was no shade of similarity between her feelings towards these two men; one was an old, dear friend, the other was everything. To have this knowledge come upon her so surely and unmistakably, in her loneliness, was more than her woman's heart could bear and as surely she was being crushed under it; for both men had gone out of her life together; Dick, she could hardly force herself to care where, of the other she dared not ask, she only knew that he was gone, that her life was left blank. But weary as she might grow of her old duties, sad as the old scenes might be to her, she could not run away from them, she was all that was left to her old father, there, duty bound, and there, the long, slow days brought the same, sad refrain. The dirge of a heart tired of its burden of grief, sick from disappointed hopes and yet struggling to endure the darkened life.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Mrs. HUDSON: I have often thought of writing a few items for "our corner" of the FARMER, but scarcely know how to go about it.

I want to ask some questions and perhaps tell some of the little that I know. First, I have a pair of scissors and am trying to raise some young ones, but do not succeed very well; they hatch all right but die soon afterwards. I would like to know what is best to feed the young ones and how to take care of them in general. Will some sister will be so kind as to tell me through the columns of the FARMER?

And if anyone can tell some sure method of preventing little red ants from getting into a safe I should be thankful; I've read of ashes, salt and chalk and have tried all and failed.

Now for what I was going to tell: A cheap way of making wall ornaments, such as brackets, paper-holders, and etc. I have made a great many and they were pronounced really handsome. Material needed: pasteboard, (old boxes are best), a sharp knife, glue, varnish, burnt umber, and a color you choose, but red is the prettiest as it makes such a nice contrast. Now procure your pattern, iron out smooth, lay it on the pasteboard, and fasten by stitching the in with a lead pencil mark it out upon the board and then cut it, glue together and when dry wash with umber in the varnish, which makes it the color of walnut; if you wish the varnish is yet soft you should sprinkle ground umber upon the pockets it will add greatly to their appearance, but the greatest beauty of all is that they cost only a trifle and we women folks can make them.

Now if any one wishes to try it and wants patterns I have quite a variety, 5 different brackets, 6 paper-holders, 1 letter receiver, 1 card-holder, 1 comb case, 1 match-holder, the two large paper and letter receivers, I will send for 25 cents with full directions for putting together; the rest will send for stamp to pay postage; anyone wishing will address, Mrs. M. E. LEACH, Wellington, Sumner Co. Kansas.

LEMON JELLY TO PUT BETWEEN CAKE.—To one full tablespoonful of gelatine add two tablespoonful of boiling water; stir until dissolved; then add the juice of one lemon, the white of one egg, and one half cupful powdered sugar; beat until a froth, when spread at once upon the cake.

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Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, weakness and DEATH will ensue. I can recommend as an infallible remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, **SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR**. It is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried many other remedies before **SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR** but none of them gave us more than temporary relief, but the **Regulator** not only relieved, but cured us. —**Dr. TELLEPHASE and MANESS, MACON GA.** Manufactured only by **J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA, Pa.** Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

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Take your choice, the entire lot of 50 pieces, sent post-paid for \$1, or any 5 pieces you choose for 50 cts. Now is the time to make money. These goods can easily be retailed at \$10.

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BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1884, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ninety days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the names and residences of the holder up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending June 1st, 1897.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stuehaugh, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by T. O. Embury, of Centropolis Tp., May 1st 1897. One sorrel mare pony, some white in forehead, white hind feet, stiff in right hind leg, about 15½ hands high, supposed to be 11 years old, medium sized. Valued at \$30.00.

Also, One dark bay horse pony, saddle and bridle marks, two white hind feet, black mane and tail, about 14½ hands high, 8 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
HORSE—Sorrel horse colt, 8 years old, no marks or brands visible. Both taken up May 1st 1897 by Fredley Martin, Ch. Tp. Valued at \$20.00.

Also, One dark bay horse pony, saddle and bridle marks, two white hind feet, black mane and tail, about 14½ hands high, 8 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

La Salle County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by James Goodwin in Elm Grove Tp., April 27th 1897. One sorrel horse colt, white face, three white feet, 7 years old. Valued at \$15.00.

Also, One brown mare colt, one white hind foot, 1 year old. Valued at \$25.00.

Cowley County—M. G. Trapp, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by B. D. Cole, of Vernon Tp. One black horse 15½ hands high, 10 or 12 years old, star in forehead, and white on end of nose and hind feet, had an old leather halter on when taken. Valued at \$30.00.

Morris County—H. W. Gidometester, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Oscar Oleson, of Ohio Tp. One bay mare, 14 hands high, 8 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.00.

Neosho County—C. F. Stauber, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. T. Gass, of Grant Tp. One dark mare, Indian pony, 14½ hands high, mane and tail long, black up to knees, white below, hind feet white, about 12 years old, and about 12 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Robert Edwards, of Bonanza Tp. One cream or dun mare; about 14 hands high, mane and tail, less black up to knees, white below, hind feet white, supposed to be about 8 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

Summer County—Stacy B. Douglas, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. A. Leach, of London, Summer County, Kansas. One dark chestnut sorrel mare; about 6 years old, blind in right eye, about 12 hands high, with large star in forehead and saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$20.00.

Wabancuse County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Mark Bago, of Mission Creek Tp., May 8, 1897. One bay horse about 14 hands high, branded (N) on left shoulder; no other marks or brands except collar and saddle marks, 6 years old, gelding. Valued at \$15.00.

Wilson County—G. E. Butler, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A. J. Hanson, of Clinton Tp., March 1st 1897. One 4-year-old Texas steer, color black and white speckled; medium, rather small than larger, ear marks, none; branded on left hip and shoulder, but not plain enough to make it out. Valued at \$15.00.

PONIES—Taken up by T. M. Marmorek, of Centre Tp., April 25th 1897. One bay mare pony, 7 to 8 years old, star in forehead, one white hind foot, branded (R) on both shoulders; saddle and harness marks, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$25.00.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Birkett, of Franklin Tp., May 12th 1897. One chestnut sorrel horse, collar and harness marks, star in forehead, white spot on left hind foot, 12 or 14 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Fairbanks, of Grant Tp., May 23rd 1897. One bay horse pony, right hind foot is a little white, and a little white in forehead, collar mark on top of neck, has plates on all his feet, 10 or 12 years old. Valued at \$30.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WILLIAM CUTLER, Junction City, Kansas.

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Centennial Medal awarded. Sizes suitable for marking cattle, sheep and swine. Samples free. Agents wanted. Address C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

50 BEAUTIFUL ADDRESS CARDS,

put up in Card Cases and sent postage paid, to any address for \$1.00. Two cases containing 50 each, same name or different address in each, will be sent postage paid for \$1.30. These are finely printed and elegant cards for any lady or gentlemen. Address WESTERN CARD CO., Topeka, Kas.

SHEEP

Wanted in exchange for 240 Acres of Land in Missouri. Address F. E. MILLER, Frankfort, Kansas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

\$1.50 per 1000, delivered at the Express office in Lawrence in good shipping order. Address NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas.

\$70 A Week!

At Home! Ladies & Gentlemen in search of honorable, permanent and profitable employment, can obtain the same by securing the agency of our U. N. UNIVERSITY HOUSEHOLD LADIES.

"FRIEND." We offer energetic persons everywhere, the best chance ever offered to Make Money.

and will cheerfully send 50 samples for 25 cents per article, or particulars free. Address, C. F. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

FREE!

1 copy Curious Love Letter, 1 pk. Comic Cards 1 pk. Popping Question Cards; all for 10cts. & stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass.

BERKSHIRES!

Broad backs, heavy hams and shoulders, short legs and heads, abundant hair, good constitutions, with purity of blood, and good size combined with early maturity, make my BERKSHIRES unsurpassed. I breed but a few and those of the best. Prices right. F. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

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AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

American manufacturers are penetrating Europe to such an extent as to cause a panic in a direction heretofore unheard from. They are sending soaps abroad in large quantities, which are selling there in preference to all others. American toilet soaps are replacing French toilet soaps in their own markets. Partly on this account, as well as from other causes, there is a "soap panic" reported from Marseilles. There were 35,000 people employed there in that industry, and some of them are thrown out of work by the enforced idleness of the factories. American made boots are making inroads upon Europe, and the clamor at the invasion is heard from the shoemakers of Switzerland and other continental countries. The Berlin Shoemakers' Gazette says that American boots are sold in Switzerland at \$2.90 per pair, and this has suddenly put a stop to the exportation of boots and shoes to America, by opening competition on their own ground.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful recollection of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, in cases of AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

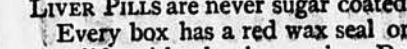
Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally. To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIG.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

Fun 1 copy Curious Love Letter, 1 pk. Comic Cards 1 pk. Popping Question Cards; all for 10cts. & stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass.

BERKSHIRES!

Broad backs, heavy hams and shoulders, short legs and heads, abundant hair, good constitutions, with purity of blood, and good size combined with early maturity, make my BERKSHIRES unsurpassed. I breed but a few and those of the best. Prices right. F. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

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FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tres Palacios Rancho!

AND STOCK

Packing and Canning Works,

FOR SALE!

STOCK OF CATTLE that has been accumulating for thirty years, and now numbering about 18,000 head, partly in pasture, together with

SADDLE HORSES, TEAMS,

Etc., to run the Rancho.

BEEF PACKING AND CANNING HOUSE, with steam works and machinery complete for putting up canned beef. Engines, Power Presses, Dies and Tools complete for the manufacture of beef cans.

DWELLING HOUSE,

Boarding House (for laborers), Supply Store, One building, Cattle Pens, Pastures, Fields, etc.

The works are located on a navigable stream, with plenty of timber on the land to run the works.

The stock range is in good condition to furnish cattle at fair prices for canning or other purposes.

W. B. CRIMES, Tres Palacios, Matamoros Co., Texas.

Smith & Hale,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

BLACKSMITH GOODS,

WAGON WOOD WORK,

STOVES, PUMPS,

Fence Wire, Barbed Wire,

And Fence Bars.

AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS SCALES.

159 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BURKHARDT & OSWALD, 154 Kansas Avenue, East Side, Topeka, Kansas.

BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

Standard Work!

Standard Stock!

Standard Prices!

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AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY!

Blank Books

Of every description, and for every possible use, promptly and satisfactorily manufactured.

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Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books, Books Bound and Re-Bound.

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Felter's Improved School Records!

Approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TOWNSHIP BOOKS,

Poor Records, Stray Records, Justice's Records.

Legal Blanks,

Seals, Stamps, &c.

No Hockstering—Uniform and Legitimate Prices.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

SHANNON HILL STOCK

FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not sold.

Address: G. L. KNAPP, P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Gillick in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

WE CIGARS \$85

Want SALESMEN on a regular salary of a month and expenses, to sell our "KANSAS PACIFIC HOME-STEAD" CIGARS. Address: G. L. KNAPP, P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Gillick in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

KANSAS FARMS

AND

FREE HOMES

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOME-STEAD," address, Land Commissioner, K. F. R., Salina, Kansas.

HIT THE MARK

BY BUYING OF

E. B. GUILD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PIANOS & ORGANS,

Small Musical Instruments,

Sheet Music and Books, Piano Cover Stools, etc.

Send for Circulars and Price Lists.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

6 New pieces Sheet Music, retails \$1.75 sent for 10cts & stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass.

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THE KANSAS WAGON!

Price Medal and Diploma

Centennial Exposition.

And also all kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

Kansas Manufacturing Compy, Leavenworth, Ks.

A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. WATSON, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shop.

Manufactured in Leavenworth, Mo. for sale by

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The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Kansas Farmer,

IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,

And should be in the hands of every Farmer in the West. The FARMER offers no cheap pictures as premiums to secure subscriptions. The course of the paper will continue to be straight to the front as a fair exponent of the rights and interests of Agriculture, without truckling or pandering to prejudices for support. It aims to commend itself to every thinking citizen as worthy a place at his family fireside.

IT WILL PAY YOU!

- BECAUSE It is Reliable, Truthful and Independent, and as such is endorsed by the People.
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- BECAUSE It is not the organ of any ring, sect, clique, or political party.
- BECAUSE The Departments devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Breeding, Dairy, Apiary, Poultry, Sheep and Wool Growing, Science, Literature and Home Reading are carefully edited, and contributed to by the ablest writers in the State and the west.

OBITUARY.

DIED at the residence of Frank Hudson, in Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday, June 10th, 1877, Mr. JOHN HUDSON, in the 59th year of his age.

Mr. John Hudson, whose death is chronicled above, has been for a year past assisting his oldest son in the publication of the FARMER. At the time of his death he was visiting his other sons living at Kansas City. For some six weeks past he had been under medical treatment for Diabetes which had assumed a chronic form. For a few days before his death it was complicated with a low type of malarial fever. All that human skill, and the most careful and loving attention could do, was done to restore him to health. While in a peaceful sleep he passed away on that quiet Sabbath evening, without pain, leaving his good name, and the memory of his kind and generous heart to the stricken wife and sons who stood around his death-bed.

John Hudson was born in Philadelphia, Pa. His boyhood was passed in Medina, Ohio, where he learned the printing trade. While quite a young man he moved to Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ohio, where for a number of years he published a county paper. In 1847 he moved to Salem, Col. Co., Ohio, where for many years he continued in the printing business with more than ordinary success. During the past few years, Mr. Hudson has not been exclusively engaged as a publisher, having sold his business in Salem, and at Alliance, Ohio, where he published a paper for sometime.

In the communities where Mr. Hudson passed the greater portion of his life he took an active part in local affairs, especially in church and educational matters. In all the relations of life, as husband, father and as a citizen, he was a true, honorable and manly man and bore with him to the grave the respect of all who knew him.

The Protection of Birds.—The following letter from Mr. Jacob Seward, of Junction City, Kansas, makes a suggestion which should be acted upon by the farmers of every county in the State. The enforcement of the present bird law of the State means profit to the farmers:

Can you or some of you many readers furnish for publication in the FARMER a "constitution and by-laws" suitable for adoption in a "Society for the Protection of birds?" We intend to enforce the bird law in Davis county and see that the little songsters have fair play. Can't you take this matter up and urge it on the people of Kansas?

A New Kansas Seedling Apple.—We received June 1st from Mr. L. Bishop of Oswatimie, Kansas, specimens of a new seedling apple which Mr. Bishop writes us, originated on the farm of Addison Barnard. They were of good size and fine color, firm, and gave evidence of being excellent keepers. The name of the apple Mr. Bishop informs us is Oswatimie Seedling. It promises to be a valuable acquisition for Kansas orchards.

THE GOVERNMENT TO BE CONDUCTED ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

The Commission which has been investigating the Custom House of New York, report that the force can be reduced 30 per cent and that the hours of work can be increased. The Secretary of the Treasury before issuing his orders wrote the President as follows: "As this involves questions of general policy which affect other departments of your administration, I desire instructions as to the rules you wish adopted on this subject matter." The President's reply goes straight to the point, and if consistently carried out in all departments of his administration, and through the whole term of his office, it will entitle him to the gratitude of every honest man in the nation. It is as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1877."

"MY DEAR SIR: I have read the partial report of the Commission appointed to examine the New York Custom House. I concur with the Commission in their recommendations. It is my wish that the collection of the revenues should be free from partisan control and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of the chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant. Party leaders should have no more influence in appointments than officers or subordinates should be allowed; no useless officer or employee should be retained; no officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied; it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. Respectfully, R. B. HAYES."

"Hon. JOHN SHERMAN."

THE GREAT WESTERN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT HOUSE OF SMITH & KEATING.

Among the successful business houses of the great West, no firm has won a more thoroughly merited success than Messrs. Smith & Keating, of Kansas City, Mo. For more than ten years, the members of the firm have given the closest personal attention to every detail of their business and with the rapid growth of Kansas, Colorado, Indian Territory and northern Texas, their trade has had a corresponding increase, until their shipments of every class of agricultural machinery in large and small lots extend over a large part of the territory, west of the Missouri river. This large success is based upon a thorough acquaintance of the business; handling first-class implements and transacting all their trade with promptness and with strictest integrity. In making this statement we speak from an acquaintance commencing with the establishment of the firm, in Kansas City, more than ten years ago. The goods of the firm have been presented to our readers heretofore in our advertising columns, and in their new "book add," which will be found in this week's paper, attention is again called to implements, wagons, &c., needed at this season of the year.

SEASONABLE HINTS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

Since our first volume, wherein we described how to prune evergreens, it has become a sort of mania, and, where the principles are not well understood, we notice the tree is spoiled. It should be remembered that when the sides of an evergreen is pruned to make it bushy, the leading shoot has to be shortened at the same time. Shorten this leader to within a foot of where the shoot pushes, which you would adopt as the new leader—this will serve as a stake to tie the new leader to, which should be drawn as closely to this "stake," at its junction with it as possible, so as to leave as little of a "link" in the main trunk as we can; next year this "stake" can be cut out altogether. It is always of more benefit to the compact beauty of an evergreen to cut out the leader, than to shorten in the side shoots; and in many cases, it is all that is required by the new and. No trees, evergreens especially, should have grass permitted to grow around the roots for a year or so after planting. Grass absorbs moisture, and the tree will probably want all about it for itself. When well established the luxuriant growth shades the ground, and grass cannot grow then very strong, and does little injury.

Evergreen hedges will require attention as they grow. When the height desired has been attained, the top and strong growth should be cut back while they are still watery. The side shoots need not be touched till past midsummer. All wise people now employ the conical shape for hedges. In cutting back the top growth at this season, the conical form can still be preserved.

The care of the lawn is always a leading object in a well kept American garden. Mowing machines are often set too low. It is an injury to cut grass too close. Better cut often and leave the grass on the plants near half an inch high.

Next to the lawn the walks are the most striking feature of a well-kept garden. Weeds should be taken in time, and the labor of keeping them down will be very slight. The edges or "verges" should be trimmed at every mowing of the grass bordering; for which purpose a common sheep-shears, or grass-edging shears, made specially for the purpose and sold at most

horticultural stores, should be kept on hand. Washing by heavy rains should be guarded against; or when so injured, speedily repaired.

After the walks and lawns, the flower-beds should be a constant source of attention. If the plants appear to suffer by drouth, there is no better remedy than to place a fork around the plant and loosen up the soil deeply, without disturbing the plant more than can be avoided. After being thus loosened, it will not dry out near as much as before. Above all, keep the surface continually broken by hoeing and raking fine. Nothing is so sure a preventative of soil drying as a loose, porous texture.

Another plan with trailing plants, such as verbenas and those usually employed in masses, is to peg them over the surface as fast as they grow. They thus shade the soil, and so far check evaporation. The best pegs for this purpose are made of any straight twigs about a quarter of an inch or less in diameter, and split in two lengthwise. These will not break when bent in the middle, as unsplitted pieces will. There is a little art required even in splitting these twigs properly, so as to get them of equal thickness throughout. The edge of the knife should be watched, and when either half is splitting thinner than the other half, the back of the blade must be pressed against the thin section, which will cause the grain of the wood to run in again toward the pith. And so on, as the splitting progresses, the alternate action of the back and edge of the blade will keep the slit straight through the middle at the pith.

Herbaceous plants, now so popular, should not be allowed to seed, unless some be desired for propagation. In that case leave enough for your wants. It does not hurt some kinds, but many are much weakened, and die in the winter, especially some Pentstemons. Cut to the ground as soon as the flowers fade. This is true of other plants not herbaceous. The best rose-growers cut off the blossoms as they fade. Sprung planted trees often show signs of suffering as the season rolls on. A little pruning is often the best remedy. If that is not a full success, hammer the soil about the roots so as to pulverize, and press firm and if this does not do, give one good thorough watering. Watering newly planted trees requires much judgment. There is always danger in it. The roots, already weak, are liable to rot. If a tree is not growing, that is in growth, water is of little use to it.—Gardner's Monthly.

STICK TO YOUR BUSINESS.

There is nothing which should be more frequently impressed upon the minds of young men than the importance of steadily pursuing some one business. The frequent changing from one employment to another is one of the most common errors committed, and to it may be traced more than half the failures of men in business, and much of the discontent and disappointment which render life uncomfortable. It is a very common thing for a man to be dissatisfied with his business, and to desire to change it for some other, which, it seems to him, will prove a more lucrative employment; but in nine cases out of ten it is a mistake. Look around you, and you will find among your acquaintances abundant verification of our assertion.

There is an honest farmer who has toiled a few years, got his farm paid for, but does not grow rich rapidly, as much for lack of contentment mingled with industry as anything, though he is not aware of it. He hears the wonderful stories of California, and how fortunes may be had for the trouble of picking them up; mortgages his farm to raise the money, goes away to the land of gold, and after many months of hard toil, comes home to commence again at the bottom of the hill for a more weary and less successful climbing up again. Mark the men in every community who are notorious for ability, and equally notorious for never getting ahead, and you will usually find them to be those who never stick to one business long, but are always forsaking their occupation just when it begins to be profitable.

Sales of Fine Stock.—Since my last report I have sold from the Cottage Hill herd, one two-year-old bull, roan, Queen's Duke, got by Woodlawn Duke 9,321; Dam Queen of Rosedale to F. B. Tyers of Franklin Township, Marshall county, Kansas, for \$150. To John Balderson of Marysville Township, Otter, red roan, 2 years old, got by Woodlawn Duke 9,321, Dam Little of Rosedale by Mina 8,634, Dam Lilac 5th by Perfection 4,227, for \$150. My stock is doing fine, and the young things from my 8th Prince of Oxford 12,676 are all I could wish for in color, dark red and red roans. There seems to be quite an interest taken in general this spring, to improve their stock. My opinion is, that it is on account of the heavy shipment to England and they well know that they must have good grade cattle to ship to great Britain to make it profitable. I say welcome anything that will open their eyes to their own financial prosperity. When farmers once learn the profit in good stock, they will never after breed scrubs. F. LRACH, Waterville, May 18, 1877.

From Sumner County.

June 4th. The water has been higher in the several streams than ever before since the country was settled, bridges nearly all gone; considerable damage was done to crops on the low, bottom lands. Wheat is looking well, great improvement in the last three weeks, is heading well. Corn not an average stand on account of cold, dry weather, after planting double the average of last year. Peaches nearly all killed in this part of country.

Scaly Legs in Chickens—Sore Eyes among Stock.—Having seen in the papers an inquiry for the cure of chickens whose legs are affected with a warty excrescence, and seen no reply, I would state that coal-oil is a sovereign remedy: Take the chicken by the toe and hold it up and pour the oil on until the whole foot and leg are saturated, then drop it down, and you will see in three days as clean a legged fowl as you desire. If very bad, perhaps a second dose is demanded, but not more.

Persons often ask for a remedy for the eyes of horses or other stock that have become coated by white scum. If of late occurrence, take the oil of rattlesnake on a feather and apply it under the lid and you will see the scum dissolve and the eye is cured. He should be kept in a stable for a few days as too much light is not good. H. L. S.

From Pawnee County.

June 10th. Winter wheat splendid, early sown a little hurt by late freezing, it will undoubtedly be a paying crop. Spring wheat, oats and barley, all look splendid; all kinds of stock do well here, no kind of disease seems to be prevailing has among stock that is properly cared for, as to fruit we have none, only wild, owing to the newness of the country, no insects with us, as yet; interest from 12 to 18 per cent, school privilege good, church privileges, fair. Henry R. SALMANS.

From Neosho County.

June 6th. [And still it rains. The heaviest rain of the season today, corn on high land doing well, low lands badly damaged. Hopi doing comparatively no damage, but little wheat in this section, what there is doing well. Peaches plenty, apple trees 10 years old and over are loaded with fruit; young trees bearing some; small fruit doing well. Stock of all kinds look fine; we want more good farmers. J. C. B.

Pawnee County.

June 2d.—The prospect for good crops have never been as good since our young county had an existence as at present. The wheat is all headed out nicely, and heads six inches in length have been reported; the straw is of good uniform length, and the head is equally good; there is but little rye in the county, what we have seen is fair; oats and barley are in splendid condition, corn is looking well everything considered, we have had too much rain and not enough hot sun for its rapid growth. The prairie ground squirrel has been very destructive in some localities. The potato crop looks well, there is an extraordinary amount of sweet potatoes being set out this spring. Considerable broom-corn has been planted which bids fair for a good crop; nearly all the farmers have their cane patch. The indications at present are that we are going to be blessed with an abundant crop, and the grass crop is as good as any. Cattle and sheep are doing well on the range. The potato beetle has not put in much of an appearance yet; grasshoppers have been flying over, but not in very great numbers; some stopped but are doing no harm; no damage by prairie fires but some by high water. Excursionists are daily riding over our beautiful prairies with a view to locating. A. J. B.

After three days of diligent inquiry there exists considerable doubt in our minds touching the condition of the growing crops of Sedgewick county. So many conflicting rumors and opinions makes it a difficult matter to arrive at any conclusion worthy of printing. A dozen men have declared to us that wheat, in some portions of the county, has sustained a damage of twenty-five to fifty per cent, and that the corn is "gone up" while others are equally as certain that little damage has been sustained. From our own observation we think we are safe in stating that after excepting a few low fields east on Ninnescah, Cowles, Chisholm and the Great and Little Rivers, no considerable damage has been done to any crop—that the aggregate loss will not be more than five per cent. If so much, unless visited by further floods.—Wichita Eagle.

THE ACME WASHING MACHINE.

Mr. D. E. Eckert, of Topeka, Kansas, will have an advertisement of this machine in our next issue. Those wanting machines should write to him immediately, as this is the best machine ever made.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, June 13, 1877.
WHEAT—Weak and lower; No. 2, \$1.50 spot; No. 3, \$1.50 spot; No. 4, \$1.50 spot; No. 5, \$1.50 spot; No. 6, \$1.50 spot; No. 7, \$1.50 spot; No. 8, \$1.50 spot; No. 9, \$1.50 spot; No. 10, \$1.50 spot; No. 11, \$1.50 spot; No. 12, \$1.50 spot; No. 13, \$1.50 spot; No. 14, \$1.50 spot; No. 15, \$1.50 spot; No. 16, \$1.50 spot; No. 17, \$1.50 spot; No. 18, \$1.50 spot; No. 19, \$1.50 spot; No. 20, \$1.50 spot; No. 21, \$1.50 spot; No. 22, \$1.50 spot; No. 23, \$1.50 spot; No. 24, \$1.50 spot; No. 25, \$1.50 spot; No. 26, \$1.50 spot; No. 27, \$1.50 spot; No. 28, \$1.50 spot; No. 29, \$1.50 spot; No. 30, \$1.50 spot; No. 31, \$1.50 spot; No. 32, \$1.50 spot; No. 33, \$1.50 spot; No. 34, \$1.50 spot; No. 35, \$1.50 spot; No. 36, \$1.50 spot; No. 37, \$1.50 spot; No. 38, \$1.50 spot; No. 39, \$1.50 spot; No. 40, \$1.50 spot; No. 41, \$1.50 spot; No. 42, \$1.50 spot; No. 43, \$1.50 spot; No. 44, \$1.50 spot; No. 45, \$1.50 spot; No. 46, \$1.50 spot; No. 47, \$1.50 spot; No. 48, \$1.50 spot; 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FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

JAS. HANWAY.

NO. XI.

THE ECONOMY OF LABOR.

No one who is any way observant of the manner which a great amount of labor and expense is annually distributed over a farm, can but observe that a large per centage is frequently unproductive; that it benefits no one, and is therefore a loss to the community.

Each owner of a farm situated in a community of enterprising and go-ahead energetic farmers, is increased by the aggregate wealth of the whole. Land in a flourishing and progressive settlement, surrounded by an enterprising class of farmers, always finds purchasers, more so than in one where the exception is the rule. Even if we do not desire to sell, or remove from our present locality, we receive advantages which are not to be ignored.

Rich and fertile land is an inheritance always to be prized, but good society is the first consideration; for an old poet has said that, "Life without literature is death."

We are all anxious to secure the best improved machinery to lessen the burden of labor. This is one of the chief characteristics of the present day to the farming generally pursued by our grandfathers one hundred years ago; but it is very doubtful, whether there is that attention bestowed by our present farmers of Kansas, on the important problem of economizing the fruits of our labor.

We are a homogeneous people, perhaps more than any other state in the American Union. We are a fast people, we live and move by impulse. We denounce the voting of bonds for purposes of public improvement but let a project be started to run a Railroad through a certain line of counties, and our anti-bond cries jump at the prospect, and become the leading supporters of the measure.

In the first settlement of the States west of the Alleghany Mountains, people from the Eastern States emigrated by colonies, the country was heavily timbered, and the wild nomad Indian wandered through its vast forests.

At the present day in many sections of Ohio, the descendants of the first pioneers are still the occupants of the district of the country first settled. The portion known as the Western Reserve, is an example; its first settlers came from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and even at the present day they constitute a marked contrast to many other sections of the country. The land they occupied is not naturally as rich and fertile as in many other portions of the State, but the frugality and industry which they inherited from their progenitors, more than counter-balance the lack of fertility of the soil.

The German emigrants which recited in Pennsylvania over a century ago still retain the economical habits which they brought with them from Germany. They have become wealthy, for they understand the important problem of economizing labor, and saving that which has cost them labor.

We may find similar cases to the following in other portions of the State. A farmer concluded to set out an orchard of about 400 apple trees, he employed an expensive hand to assist him in planting them out; they were well cared for the first two years; then the locusts came and stripped the foliage off the trees, which of course was an injury to their growth. In place of giving them a little extra attention, he became discouraged, the blues took possession of him; the next year they were permitted to go without plowing; during the fall and winter following, the rabbits had full privilege to girdle them at pleasure, for no remedy had been adopted to save them from these destructive pests. The borders also did their share to destroy them; out of the four hundred trees, there may be a dozen or so left struggling for existence.

The cost of the trees, the planting and caring for them cost considerable outlay. This is one of the many cases of unproductive labor, which we occasionally witness in traveling over the country; and this class of persons are generally the loudest in crying out against the extravagance of our State expenditures, and no one was more bitter in his denunciations against the members of the late Legislature who voted funds to the Centennial Exhibition, than in the case we have referred to.

Human nature has certainly some strange kinks in its composition.

KEEPING QUALITIES OF BUTTER.

BY D. W. DAKES (BELOIT, WIS.)

[From an address before the North western Dairyman's Association, at Chicago, February 15th, 1877.]

The marksman hits the mark when his piece is correctly sighted and held with a steady aim; a variance of only one point at the muzzle sends the ball clear of the mark, but the bore must be true and bullets must fit, the powder must be strong and the priming dry, the sights well adjusted and true to a hair, the nerves steady, the eye quick, the breeze gentle and the weather clear; for with all precautions possible there will be an occasional miss, and without them there will be nothing but random shots.

So also in making butter, there are many things to have just right, and others to guard against, or there will be many shots at random to one that hits the bull's eye. And so it happens that a large percentage of butter is not worthy the name, while so little is up to a high standard of excellence. To explain these many points pro and con is a master's task, to enumerate them all would try your patience, to exhaust the subject would fill a volume. I shall therefore pass over many im-

portant points, such as preparing the soil and keeping it in its best condition, the care and feed for stock, and the best breeds adapted to the purpose of dairying, etc., etc., etc., and confine my remarks principally to milking, skimming, churning, coloring, working and packing for market.

These points in the minds of many comprise the principal part of what is called butter making; the fact is, however, they are only links in a chain which reaches far back to the very soil, any one of whose links being broken renders these also futile.

Milking, like all dairy work, is work, notwithstanding it is a practice with many to milk after the day's work is done.

Cleanliness in this department of dairying is perhaps the most difficult to manage, and the lack of it is no doubt the greatest of all causes of the product being of poor flavor. Every practical dairyman knows full well that great care is necessary, even if the pail is absolutely clean to start with, to draw it full from the cow without more or less of filth getting into it while doing so. No skill or care in straining can cleanse it and leave it as pure as before hairs, specks and filth were allowed to enter it. Hairs are really the least objectionable part, the worst is that which dissolves and mingles with the milk becoming incorporated with, and from thence being part and parcel of it, imparting its own peculiar taste and smell in such a manner that no amount of after care and skill can remove.

No one need hope to acquire any great reputation in the art of butter making who is the least careless in this particular; and I know it to be shamefully, most shamefully neglected by many who would be offended to be called slovenly or careless even. The dairywoman who will receive a pail of milk with the froth on top full of hairs and specks with a goodly amount of sediment at the bottom of the pail without raising a "breeze" about it, is not fit to have charge of the milk. Let her utterly refuse to receive it in such a condition a few times, or receive it only to carry it direct to the well barrel, and soon there will be a much better way to all in her reputation for making good butter, let her not be careless on this point, for the raising of the dead to life would be no less a miracle than the making of prime butter from such milk. A better shape for a milk pail than the ordinary style of small at the bottom and big at the top is to reverse this and make them large at the bottom and small at the top and high enough to nearly reach to the cow's teats, the advantages are that there is less chance for filth to get in, and they are less liable to get upset, etc., etc.

Regularity in the hour of milking is important, if quality and quantity are considered. Occasionally allow a cow to go over without milking until the second or third regular milking time and she will be nearly ruined. The principle is the same, although in a less noticeable degree, when they are allowed to go a few hours beyond the regular time. Milking should be done quickly by grasping the teats with the hands and successively closing the fingers with a gentle but firm pressure, imitating as nearly as possible the manner of the calf while suckling; stripping with thumb and forefinger is to be condemned; never stop until all the milk possible is drawn.

Kind treatment with quiet and comfortable quarters and many other kindred topics might very properly be noticed in this connection, but I will not try to exhaust this portion of my subject, but pass along to the next topic.

SETTING THE MILK AND SKIMMING THE CREAM

In setting milk for cream there are a number of methods employed. I shall not undertake to decide for others, which in all cases and under all circumstances is to be preferred, as all of them no doubt, have their advantages and disadvantages. There are, however, some fundamental principles which underlie all true success, by whatever method you may adopt, whether it be in the old style of shallow pans, deep, open pails in spring water, or inclosed in deep pails within an ice box, as the Hardin system. And system is a partial failure that will not uniformly preserve the milk sweet until all the cream has risen to the surface, for so cream is procured after acidity is developed, and when acidity is developed the cream should be immediately removed from the milk. This fact explains the reason why in the shallow pan system as ordinarily set in pantries by the common dairywomen, that when the temperature of the pantry happens to be just right that there is no more successful way, but so soon as a change of temperature takes place, little or no good cream or butter can be got from the milk without some controlling influence over the temperature of the milk room. Deep setting of milk is entirely impractical and small, shallow pans become a necessity. The reason is obvious, and is nothing more or less than this, that in deep setting the milk acidulates before the cream reaches the surface, having too far to travel to reach there before being arrested by the thickened milk, while in the shallow pans it travels no faster, but having a less distance to go, reaches the surface, or at least a large per cent does, before arrested by acidulation.

J. Wilkinson, of Baltimore, is the originator of a system of underground air passages leading into the milk room. The air is drawn out by means of ventilators which cause a current to constantly replenish the milk room with air at a temperature of very nearly that of the earth through which it is drawn. The principle is a good one, not very expensive, and when properly constructed is entirely sufficient to insure getting all the butter from the milk in as good condition as possible. It is also a permanent arrangement needing little or no after care or expense. I. Boies, of Marengo, Ill., a man of deservedly high reputation for making butter, has established a large factory at Byron, Ill., and employs this system of ventilation, and I am told thinks there is nothing equal to it. He uses shallow pans.

The system of sitting milk in deep, open pails in spring water is so well understood that I need say but little of it. Where springs are found in the right place to be made available there is no doubt but results are obtainable equal to any other way. One great obstacle, however, especially in the west, is the lack of suitable springs in suitable places, and so cannot be very generally adopted.

A substitute is provided in what is called the Hardin system, invented by L. S. Hardin, of Louisville, Ky. By this system the milk is strained immediately after being drawn into deep pails and covered with a well-fitting lid to exclude both air and water. It is then placed in a refrigerator with ice above it. The drippings fall upon the pails of milk and form a pool of water in which they are allowed to stand. Mr. O. E. Merrill, of Beloit, Wis., adopted this plan more than a year ago. I know he makes fine butter through the entire season, and he thinks that the system is ahead of everything yet devised. He thinks the trouble of procuring and using the ice is

more than balanced by the amount of labor saved by the use of pails, etc., instead of pans. Many in his vicinity are becoming converts to the plan, and some have already adopted it with perfect satisfaction. The above different methods are sufficient to meet the wants of any location, are within the reach of any dairyman who is willing to make any exertion at all to keep up with the improvements of the times. A general adoption of one or the other of these plans would result in a great revolution in the dairying interests of the country.

As to the manner of skimming there is little to be said so that the cream is entirely removed. But the time of skimming is of great importance, and under no circumstances should the cream be allowed to remain on the milk after acidity is developed, and certainly not until it becomes thick, as there is great danger in getting clabbered milk incorporated with the butter to its great injury. A good rule is to remove the cream as nearly as practical the moment it commences to thicken at the bottom, or before if you are satisfied all the cream is at the surface. There certainly will be nothing gained by leaving it longer to become oxidized or contaminated with any impurities that possibly may be in the air around it, for in this condition it is very liable to injury from such exposure. No doubt very much good cream is spoiled by such needless neglect. Cream when once removed from the milk should be well mixed with the previous skimmings and kept in a cool place until prepared for.

THE PROCESS OF CHURNING.

This preparation consists principally in getting the temperature of the cream to the best point or degree, which is generally conceded to be about 60 to 62 degrees. This is quite generally a matter of guess work with the dairywoman, and performed in a bungling manner, often doing positive injury to rather than benefiting it. The practice of setting the cream jar on or near the stove is bad, as one side may be very hot while the other is yet frozen. A much better way is when the cream has become sufficiently soured the stone jars or tin pails containing it should be surrounded with water and brought gradually to the proper temperature. The water gives a more uniform distribution of the heat or cold which ever is needed, to all sides and if the cream is stirred while warming it will be all the better; it should then be emptied into the churn and churned.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

EDITOR FARMER:—The address of Prof. Snow, on birds, published in several of the late numbers of the FARMER, has given me much satisfaction, and if all would heed it we would have less complaint of miscarriages.

Ornithology has been a study with me for nearly a half a century, and to-day, yet I will spend an hour or two to study the habits of some rare bird. The writing of the Professor, show that he is well informed on the subject. It is with almost a sad pleasure I can refer back to the time when S. F. Baird, (now holding a prominent position in science), then a young man, and myself rambled through forest and along streams with gun and rod at times a saw, hatchet and chisel, collecting blocks of various woods.

Much of my early knowledge of our birds was learned from him.

For years I have shot but very few birds, but one kind is never safe near me when a gun is within reach, and that is the Cooper Hawk. It is the most impudent, rapacious and daring of the whole tribe, and kills more quails than all others put together. How many years have I nursed coveys of quails all winter only to see them picked up by this villain. Then there is none of the whole tribe more severe on the young poultry. He has a very keen eye and the velocity of an arrow almost, so that he will dive down and snatch up a chick within ten feet of you, and be off before the most expert sportsman can bring his gun to bear upon him.

But the crowning piece of the Professor's remarks, are the winding up of it, where he recommends the instruction of this subject in our schools.

The work on natural history, by Goodrich, published some twenty years ago, and for which I paid sixteen dollars, has afforded me more pleasure than any other work in the house; my children all refer to it when any subject is brought forward about birds, beasts and reptiles.

There are works on natural history of much later date, and some condensed and cheap, that it would be well for farmers to get, and learn which are their friends and which are their enemies.

Just now while I am writing this, there are more than a dozen different birds chattering and singing around my house; the mocking bird the most conspicuous. The fact is, our lawn and orchard is a regular aviary, but I must pay pretty well for the music for they take a good share of the finest strawberries, and when the early cherries come they usually take the lion's share.

The prospect of a fair crop of all kinds of fruit most cheering here, but a week now of very weather will cut down the strawberry crop very much. We have quite a number of varieties in fruit this season, and am very much disappointed in some of the new ones of high reputation, while some old ones (retained for old acquaintance's sake) are doing remarkably well. Among these Seth Boydon and Albany may be counted. Col. Cherries, Wonder of the West and Duchess are a sad failure thus far. The latter was to be earlier than any other, but here it is not so. Either ours is spurious or there is nothing in it.

Cap Jack, Cumberland Triumph, and Springdale are splendid. Berries of the latter two measuring five and six inches in diameter are to be found. Cap Jack, is this season among the first to ripen.

When the season is over I may give you a few notes on the quite new ones.

S. MILLER.

MILK FEVER.

Dr. Cressy, in a lecture before the Vermont Agricultural College, speaks on this subject as follows:

This is a specific disease, a malady attacking animals in good condition, the best milkers, and comes on soon after dropping the calf. The deep milkers, the Jerseys and the Ayrshires, will be most subject to it and the best ones of the breed; and the most marked cases frequently occur at the third period of calving.

The first symptom of this trouble which will be observed is the cow's losing all care for her calf—taking no notice of it; at times her eyes are blood shot; no milk in her bag, sometimes at the first, but certainly in the second stage. This will appear in from two to thirty-six hours after calving, and the earlier the attack the more dangerous and the more violent the symptoms. Soon she will be lying down and refuse to get up, taking little or no notice of anything, and sometimes a dog will be brought into the yard to arouse her, which will do it some times when nothing else will. Soon that even will not make her rise, as she will have lost the power and become paralyzed: head and horns warm, eyes blood-shot, showing a great amount of blood brought to the head.

This is parturient apoplexy, resulting from peculiar conditions of the system, which means that before parturition, while carrying the calf, a large amount of blood went to the womb to nourish the calf. When the calf is dropped this channel will be suddenly closed, unless there be considerable and continued hemorrhage, which is not, as sometimes supposed, an unfavorable symptom. When this outlet is closed, the blood is sent over the system in increased quantities, going to the head and congesting the vessels there. If the cow is poor, there will be less blood in the system, and it can be taken up and distributed without harm. Sometimes a weeping effusion comes from the eyes, which shows, and comes from the rush of blood to the head.

Deep milkers will be more subject to the disease than poor ones in the same flesh. Why deep milkers? Milk is a secretion of the gland in which is found what are called butter globules. It is now generally conceded that this globule is an epithelial cell, which has ripened and fallen off from the gland; so the cow which increases the action of the gland, will show the greater richness of secretion, and for this reason the Jersey will be found more subject to the trouble than any other breed.

The tendency to this trouble can be guarded against by poorer keeping for a short time before calving, or bleeding freely just before calving, or loosening the bowels with a sharp dose of physic, which will bring about a lower condition of the system.

At this time, the white blood cells in the blood are much in excess of the usual quantity, and in parturition the tendency is toward hemorrhage, which we see in the inclination to bleed at the nose or lungs, and when it breaks into the brain it makes a clot there which must be absorbed. In this disease, bleeding should be resorted to at once, as soon as its presence is known, and bleed freely—bleed till you get a reaction. Shower the head with cold water or put ice on above the brain; plenty of cold applications to the head will have no tendency to rupture the blood vessels; do not try and sweat the cow, it will be of no use.

If active, give physic and injections, and for physic give calomel in drachm doses, or salts in doses of a pound to a pound and a half and being much fluid in the system if you can start the water, so much the better, for this give nitre. When this is done the physic operates in a thin discharge like diarrhoea, and the blood turned from the brain and reaction comes, she will rally at once in a remarkable manner. As soon as the clot is formed in the brain you have a partial paralysis, and if she is at first rigid, you may know it is like human apoplexy, and as soon as it lessens and you get sufficient fluidity so you can bend the legs, you may know that absorption is taking place and you may look for recovery. This disease is common with the human patient; in sheep it is also quite prevalent, many dying with it soon after lambing. Another type is known as peritonitis, or inflammation of the womb or bowels, coming from labor. This will occur in any cow—good, poor, or indifferent, for it comes from a mechanical injury. This will not appear as soon, so it need not be mistaken for milk fever; if appearing anywhere from two to thirty-six hours after dropping the calf, it is milk fever. In the first six hours of this disease, the cow has bleeding, pain, heat and swelling; will put her nose round to her side where the pain is; head cool, eyes clear, for here the tendency of the blood is to the womb.

The cow taken with milk fever will be cured or dead, before a cow with this disease will be very sick, which will not be before six or eight days. In this case, as well as the other, open the bowels; give calomel, one, and one-half or even two drachms as the case may be, or salts in before-mentioned doses.

Then give anodynes to quiet and ease the pain, and large doses of opiate will be well borne; two, three or even four ounces of laudanum may be safely given, and Dr. Lyman, of Springfield, gave sixty grains of morphine with good results.

Injections of cold water into the womb should be given, or lumps of ice to put in, to cool down the inflammation, and continue the opiate, while you may be sure they are having no bad effect while the cow seems in pain. The doses named may seem large, and would be for carnivora, but herbivora will bear them much better. A sheep would not mind a dose of strychnine that would kill a dog.

In closing this, his last lecture, the Professor made some remarks of a general character, thanking the class for their attention and interest manifested in the lectures, and regretted the small attendance compared with that of his other lectures over the State. He thought that there should have been no fee charged at first in the notice of the lectures, and the hours been so arranged that all the students would have been free to attend the lectures, and he hoped the faculty and the farmers would approve and follow up the nucleus formed by this course till veterinary science should be established on as firm a foundation as medicine, when quackery would perish, and true science come to the assistance of the farmer's stock and his family alike.

THE MODEL HORSE.

By far too much attention has lately been given to the development of extraordinary speed in horses. At best this can only serve the purposes of show or amusement, while so great is its liability to abuse that society has, with reason, learned to look with suspicious distrust upon those connected, in any way, with fast horses. Strange that association with the noblest of irrational animals should exercise so demoralizing an influence over his human

owner and attendants! One of the worst results of this undue exaltation of speed is a tendency to neglect or undervalue the intrinsic merits of the animal. It is as a helper to man that the horse deserves the highest praise; and in this capacity, a large, powerful, compactly-built and well-proportioned animal is far more serviceable than one of a lighter, but faster breed.

There are strong indications, however, that the world will soon recognize the preeminent merits of large, massive horses, and among these signs not the least significant is the prominent position of late accorded to the Percheron-Norman breed of horses. These are of French descent, and considering the comparatively recent date of their importation into this country, they have already acquired an enviable reputation.

The characteristics of the race may be learned from the following description of a model or ideal animal, copied from the Stud-Book of the breed, just published. We are assured that there is little fanciful about the sketch, as many of the Percheron-Normans are very nearly as perfect. The characteristics of the model horse are:

Head clean, bony and small for the size of the animal; ears short, mobile, erect and fine-pointed; eyes bright, clear, large and prominent; forehead broad; nostrils large, open, and red within; jaws rather wide; chin fine; lips thin; teeth sound and even.

Neck a trifle short, yet harmoniously rounding to the body; throat clean; crest rigid, rather high, and gracefully curved; mane abundant, with silky hair.

Breast broad and deep, with great muscular development; shoulders smooth, and sufficiently sloping for the collar to set snug to them; withers high; back short and strongly coupled; body well-ribbed-up, round, full and straight on the belly, which is much longer than the back; rump broad, long and moderately sloping to the tail, which is attached high; hips round and smooth at top, and flat on the sides; quarters wide, well let down, and swelling with powerful muscles.

Dock strong; tail long, heavy, and gracefully hanging out from the croup when the animal is in full motion.

Legs flat and wide, standing square and firm, and well under the body; with hard, clean bones, and extra-large, strong joints, cords and tendons; short from the knees and hocks down; pasterns upright; fetlocks thin; hoofs full size, solid, open, tough, and well set up at the heels.

Height 15 to 16½ hands; weight 1,800 to 1,700 pounds.

Color various, as with other horses; but a clear dapple grey is preferred, as the best of the original breed were thus marked.

Action bold, square, free and easy; neither forcing nor interfering; the walk four to five miles per hour; the trot six to eight, on a dry and moderately level road, but capable of being pushed much faster on the latter gait, when required.

Temper kind; disposition docile, but energetic and vigorous; hardy, enduring and long-lived; precocious; able to be put to light work at 18 to 24 months old; possessing immense power for his size; never baulking or refusing to draw at a dead pull; stylish, elegant and attractive in appearance; easy, elastic and graceful in motion.

No tendency to disease of any sort, and especially free from those of the legs and feet—such as spavin, splint, ringbone, grease and founder.

An easy keeper, and quick feeder.

THE MODEL MARE.

With rather less size than the horse, the points and qualities of the mare should be essentially the same, with the exception of possessing a finer head, mane and tail, and a considerably thinner neck.

When in foal, able to work, moderately, to within a few days of giving birth to it; and a short time after, able to resume her work. A careful nurse, and good milker.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF SHORT-HORNS FROM BIRTH TO MATURITY.

When a calf is born, it should remain with its mother two or three days, after which the mother may be turned out, but should be let to the calf to suck three times a day until it is two months old. The calf for several days will not suck all the milk of its mother; she should be milked clean until the calf will take it all. When the calf is six weeks or two months old, there should be kept in a box or trough some shelled corn, which it will soon learn to eat, and as it advances in age a little shelled oats should be mixed with the corn, or a little milk feed. After it begins to eat, the calf should be fed all that it will eat clean. At two or three months it should be turned on a grass lot and allowed to suck night and morning, and the feed should be continued all the time. It should be weaned at about five or six months old. Two or three weeks before weaning it should suck but once a day, and then once in two days, and again once in three or four days—thus the mother will naturally dry up and the calf will be gradually weaned, and both mother and calf will do well. Still continue to feed all it will eat until one year old. Then give it a mixed diet such as you would feed grown cattle. There is at this age nothing better to develop its organization than sheep oats. Cut up fine and wet, then put good, fresh ship-stuff with it, mix up thoroughly; feed this once a day; and shelled corn once a day. This full feed should be continued until about the first of May; then lessen the feed until the first of June. By that time the grass will be sufficient for the animal until October. Then commence feeding again lightly until grass falls; then full feed again, or if you have stalk fields they will do well on that with what grass they will get, up to Christmas, then they should be stabled and full fed all winter, letting them out every day, all day if not stormy; if stormy it is best not to leave them out all day, yet they should be let out for exercise and water every day, stormy or not. The herdman should be the judge.

The proper age for breeding, if the calf is a heifer, with the above treatment, is at 18 to 20 months old. If a bull he may be let to a few cows some younger.

There is one thing to be said in regard to handling animals; that is always treat them kindly, never get out of patience yourself and begin to halloo and abuse the animal. If you would have them gentle and kind, you must treat them so. Also have regular hours for feeding, let nothing interfere with these rules if you expect to succeed in your business.—*W. W. Thrasher at Indiana Short-Horn Convention.*

Orange County.
May 28.—We have failed to keep up our correspondence with you—this "hopper" question was at the bottom of it. First, we thought of writing weeks ago that the eggs were spoiled, then we found out our mistake, and they have hatched out, by the millions. As so far no injury to speak of here, though some corn damaged. They claim to be moving off to the northwest. Many are burning with hay, and others using various devices mainly with pans containing coal oil. What little wheat and rye was sown, is doing very fine. Rye in bloom, wheat is heading very large; oats, in the main are very rank. We found a large number of old chinch bugs promising a large crop of young for fall ravages, unless continual wet weather continues. We fear more damage from chinch bugs than from "hoppers." The fruit's very abundant bloom has not kept its promise. But a small crop of peaches and cherries. Some are not through planting corn yet, preferring to risk late planting than the "hoppers." Farmers hopeful, putting in large acreage of crops especially corn. Stock feeding lasted until May 15; pasture only beginning to be sufficient for full feed, stock begins to show the effects of grass, they came through winter in very good condition. We have had considerable wet weather, no very severe rain storms, though the Marais Des Cygnes has been impassable several times. H.

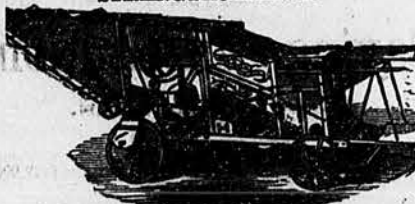
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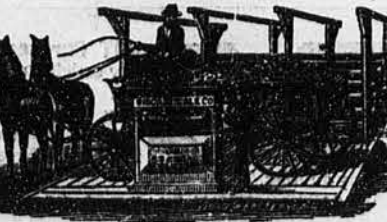
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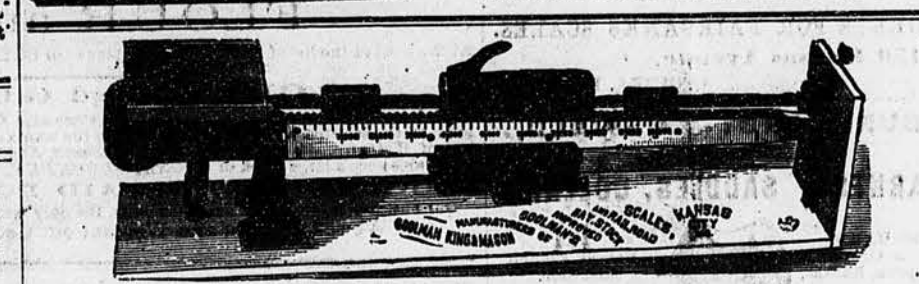
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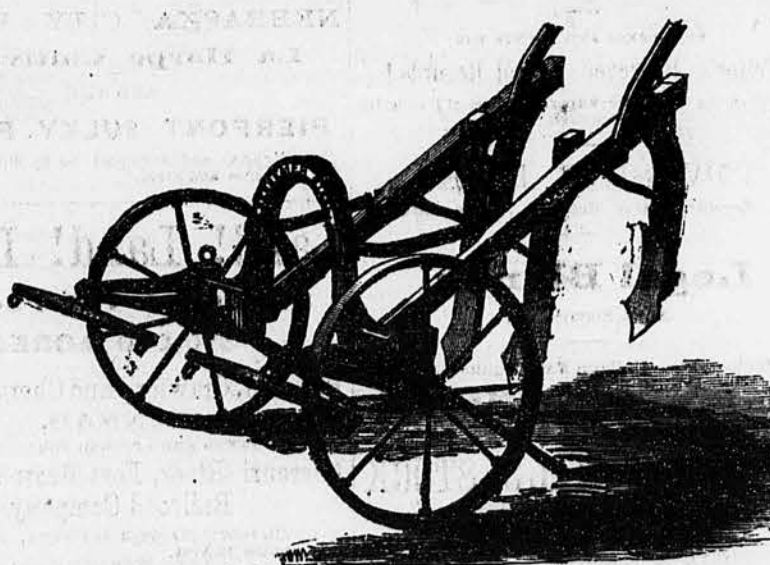
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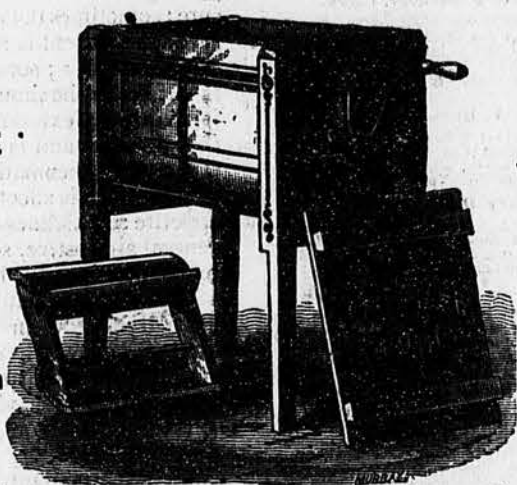
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