THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

Rigid Economy and Perseverance the Best Remedy for "Hard Times."

EDS. FARMER:-In August 1876 I was called from my home, Balt., Md., to Northern Illinois by the leading dairyman of the N. W.

As evidence that I have correctly given the status of my patron, I would state he is the dairyman who received the three hundred dollar prize, at the St. Louis Fair, in 1874; and he has since well maintained his well earned reputation as a dairyman, by manufacturing an article of butter that will always command the highest market price. He told me that notwithstanding he had made butter that the best judges decided was superior to all with which it was placed in competition, and that he had received the highest prize ever awarded for the best butter, in this country, he was satisfied that he must supply himself with facilities and appliances for handling milk and butter superior to what he then had or he would yet be beaten, and perhaps, "distanced" in the butter

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He said that he believed that butter that was considered A. 1, in 1874, would, in a few years be classed 2d, and perhaps 3d quality; hence he was determined to supply himself with the best appliances to be had for making butter, and as improvements were now made from time to time, he should avail of them, by which, with close attention to his business and daily increasing his already great experience, he hoped to be able to maintain his reputation.

He was the pioneer in the northwest in applying my system of sub-earth ventilation to a creamery, as I built for him the first S. E. V.,

This system had then been in operation in the east but two years, and its results published, when this leading dairyman of the northwest, who reads and thinks, had the sagacity and enterprise to avail of it, as with the use of it he would have the best system, yet discovered or that any other dairymen in the country had, and he had no fears of being vanquished, so long as he had an equal chance.

Suffice it to say, that he has, by adhering to the course described, fully maintained his exalted reputation, and is to-day looked upon as authority in butter making and in handling dairy

fect of a man pursuing his bu and intelligently, and of keeping himself posted and supplied with the best of facilities for conducting his business, that others may profit

The introduction of S. E. V., into this land flowing, aye, literally "flowing with milk" and "honey" too, has proved a God send to the north-

Dairymen by the thousand have visited the pioneer S. E. V. creamery, and others in the N. W., which its superior operation brought into use. The results attained by S. E. V., awakened in this region a lively interest in the very important subject of ventilation, of the principles involved in which, and the results attainable by their proper application, the children knew as much as the adults.

Dairymen had learned that the warmer their stables were in extreme cold weather, the less food the animals consumed and the more milk would their cows yield. To secure warmth, I found that many who had built new stables had sheathed the walls and roof with paper board, by which they had made the stable nearly air tight, with the exception of an opening on the crest of the roof. They had made provisions for exhausting the air, but none for supply, except incidentally by way of imperfect joints around windows and doors, which they had intended to make what they called "tight."

The ingress leakage alluded to was equal to a meager supply of air for a cow or two, but when 100 to 150 animals were confined in the same box they would have died for the want of vital air, but for a fortunate provision of nature by which exhaust and supply may be effected through a single opening. The walls of the wooden flue or tube, used on the peak of the roof being kept, by the connection of heat, colder than the center of the columns of air in them, caused a counter current in the flue; that in contact with the walls of the flue, as it cooled would fall into the building, and a column of air in the center of the flue would rise and escape into the open air, by which a change of the air ofthe stable could be maintained suffi-

cient to prevent the death of the animals, but the stench and feditity of air of these "close" stables was, to one unused to inhaling such air, almost nnbearable. I found a prevailing practice of emptying the milk from the milking buckets into a can setting in the stable.

By luck more than science, the warm milk standing in the small necked can could not absorb the impure air of the stables so long as it was giving off animal heat, and it was generally removed ere it had cooled, or it would have been ruined. This I explained, also did I, the source of air supply by counter circulation in the exhaust flue, and practicaly illustrated that the circulation in said flue was as I have stated, by placing a burning taper in the center of the flue where an upward current was shown, and when right to vend it. This, among other monopoplaced near the walls of it, a downward one. I succeeded in awakening an interest in the minds Charles 1st to the scaffold; and to show their of these fogy dairymen, and a desire to know more about "this ere ventilatin business."

I am happy to state that several of the class who were using stables arranged as I have described, have ventilated not only their milk houses, but their stables as well by the sub-earth system; and after a year's experience with it, have applied to their dwellings. A large land owner in Wis., who has been breeding and rearing horses for fourteen years, finding it unsatisfactory, resolved to sell out the equines and stock his land with the best cows he could find, and try making butter, called on me to obtain a right to use S. E. V., early in March, last.

I directed him to the dairyman who was the second man in the northwest to adapt S. E. V., in a milk-house. On his return he told me that he could say as did the queen of Sheba after visiting king Solomon, "the half had not been told." "In the first place I was received by Mr. S. (Chas. W. Sylvester, of Marengo, Ill.), in a most hospitable manner. He explained all his dairy arrangement in a very intelligent and interesting manner. I asked him the direct question How do you like Sub-Earth Ventilation?"

He replied, "I have now been using it three years, and this is the fourth kind of a milk-house that I have built in the past 20 years, and I much prefer it to all others. During the first two winters I kept my milk-room closed, and confined the duct air to it, (his milk-room is in the cellar of his dwelling), and I banked, as I have always done, the walls of the cellar with manure, to prevent vegetables from freezing. I found that there was such a good supply of warm air, that is, warmer than the out door air, that I opened all the doors between milk-room and the vegetable cellar, and did not bank the walls I have cited this isolated example of the efcury down to 26° below zero, nothing has frozen in my cellar, and my vegetables and apples have kept better than ever before." He concluded with: "If I did not keep a cow, I would not think of living in my house without Sub-Earth Ventilation. It is a capital thing."

Of course, my patron purchased a right, after having examined S. E. V., in use, and having heard the experience of Mr. S., with it, and so well known in the churches by the name of is now building a creamery that will eclipse all others, for we are constantly making improvements in the detail. I have an agent operating in Chester county Pa. He informs me that there are now four milk-houses with S. E. V., in progress in that county, and all are within a few miles of the first that I built in that state and county in 1874, thus showing that this system bears accquaintance well. My agent has established an experimental station in Chester county Pa. He has recently introduced a very small jet of steam under only 20 pounds pressure to the square inch, and the jet only one eighth of an inch diameter, and he finds that he can dispense with the heated exhaust flue and can exhaust air ad libitum; that he had made an experiment in the use of a very delicate and perfect anemometer, and exhausted 2,900 cubic feet of air from the building in seven mirutes, which vacuum was supplied through a subterraneous duct at 48° above zero.

I visited Mr. Sylvester a few days since and found that he had recently introduced other invaluable new features in high farming. I propose to give them to the readers of the FARMER J. WILKINSON. in my next. Harvard, Ill.

Neosho Valley District Fair Association

ley District Fair Association, will be held at British soil. Neosho Falls, Kansas, September 22-23-24-25 -26 and 27. Premiums, \$5,000 in cash. Finest grounds and best accommodations of any fair in Kansas. Special rates and all facilities for parties desiring to attend will be made known in due season.

RICHARD P. HAMM, Sec.

Literary Items No. 12.

FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Every kind of paper is known to the stationers, by its name, quarto post 8 vo. post, foolscap etc. The term foolscap, to designate a certain kind of paper, no doubt has puzzled many a young enquirer. The origin is not only amus ing but historical. Charles the 1st, of England granted numerous monopolies for the support of the government. Among others was the privilege of manufacturing paper. The water mark of the finest sort was the Royal Arms of of England. The consumption of this article was great at this time, and large fortunes were made by those who had purchased the exclusive lies, was set aside by the parliament that brought contempt for the king, they ordered the royal arms to be taken from the paper, and a fool with his cap and bells to be substituted.

It is now over two hundred years since the oolscap and bell were taken from the paper, but still paper of the size, which the Rump parliament ordered for their journals, bears the name of the water mark, then ordered as an indignity to Charles.

ORIGIN OF WHIG AND TORY.

In the reign of Charles the 2d, the wellknown epithets of Whig and Tory originated. There are various versions in regard to the origin of these terms, but I believe the following, which is borrowed from De Toredis' "curiosities of literature" is the best authenticated .-Deisraeli.

The friends of the court, and the advocates of lineal succession, were by the Republican party branded by the name of "Tory," which was the name of certain Irish robbers. While the court party in return could find no other revenge, then by appropriating to the covenanters, and the Republican party of that class, the name of the Scotch bevarage of sour milk, whose virtue they considered so expressive of their disposition, and which is called "Whig."

POET LAUREATE.

The title of Poet Laureate, is not a term of American growth; it is European, but nevertheless interesting to the general reader. It was first adopted in Germany, and is now at the present day practiced in England.

Petarch was crowned with a wreath of laurels April 8, 1381, in Rome, as a reward of merit; this, says Edward Gibbon, was revived after the lapse of 150 years. In England the Poet-Laureate has to write twice a year, a paper ones, the bees will fill it with straight comb. which is read in the presence of the King or Queen, in the chapel. Chaucer, Dryden and for this purpose, a strip of which is fastened in Southey, have each been honored with the title of Poet-Laureate.

TE DEUM-

Saint Ambrose was born about the year 340. He converted the celebrated St. Augustine to his faith, and at his baptism composed the hymn "Te Deum." I had the good fortune, many years since, on a public occasion at St. Paul's Cathedral; there were some twelve or fifteen hundred orphan children, belonging to the charity schools, who chimed in with the organ. It was the most solemn and sublime music I ever heard. .

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

It is not an uncommon practice in our public speakers to say, "in the first place, in the second place, etc." Cicero and Quintitian informs us, when an orator was going to deliver a long ora tion, he fixes his mind on certain places, as certain house in a street would be connected with the first part of his speech, the second with another, etc.

AN ANCIENT QUOTATION.

"Nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." These words were taken verbatim from the Magna Charta, or the great charter of English liberty, which was extorted by the barons from King John, at Runemede, some six hundred years ago. It is a confirmation or restoration of the common law.

Serfdom ceased in England as its provisions were enforced, when in 1772, before the King's bench, Lord Mansfield presided, Sommerville, a negro held as a slave in England, was set at liberty, and thus was abolished the last vestige The Sixth Annual Fair of the Neosho Val- of slavery or involuntary servitude, from the

> Runemede, means the meadow of council, it is located near Windsor, it was so called because it had been used by the ancient Saxons as place of council, or public meeting. King John signed the magna charta in the year 1215. JAS. HANWAY.

More About Bee-Keeping.

EDITORS FARMER: I am much interested in our frequent articles on bees and bee-keeping. think every farmer ought to keep at least a few hives. I have kept a few bees most of the time for many years, but never a large number.

I am very grateful indeed for the information you furnish us in No. 16 of the FARMER, for I am entirely behind the times in those items. It is just what I was going to ask you for, but not quite all that I have felt the need of. I have used different kinds of hives with comb frames, but all have the same objection—the bees do not always follow the frame, and when they do so the combs are often very irregular and are troublesome to transfer from one hive to an-

Is there any successful method of confining the bees to the frame and cause them to form straight, even combs? The comb foundation plan I have not tried, but think I see objections to it that ought to be overcome in some way. I have a plan that I intend to try this season, which I believe will prove a success, but would like to hear of some plan that has been tested.

I have had some trouble with the moth and the little red and black ants, and intend to experiment on them some the first opportunity.

The Langstroth hive I think is too low, and with the second story is somewhat complicated; besides I think it an objection to have a hive open at the top. I am at present using a hive of my own make that I like better. The cover is stationary with grooves cut through to allow the bees to pass up into honey boxes. One side of each hive is moveable, where the frames are drawn out and returned at pleasure. An empty hive may be placed beside one that is occupied, with one side of each detached, and at certain seasons and conditions may be separated and form two swarms. There is no patent on my hive; no agent is employed to sell J. B. COOLEY. t at high figures. Mound Valley, Kansas.

The best and in fact only preventive against noths is to keep the hives strong.

To banish ants from the apiary, start them out of the hive with smoke; give the places where they congregate a rubbing of spirits of turpentine, and if their hillocks are found, pour on them hot soapsuds. Catnip, tansy and black walnut leaves thrown where they are found running, are annoyances which help to banish these little pests. Separators are used to prevent the bees from building uneven and crooked combs. If an empty frame is placed between two full But comb foundation is rapidly coming into use each frame. The bees build readily on this artificial foundation, which if of worker size, will prevent them from building drone calls and essen the rearing of drone brood, which is unprofitable work for the owner.

From Illinois.

To the Kansas FARMER, Greeting: We have had a remarkable winter for Illinois; very cold and dry until the first of April, after which a little too wet and muddy, and rather cool. Fall wheat has come through the winter fine. It looks as well as I ever saw it at this time of the year, and more sown in this part of the state than has been for years. Not quite so much in the southern part of the state as heretofore. Oats mostly sown, some up; corn worth 28 cents; oats, 25 cents, live hogs \$3.00 per cwt. Irish potatoes, 60 cents; butter, 15 cents; a good demand for horses, at \$60 to \$100 per head. Times a little hard, but looking better. Short horn bulls have been selling more readily the last year than previously, at fair prices. My herd of short-horns, numbering 40 head are doing finely. I have lost my grand stock and breeding bull, the 4th Duke of Goodman's 9848. My Berkshire swine is doing finely. Sales lively this spring. I like your paper very THOS. H. CROWDER. well. Bethany, Ill.

Budded Peach Trees.

With your permission I would like to ask a few questions in relation to budded peach trees. I believe it is generally admitted that budded brought to his headquarters.

"Well, sir," said the general, sternly, "what trees are not as hardy as seedlings, but for what reason I have never been able to learn. Is it from the fact that they are budded, or is it because choice fine fruit is more tender than the cause choice fine fruit is more tender than the more common or poorer? If it is from the latter cause, of course there is no remedy but if from the former can it not be helped? If you take buds from a seedling tree and bud them into another seedling, will they be as hardy as the present tree? again; would they be more

hardy if they were grafted than budded? or say root grafted as apples, which we know can be done, although it is surer, and not as certain as the apple. Yet if they were more hardy we could easily afford the extra cost. Again, would a sprout from the original tree be more hardy than the budded tree? I would like to have the opinion of practical fruit growers on this subjett, as it is certainly one of great importance, J. B. Dobbs.

Marion Center, Kansas.

Timber Claims.

I saw a question in regard to timber claims, in a recent number of your paper, asking if those having claims taken a short time before the passage of the new law, could come under the new law in setting their timber. You said the Topeka land officer said they could not. I am personally interested, having taken a timber claim on January 23, 1878, and I am told by Mr. Hanna, register of Hays City land office, that I certainly can get the timber, according to the provisions of the new law, and he referred to this act and to a circular to registers and receivers from the general land office.

Please publish this for the benefit of your Yours,

NORMAN A. ANDREWS.

Le Due "Freezes" Prof. Riley Out.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST: It has been announced in your columns and elsewhere that I have resigned my position as entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, on account of ill health, etc. Those who originated such a report must have had some other end in view than truth, and I cannot have such a report wired over the country to excite unnecessary anxiety among friends, without correcting it. My health was never better, and the real cause of my resignation may be gathered from the following copy of the letter tendering it:

following copy of the letter tendering it:

WASHINGTON D. C. Mar. 28, 1870.

SIR: Unwilling to incur further risk of being treated discourteously when ever I make any suggestion for the benefit of my division, and satisfied that, under present circumstances, I cannot longer remain entomologist of this department and yet retain my self-respect, I hereby tender my resignation.

Respectfully,
C. V. RILEY.

W. C. Le Due, Commissioner of Agricu'ture.

This is all there is of it. Respectfully, C. V. RILEY.

To Destroy Cabbage Grubs.

In old soils all the cabbage kind have a tendency to form club roots, owing to the attacks of the cabbage grub or larvæ, a small insect beonging to the beetle tribe. The damages it causes is often a serious matter for the gardener, as it nearly destroys whole crops and makes serious gaps in the planting. When the grubs first attack a crop there is nothing to "indicate their presence until the plants begin to turn an unhealthy color; then they flag in the sun, and in a few days the crop is lost. One of the best methods of preventing these inroads is to make each plant unpalatable to the grubs. In the spring procure some fresh burnt lime, and let it become air-slacked, mixing it with an equal quantity of soot. In planting, the holes are made with the trowel in the usual way; each plant is dropped into its hole, an inch or so of the soil put over the roots, a good watering given first, then a moderate handful of the soot and lime mixture thrown in each hole and the remaining soil filled in. Equal parts of soot and fine garden soil, mixed with water to the consistency of thin mortar, with the plants dipped into the mixture up to the base of the leaves before planting, is used to prevent clubbing. Wood ashes mixed with water, put into the holes after watering, has been tried with

Too NEAR HIS FIGURE .- On one occasion, when General Butler was in command at New Orleans, a colonel up in the Red River region made application for a furlough, which was refused him. Soon after, the colonel left his command without permission, and went to New Orleans, where he was arrested and put in irons as a deserter. Upon an intimation that he wished to make an explanation, General B. had him

der who have some cotton they want to get through my lines. First they offered me \$500, which I refused. Then they offered \$1,000, then \$5,000, then \$25,000, and at last they of-fered \$100,000; and I tell you, general, they were getting so near my figure, I thought I had bet-ter loate!"—Harper's Magazine.

farm Stock.

The Breeders.

Let us look back over the history of the breeding of improved stock in our country during the past few yea s, then stop and reflect.

We call to mind the excitement-the mania -there was for speculation in that class of property, and we see the result. We see all over the country, financially wrecked, the men who were foremost in the movement, and many more crippled, or badly wounded, who may now be classed as belonging to the invalid corps. We see a great many interprising farmers who were blinded by the delusion of fictitions values, who invested their money in hopes of receiving good returns, but who have harvested only disappointment.

Now in many cases it is true that these victims, instead of laying the blame on the speculator-the responsible party-put it on the stock, which was not the only innocent party in the transaction, but to some extent the sufferer

In order to please the eye and reach the pocket of the buyer the animals were fed to such a condition of flesh as to often ruin their generative organs permanently, which in turn lowered the value of their species in the estimation of the owner.

We take it for granted, that no intelligent farmer is prepared to deny that the improvement of our domestic animals has not added millions of dollars to the wealth of our country. If this be true, then why should we lay the blame where it don't belong? On the contrary, the lesson recently learned should in the end be a profitable one in teaching us to follow a legitimate business, and not build our hopes on a fictitious value and become the dupes of design-

"But," says the farmer, "we can't all become breeders of thoroughbreds, and we must have breeders of whom we can get our breeding animals as we need them" So you have had all this time, and you have them now, Men who are making and have made for years their sole business, as the true meaning of the word breeder implies, men whose specialty of business is to raise and improve pure breeds of stock. The man who thus devotes his time and energy should be paid for his labor and the invest ment that he must of necessity make in order to be successful.

Too many of our farmers underestimate the capital required to be invested in order to succeed in the occupation of a breeder. Well bred, and the best animals that can be found of the kind of stock most desired, must from time to time be added to the flock or herd to breed ice to which the horse is to be put. If he is from, and such animals always command the apt to be kept for slow work and heavy drawhighest prices. Therefore, the breeder cannot ing, the chest may be nearly circular in form, afford to sell breed g animals at meat prices, as beccuse this shape is one for strength and bulk many farmers are pt to think.

The man who engages in the business of a breeder, and expects to continue in it with honor and profit, must keep his reputation and that of his stock at par, consequently he can not afford to be dishonest with his customers by misrepresenting his stock.

If our farmers would buy stock from only such men, and shun that class who buy and sell on speculation as they would shun a pestilence. they would always get value received, and by the improvement they would make on their stock they would realize good results. The experience of recent years it is to be hoped will positively convince them of this fact .- Farmers' strength. Review.

Horses' Teeth

John E. Seeley, V. S., has the following to say on this subject in the Nebraska Farmer:

"Horses suffer more from bad and diseased teeth than any other disease that you can nameold horses in particular. I have known horses to die from actual starvation, and among the not in close confinement her choice of ground noted ones I can name Lexington and the Lewis haps want to know why they died, so I will try Only a few weeks ago a very respectable breeder for the want of masticating her food. One of ing a valuable cow, said to me: her upper molars was fully one inch longer than her lower molar. This you will see kept her jaws apart, and hence she could not masticate her food. Had this tooth been filed down on a level with the rest, I have every reason to believe that the mare would have lived for several years to come; as it was she closed her eyes in sleep that knows no waking and is now in the animal kingdom where the pastures are ever green, and bad teeth in horses are unknown. And so with the great Lexington, whose name is known in every home throughout the land; after his death a post mortem examination was held and it was shown beyond the one similar to which I have already referred you.

"The cause of so many horses becoming pullers,' 'side lines,' i. e. driving on one rein, tangue rollers,' etc., is sharp teeth, and this same trouble causes many trotting and pacing horses to be unstendy in their gaits, that would be reliable were it not for this cause. Where the checks are forced in against sharp teeth by the pressure of the bit, it gives the horse so much pain that he is compelled to change his gait to enable him to relieve his mouth, and many bad results often occur, owing to this kind of changingualities

"In conclusion, I will say that bad, sharp and ragged teeth in young or old horses will cause the following diseases: Coughing, driving on one tein, balking, scouring, running at the eyes pulling shying, and diseases contingent on imperiect mastication. If owners and driyers in general would examine or have themthe horses' teeth-examined by a good and com-

petent person, and remove the cause, they would save themselves much annoyance, and their horses much suffering."

Pacers and Pacing.

A correspondent of the Journal of Agricul-ture gives the following historical sketch of

"The first notice of the pacer we find on record is in the account of their first importation, from Andalusia, in Spain, by Gov. Robison, of Rhode Island, in the early settlement of that colony. They were called Narragansett pacers-a name derived from Narragansett Bay. that skirts, with its beautiful waters, an arm of land notching into the sea, and extending about thirty miles to its termination from the southern coast of Rhode Island, where they were first raised.

"Pacers were extensively bred in the Providence plantation from the early settlement of Rhode Island to the breaking out of the American Revolution. They were valued highly for their easy gait under the saddle, and for their rapid movement. The demand in Cuba and the West India Islands for fine saddle horses, before the introduction of vehicles, was so great, as nearly to exhaust the supply of the finest pacers to meet the foreign demand.

"The pacer is still raised, to some extent, in Canada, and in several of the states. They were formerly much faster than the trotter. The Narragansett pacer could travel one hundred miles per day-on the authority of Mr. I. T. Hazard, grandson of Gov. Robison. They long held dominion over the trotter with the fastest record for one mile, but Goldsmith Maid is now one-half second below any pacer that ever trod American soil. More importance has been attached to the pacer in modern times on account of its breeding qualities, for improving the trotting horse. It has become the settled conviction of many breeders, that great speed, when modified into trotting action, will reproduce the greatest motive power. Many of our fastest trotters have come down from ancestors possessing the pacing element. The modern art of training has changed many fast pacers into fast trotters. Mazomanie is a converted pacer-record 2:20]. Molly Morris is a converted pacer-time 2:22.

A Good Horse.

Wind, says an old horseman, is the grand se cret of a good horse. Good lungs will cover multitude of faults, while, on the other hand perfection of shape and form are useless, when the wind is out. The chest, therefore, in all cases, should be large and capacious. It may vary somewhat in shape, according to the servto receive and bear up against the pressure of the collar, while at the same sufficient room is secured for that expansion of the lungs caused by slow, regular work. But if the chest is circular, let it be at the same time deep, or else the lungs may be cramped. A horse with a shallow chest is worthless for any purpose. The rule, then, is: For a draught horse, a circular but deep chest; but as you pass through the diferent degrees of speed up to the racer and trotter, the chest will increase in depth, compared to its roundness, until, for the highest rate of speed you must take a chest as deep as a greyhound, and at the same time not lacking in

Management of Cows and Calves.

The following are extracts from a paper read before the Iowa Breeders' Association, by M. Wm. Collard, of Des Moines:

"To commence at the beginning we shall start with the cow at parturition. Never disturb a cow that shows signs of labor; if she is is selected, and in that place only is she willing mare by American Star. Now you will per- to risk the consequences of her coming trial. and explain right here. The Lewis mare died of Short-horns, in answer to a question respect-

> "'I lost her calf in a strange and foolish manner. My horse was saddled for the purpose of attending some important business in the city, when I discovered the heifer in pains. I straightway instructed the hired man to put the heifer in a box-stall in the barn. I was absent about two hours, and on my return found the man (a Swede) faithfully engaged in the execution of that order. The result was a dead calf and an injured cow.'

"A strange stall, or otherwise strange location, is an unfit place for a cow to bring forth. Through the power of instinct the cow is possessed of a fitness in the means of selection of all doubt that he died from no other cause than the plot on which to present her offspring, and by that same instinct she inherits the responsibility for the care and protection of her offspring, and she indignantly scorns any other.

"Let the very young calf be refreshed three times a day. Feeding at short intervals prevents extreme hunger, and lessens the tendency

to take too much. "We advocate testing the quality of the cow's milk at an early period. If the milk be of poor quality you have nothing to fear; but if still remain hard, resistant and unbroken the milk is rich in cream, or the cow very fat patches of scab, these should be thoroughly (more especially during the hot season), great care is needed lest the digestion be overtaxed, which is likely to result in what is termed seours, a complaint, if taken in season, that will generally yield to the diet treatment, allowing tobacco liquid freely applied to the surface. the calf a little less than one-half its usual allowance. Cut short the allowance of the overlyrich milk, and entice the calf when convalescent to inviting green food when in season, but if in it on the one side, and another leading out of it winter, substitute roots with a little oil meal in ground feed.

ground oats two-thirds and corn meal one-third, or meal and good fresh bran of equal weights) should be very gradually increased to weaning time. The increase is best controlled at the noon-day meal, when no milk is taken. We advocate liberal feeding, but remember, never too much. If on your return to the manger you find that you have over-dosed, clean out the contents, go back a little on your practice; lower the mark in your measure, and if after some days the indications appear favorable to increasing digestion, advance with great caution as before. I take it that I dare venture to repeat the most important rule for feeders of young stock-never feed too much, under the test of a clean manger fifteen minutes from the time of feeding. Perhaps I ought to state that under this rule the food should be always fresh, sweet and inviting; none other is fit to offer. The practice of feeding several calves in one

stall ought never to be tolerated, as the best

feeders will be likely to get too much, while

those that are more slow scarcely get any. I

have noticed instances of this kind where the

entire lot was seriously injured. Provide roots plenteously for young stock. Roots, like grass, are cooling and loosening, and counteract the feverish properties of the grain; and in this connection I have also discovered that the winter feeding of a moderate supply of roots does not of necessity lessen the feed of grain, for the very good reason that the roots, by aiding digestion, increase the capacity. We thus not only secure heavier weights in a given time, and consequently better returns for the grain consumed, but we equip ourselves with the choicest weapon of our warfare-the more rapid, and yet less dangerous

system of feeding. "The drink to be furnished is the next most mportant consideration and after long and careful experiments in raising young stock, I have been forced to the conclusion that in the ordinary treatment of young animals too little attention is paid to the supply of good, fresh water. Young animals enclosed in stalls or dry enclosures require a fresh supply of water three times a day, and after a short time custom, their habit of drinking becomes almost as regular as that of feeding-the supply of moisture being necessary to aid the capacity of digestion.

"A liberal and dry bed is essential in the care of calves. We succeed the best on plank, leaving a space of one inch for drainage, kept clear of manure and accumulating moisture, by clearing the crevices. By this kind of treat ment we never had a case of lung disease in calves, while we have known numerous instances occurring in pens with earth or clay bottoms. A stall in which you can sound the moisture by a solid tread of the heel is a dangerous place for a calf.

"In the care of animals, a quick and close bservation, in connection with a knowledge of the natural position and habits, is indispensable; every motion is taken into account; the brightness of the eye, the position of the ear the motion of the limbs, even the lay of the hair, are all measured at a glance by him who s fitted to the charge. Though his hair may be unkempt, hay-seed may there find a hiding place, and the odor of the barn may escape from his garments, yet if in the humble capacity of herdsman he rightly fills the bill, he is none the less a genuine artist."

Scab in Sheep.

"On the whole, the tobacco dip may be safely recommended as one of the most available, and wool. Five pounds of coarse tobacco, or of tobacco stems, may be steeped in as many gallons of water, at a temperature just below the boiling point, and should be stirred at intervals for an hour. It may then be diluted with cold water, so as to make the whole quantity up to twenty gallons, which should suffige for as many sheep. The bath is usually a tub or box, of the requisite size to hold a sheep, and the animal is seized by two men, one of whom holds the head by the tuft of wool at the back of the neck with one hand, and the fore limbs with the other, while the second man controls the hind limbs. The sheep is immersed in the liquid, all excepting the head, and retained there for three minutes or more, while the scab is broken up with the hands, and the liquid worked into contact with every portion of the skin. The bath should be used at a temperature of 90° or 100° Fahr. In cases where the scab is very close and abundant, three pounds of soap, soft or hard, may be added to the above mixture, to facilitate the breaking up and softening of the crusts, and a half-pound of flowers of sulphur may be also thrown in. Great care must be taken to prevent the immersion of the head, as the work. In breaking a bull to lead never use the liquid will poison the sheep if swallowed in a harsh pull on the nose. Let him know that any quantity. When sufficiently bathed, it must be put on a wooden drainer, extending as an inclined plane upwards from one end of the bath, and the wool wrung and squeezed, so that all excess of fluid will flow back into the bath. At the same time the face should be thoroughly washed with the liquid, so that any acari that may have encroached on this part of the surface may be destroyed. Should there smeared with hog's lard, in every pound of of which has been introduced an ounce of oil of turpentine. At the end of another week, the now softened scabs may be broken up, and the

"For pregnant ewes and heavy sheep in gen

"The calves feed (which may consist of good head only need be held by the one operator, while the liquid is thoroughly wrought into all parts of the skin by the other. In this way, too, the head may be dressed while the sheep stands in the bath.
"The warm, dry weather of summer or au-

tumn is most suitable for dipping sheep, and a clear day should be selected for the purpose, so sheep should be turned out into a barn, clean

these have have passed. If fed in this yard, it should be from racks, into which the liquid from their fleeces cannot drop.
"When only a very limited portion of the

skin is attacked, or in cold and stormy weather when it would be injudicious to dip the sheep, they may be dressed with a strong solution or a salve. The affected parts must be prepared by clipping, or by softening the scab with lard and breaking it up with soapsuds, as already advised, and then the dressing must be thoroughly rubbed into the part and on the skin for ome distance around. A mixture of a pound of crude castor oil or lard, an ounce of oil of tar, and four ounces of sulphur, may be used as smearing agent. This may be thoroughly appled on the affected part and over the rest of the oody, in lines made by shedding the wool from head to tail at intervals of four inches apart. One operator sheds the wool while the second rubs the salve well in on the lines of exposed skin. The warmth of the surface melting the salve, soon diffuses it uniformly over the intervening spaces. For a more liquid mixture, pound of tobacco may be infused in twenty pints of water, and a pound of soft soap and quarter of a pound of flowers of sulphur added When used, a pint is put into a tin flask with a ong, narrow spout, two ounces of oil of tar added, and the mixture is freely applied to the affected surface, and on the skin by the lines formed by shedding the wool. In using this the flask must be kept constantly agitated, so as to keep the oil of tar uniformly diffused through the mixture. 'It is well also to draw the finger along the lines after the mixture has been applied, so that the latter may be everywhere brought into direct contact with the surface These dressings may be repeated as may seen needful, the one main condition of their efficiency being the perfect softening and removal of the scabs. The most satisfactory indications of cure are the subsidence of the itching, the improving appetite and condition, and, above all, the new growth of wool between the skin and scab, raising the latter, and showing that no

new morbid product is being formed.

"Besides these general dressings of the sheep, care must be taken to seclude the diseased animals from others, as also from their postures, and to saturate every rubbing-post stump, bush, stone, or fence with one of the above mentioned agents, or with a strong solution of freshlyburned quicklime. If this cannot be done, the pasture should be denied to sheep for a length of time, though it may be pastured with safety by cattle or horses. When this cannot be done, the only resort is to shut up such pastures, devoting them to hay crops, or, if preferred, to ploughing and cultivation. As stated in our first article, the extreme limits of life of the psoroptis and its eggs, has not been ascertained. The observations of Gerlach show that the eggs revived after eight weeks' separation from the body, so that the vacating of the pastures for five weeks, as advised by a recent writer on veterinary sanitary science, is manifestly insuffi-cient. If all rubbing places cannot be dressed, perfect safety cannot be ensured without a seclusion of the pasture from sheep for three months. If this is impracticable, the flock must be watched with the most constant vigilance, and any new appearance of the malady must be promptly cut short."—Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

Ringing Bulls. Very many among professional breeders do not know how to ring a bull with ease to the operator and a minimum amount of pain to the animal. When we were breeding cattle we used to have a simple straight iron punch of the same caliber as the ring to be used. The animal was fastened between staunchions in the usual manner, and also by a rope around the horns passed out in front securely round a post. A side of the nostril, the punch was placed against the opposite side, a sharp blow with a hammer against the punch and a clean cut was made, the ring inserted, fastened, and the animal operated on never seemed to hold a grudge on he is permanently and securely fast except at the will of the operator. A touch by an atten-dant from behind is better than a strong pull in front. The animal must be taught, not forced. The best horsemen now train animals. They used to break them. Training is a good word also for the education of service bulls.—Prairie

Hooven in Cattle.

When the grass is rank and growing rapidly, cattle are liable to over-eat, and indigestion will cause the fermentation of the green food in the stomach. To prevent this, a quantity of dry hay or straw should be fed daily. When this cannot be done and bloating takes place, ground charcoal and oil should be given immediately.

A cup full of charcoal and a quart of lard or It is well to have this remedy on hand, ver seems to be the hardest to digest of any eral, the common bath may be improved upon, by making an inclined plane leading down into it on the one side, and another leading out of it on the other. In this way the sheep can walk into the bath and out of it, and, while in, its

Clippings From Exchanges.

The main object of a fair is of course the good of the farmer, that is the good which he derives from comparing his own products and processes with his neighbor's. Therefore, the display of agricultural products is the first thing to be regarded. But this is not all. There is not only that the fleeces may dry the more rapidly, and no objection to having upon the grounds sourcthe danger of poisoning from the liquid drop- es of innocent amusement, but it is desirable ping on the grass or other fodder, may be that they should be there. The boys and the guarded against. When newly dipped the girls have the right to demand that they shall be entertained. They have worked hard during shed, or yard, where they should be kept until the summer and some of them no doubt have not enjoyed a day of recreation during the their fleeces dry, or, in case of showers, until whole time. Only in exceptional cases will they take sufficient interest in the exhibits to entertain them for two or three days. They will need something else, and ought to have it. Let the boys and girls have their corner in the fair, therefore, and do not begrudge them the chance to see the "fat pig," or "the dwarf" or "the big woman." But do not turn the fair grounds in to a race course for the amusement of the grown people. Nothing will be gained by that in the end. Furnish the town people with something attractive to them, but do not invite them to a horse race. Their money is very acceptable, but not at such a price as making the fair grounds a place of resort for blacklegs and drunken en-thusiasts upon horse racing.—Western Rural.

> Some thirty years ago a neighbor of mine at Columbus planted four Norway spruce trees in his front yard, costing him one dollar each, and eight or ten years afterward a wealthy citizen paid a thousand dollars more for that house and lot than he would otherwise have done, on ac-

count of those four trees.

Do not plant evergreens or any other trees directly in front or very pear to the house Shade is good in its place, but sunshine and free circulation of air about the dwelling are much better and more essential to health. Plant trees singly or in groups about the sides of the lawn or dooryard, taking care to avoid obstructing any desirable views from the windows of the parlor or living room; and if at the same time the back premises or any unsightly building can be hid from public observation, all the better.— Cor. Ohio Farmer.

Intellligent and fair-minded observers must admit that the tendency of legislation in the country, both national and state, has been in the direction of special interests and in favor of wealthy corporations and gigantic monopolies, and in opposition to the rights and needs of the great mass of people. These results are the outgrowth of shrewd management, associated effort on the part of those to be benefitted, and a farreaching determination to control the primary meetings and election of officials in the interest of, and in sympathy with, these huge companies. Railroad, express, telegraph and transportation corporations have received grants, privileges and favorable legislation that permitted legalized extortion from the people The farming · classes especially have been sufferers from greed of these combinations; yet, strange as it may seem, farmers have generally assisted at the polls in the election of some professional man to represent their interests, rather than in the selection of one of their own number. The days of indifference and neglect concerning such matters are rapidly passing away, and through organization, Grange Clubs, Farmer's Clubs and the like, the yoemanry are commencing to assert their rights and to aid in shaping legislation in favor of the rights of the people. The hatch out after four weeks, and the psoroptes days of great monopolies, dependent upon legislative favor, are numbered, and in the near future the public will be better served at lower cost by corporative bodies .- Cultivator.

Agriculture should be fostered by government because it creates so much business. It is not the cities, but the rural population that makes the great market for our manufactured products. Wipe out the ability of the farmers to buy shoes, boots and other manufactured goods coming from our mills, and the mills would stand still. The farmers also create commerce. Look at the great ocean steamers loading at the wharves at East Boston, and see where the products come from. A small part comes from the factory and mine, but most from the farm. The imports brought back in return are also chiefly sold in the country towns. The merchant may gather together a princely fortune, but he creates nothing. What built Chicago and Boston after those terrible fires? Country piece of wood was tapered to hold against one wealth, and if a country surrounding a city can be kept in a healthy condition, it can build such cities once in ten years. Our government is understood to be of the people and for the people, but the country furnishes the men who sustain the government. The country is the breedaccount of the insertion of the jewel. A scratch ing and training ground, and if we would susawl or knife is a barbarous implement for doing tain our government we must keep our country interests alive and healthy. When the agriculture of a nation declines, you may expect to see the "hand writing on the wall," for her doom is sealed.—New England Farmer.

> THE FARMER'S CAPITAL.—Very few farmers realize the use to which they put their capital, in fact few know in what their capital consists, It is not the accumulated profits of the farm invested in bonds and mortgages, that is the farmer's capital, It is not railroad stock or U. S. bonds. A farmer's capital is in his well tilled fields, his horses, cows and sheep, personal strength and good machinery. But above all and more important than these are the intelligence and brain power to make the most of what he has.—Colorado Farmer.

STRAP THE KICKING Cow .- When my paoil will almost always afford immediate relief. tience becomes exhausted in coaxing and scolding a cow that kicks, I put a leather strap around her body, forward of her bag and behind her hip bones, and buckle it tight. Then she can do no harm; she will stand perfectly still. Then you may loosen up on the strap by degrees, and soon leave it off entirely, for she soon learns to stand still to be milked.—Cor. Husbandman.

Cheese Making.

On this subject Prof. L. B. Arnold writes: For making cheese under any circumstances a few things are absolutely necessary. One must have a vessel large enough to hold the milk. It may be any clean tub, boiler or kettle. A wooden tub is best, because it will lose the least heat while standing. There must be means for warming, which can be supplied by a cook stove. Rennet for coagulating the milk must be provided and soaked beforehand. A strong hoop for pressing the curd, with a capacity of at least six cubic inches for every quart of milk used, and power for pressing equal to at least the weight of a ton. These being provided, warm the milk in any convenient way, without burning, to about eighty-four degrees and add rennet enough to have it begin to curdle in fifteen minutes and cover the milk to keeping it from cooling. The quantity of rennet to use mus be found by trial. A good rennet, well soaked and rubbed, in time will curdle about two thousand quarts of milk, but there is so much variation in their strength that only an approximation to the quantity required can be made. When the curd has become so hard as to cleave before the finger when passed through it, it should be cut with a blade that will reach to the bottom of the vessels into columns an inch or so square, and then covered again to let the whey separate. After it has stood fifteen or twenty minutes the whey which can be conveniently removed may be dipped off and the curd carefully broken with the hands into pieces of the size of chestnuts or even finer.

When this is done the whey which has been dipped off, or what is better, an equal bulk of water heated to 100 degrees, may be turned into the curd and stirred enough to make all parts of the curd warm up alike. The curd should again be covered to prevent cooling, and left standing fifteen or twenty minutes, or as long as it can be without sticking firmly together, when the whey may again be dipped off, the curd broken up fine again, and more hot whey or water turned on and mixed evenly with the curd by gently stirring, so as not to rile the whey and waste the richness of the curd. Cover the curd again and repeat the operation until the mass is raised to a blood heat. The stirring should be repeated often enough to prevent the pieces of curd from adhering, and the whole covered and left standing for the curd to harden. When it has stood so long as to become hard enough to squeak between the teeth or spring apart readily when pressed in the hand, or, what is better to respond to the hot iron test, the whey may be at once dipped off and the curd drained on a strainer cloth, laid over something which will allow the whey to run away steadily, like a large sieve or a basket. When the curd has been stirred till it is free I from whey and becomes a little cool and the large lumps broken up fine so it will receive salt about alike, salt at the rate of one ounce for each ten quarts of milk. Mix the salt thoroughly through the curd and

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W.

then put to press. As soon as the curd is well stuck together, so it can be handled safely, remove it from the press, put on a new presscloth, turn the under side up, fold the cloth evenly over it and press again till the press is wanted for the next day's cheese. Upon taking it from the press let it stand an hour or two till it becomes dry, then rub it over with some soft grease, and turn and rub daily till it is cured, which will be from thirty to sixty days. On small cheese, for home use, no bandage will be required. The surface must be greased often enough to keep it from drying and cracking.

own weight. In moulding a cheese without age paid for \$100. pressing, the hoop should be made of preforated tin, so the whey can readily escape, and should have a cover of the same material for its top and better the cover of the same material for the cover of th its top and bottom, shutting over and outside of the tin like the cover of a pill box, and should be only just about large enough to hold the curd to be moulded. A cover is placed upon the lower end of the hoop, the warm curd filled in, and the cover put on the upper end, and set on a level foundation. After standing a few minutes the hoop is turned quickly upon the other end, the curd slides down and makes a smooth surface on what was first the upper end. smooth surface on what was hist the upper end.

By turning the hoop a few times while warm, both ends get an even surface, and then, by standing still, the curd will permanently adhere and remain firm when taken from the To succeed well in moulding cheese without pressing, the curd should be taken from the whey a little sooner than otherwise, and be quickly drained and salted and put into the hoop quite warm. Cold curd will not adhere without pressing.

Transplanting Seedlings.

Thousands of good seedlings are lost every year through the most reckless carelessness in transplanting. Not one person in five hundred knows how to put out living plants as it should be done. In the first place the plants should be taken up correctly. Let the soil where they are growing be thoroughly saturated to be taken up. Then, instead of laying hold iness at Olathe, on a small capital. They adopted with water several hours before the plants are of them roughly, and pulling up a large handful the Rochdale system of co-operation in the beand thus leave most of the roots in the ground, ginning, and have made only changes in the thrust a trowel or spade beneath them and rules, as experience and the different conditions loosen up a dozen or more. By this means each and systems of business, in this county seem to plant can be taken up with a large portion of indicate to be necessary and proper. the fibrous root still whering to the main root, with a little ball of fin soil. When the roots have no ball of earth dhering to them they will not take a vital hol. If the soil until after the lapse of from one to or more days. But made to pay in any other county, and if we do not as soon as the small r begin to spread through the soil, leaves will be produced as fast must be with ourselves. WM. Sims as they can be sustained.

When there are many plants to be set out it is a good plan to take an old milkpan, into which put about two quarts of cows' droppings and the same quantity of fine muck. Add warm water and stir until the mass is about the consistence of thick gruel. Into this liquid the plants should be placed with care until the pan is filled with plants, all standing erect. Carry this pan to the place for setting out the plants and put them in the soil carefully, one at a time. Plants of any sort will be more likely to live if put out toward evening than if transplanted during the first part of a hot and dry day. If the weather is cloudy, one time will be no more favorable than another for transplanting, and if the seedlings are well watered and shaded from the next day's sun, you will hardly lose one plant, or even have a leaf curl,-American Gar-

How to Feed Bees.

Now is the proper time to see that your bees have fresh food, such as sirup prepared thus: Take good A coffee sugar and make a sirup about the same as we often have for warm buckwheat cakes at breakfast, and when it has cooled you can lay some bits of old comb in the top of your hive and pour on a few spoonfuls of sirup, which they will willingly take down and feed their queen; this will stimulate her to laying eggs for early brood. It is also a very good plan to have some rye flour ground and placed in shallow boxes, two or three rods off from your bees, that they may visit and carry to their hives as bee-bread. If you cannot get rye, shorts will do. It is often the case that we rye, shorts will do. It is often the case that we find many who are keeping bees the old post-augur style, who should also feed their bees, which can be done by filling up glass tumblers with the sirup thus made and tie a cotton cloth over them and turn upside down over holes in top of their hives, and the bees will soon take the sirup all down through the cloth, which can be readily seen through the glass tumblers and the strup all down through the cloth, which can be readily seen through the glass tumblers and again refilled. You should cover the tumblers over with some bix or cap, as such beekeepers usually have plenty of such appliances laying around loose.—J. M. Hicks, in Germantown Telegraph

Batrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popence, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Shipporia, Lyon county: Treasurer; W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer; J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miamt county.

Executive Committee.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichia, Sedgwick county A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Harrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payi, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Minneapolls, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Z. Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewait, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell County, L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt City, Summer county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, Miami county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; F. F. Williams, Freie, Neosho county; J. O. Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; P. P. Clark, Kirwin, Philips county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; J. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. S. Holton, J. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. S. Holton, J. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Ru

In making small cheese for home use, the TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

press, though desirable, is not an absolute necessity. If a curd is properly made it will form itself into a cheese of good texture by its

Stores on the Rochdale Plan.

MR. EDITOR.—As proof positive that the plan of co-operation recommended by the National and adopted by the Kansas State Grange-the Rochdale-is not only sound in theory, but practical among Patrons. I desire to call attention to the following "Eleventh quarterly re- how to take care of their own interests, the natport of the Johnson county Co-operative Asso- ural inference is, that they will continue to do ciation, from January 1. 1879 to April 1, Capital at commencement of quarter \$5,592 26

١	close " " 6,366 16
	Monthly sales, January. 5,926 51 "February. 7,108 31 "February. 10,929 96
	" March
	Total\$23,964 78
	Average daily sales for January
	Profits on sales for quarter.
	Net Flomes
1	Dividends.
	Per cent rebate on purchases to stockholders\$15 73
	Titheren found 31 1:

It will be noticed that the above is an extract from the eleventh quarterly report of the above named association. Less than three years ago the Patrons of Johnson county commenced bus-

Now I submit to those who are disposed to complain that the grange is not profitable in dollars and cents, this question: Does it pay to be a Patron in Johnson county? If so, it can be

Topeka, April 18, 1879.

The Opportunity.

What a grand opportunity the grange organization offers! What a field for labor, and how wide spreading its results! The marshaling of men in order to resist oppression and overcome ignorance, to instill principles of integrity and prudence, to aid in the formation of habits of industry and helpfulness; the binding together of the tillers of the soil, men of common interest in one brotherhood, that the fundamental industry of life, upon which all others depend, may be in a sound, healthful condition, and the weight removed from the material side of life which threatens to drag down in this direction all our energies; that the pressure of want may be removed, and schools and colleges established, that a future generation may start from higher ground. Surely there is no nobler work, none more interesting or more calculated to enlist the sympathy and assistance of reflecting men. We have but begun our work. By persistent, continued effort on the part of each member of the order its future proportions will reach beyond what we dream of now .- Patron of Husbandry.

The Grange is What we Make it.

The grange is exactly what we make it What the grange shall be-whether a benefit to every member, and a power of good in the land, or a poor, struggling, dying organization, scorned and despised by all other classes, depends entirely upon the members of the subordinate granges. They can make the meetings interesting, they can make them profitable-they can make the grange a success-if they will And if the members of the subordinate granges do not do this, no one can. The National Grange cannot do it; the State Grange cannot Stock Sales a Speciality do it; the county deputies cannot do it; the work is in the hands of the members of the subordinate granges, and no one else can do the work for them. And if they will not do it (for they can, and if it is not done it will be because they will not), they will have to sink back into the condition farmers occupied before the grange came to them, agriculture will again have to take a back seat, all that has been gained will be lost, the farmer will have once more to become the hewer of wood and drawer of water for the nation, and the verdict that will be passed upon them will be, "They judged themselves unworthy of anything better or higher." And who shall question the righteousness of the ver-

Brothers of the plow, the power is with you will you use it, or will you spend your time in complaining that somebody else has not done what they ought to do?-Coleman's Rural World.

Too Many Lawyers.

The Mississippi Live Stock Journal is fully convinced that there are too many lawyers in the Legislative halls of that state and that it is one of the main causes of the thousand and one ills due to bad legislation. "The agricultural interest, the chief industry of this country, instead of receiving such attention from the lawmaking power who hold the reins of government in hand, to the extent which the magnitude of interest demands, is generally shown a secondary consideration."

We can assure our contemporary that Mississippi is not an exception to the rule. Here in the east, the lawyers "rule the roost" in all matters of legislation, and the farmers help them to do it by electing them to positions. It is within the power of farmers of almost every state in the Union to send a different class of men to the state legislatures, as well as to Congress; but they prefer to follow along in the old rut, voting for any and every one placed on the ticket by the ring managers of their respective parties. The fact is, the majority of farmers have no confidence in men of their own calling, and there is little hope for reform in legislation until the agricultural voters are educated to respect themselves enough to choose representatives from their own number.

This, if accomplished at all, must be done through the grange. There is no other organization or association that is not controlled and managed by lawyers, editors and politicians; and as professional gentlemen always know just so. Let the farmers wake up and see their con-

dition. Let them throw off their partisan allegiance and determine to be no longer led like sheep to the slaughter pen. Then and not sooner, may we hope for reform in legislation.

—Farmers' Friend.

"Bleeding Kansas," like Bozarris is "bleeding from every vein," from the same cause.

How We Are Robbed.

Last fall, capitalists put their heads together and agreed upon a price they would pay for The farmer, who produces the pork was only able to realize about \$2 per hundred pounds,

gross.

This spring capitalists put their head together, and have agreed upon a price they will sell their pork.

When the laboring man and consumer wants

to buy pork, they will pay just what the capital-ists chooses to ask for it. That is how capital is robbing labor.—Ex.

This is the way it is done, by "putting their heads together." Why don't "labor" learn from 'capitalist" to put its multitude of heads together? It is well enough to grumble but grumbling without work is void. If putting "heads together" effects so much for capital, would it not work equally well for labor? Try it, brawny

The grange organizations in the United States number 24,000.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertiseme ts 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.

DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE. Pure blood: imported. J. E. DUNCAN, corner Seconth and Fillmore Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Thoroughbred Short-Horn Catile and Berk-shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-dress G. W. GLICK,

WATER! WATER!

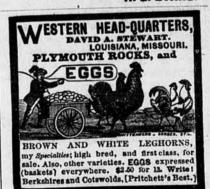
Having added to my deep well drilling machine, an auger and light drilling machine, I am now prepared to bore and drill wells, such as you need, and furnish pump and wind mill, putting them in postion, ready for use if required. NO WATER NO PAY. Have had 14 years' experience, have put down over 300 wells, from 20 to 2,000 feet deep, securing water in every case; contracts taken at the most reasonable rates: if you want water, give me a contract and you shall have it as it is only a question of depth to secure it. Address C. B. SWAN, Box 592 Topeka, Kansas, or call on Spear & Willis, Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works, Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Auctioneer.

I take this method of informing the Public at large

PUBLIC SALES, in any part of the State, in the capacity of Auctioneer. I make

and am prepared to give all Sales, entrusted to me, the widest and most conspicuous advertising, both, through Papers of extensive circulation and by Circulars and Posters. I have had; large experience and knowing my business I unhesitatingly guarantee all who employ me full satisfaction. My terms are reasonable. Call on me at the Farmer office or address me at Topeka.



Berkshire Hogs,

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country, Canada and England and are all select animals of fine quality, representing the best families of Berkshires living. I have paid higher prices than any other Western breeder, My herd has won more premiums than any other in the West. This year I won the grand Sweepstakes prize at the Kansas City Fair for best collection of nogs of any breed, against the largest show that was ever there. The boars in use now are Lord Liverpool, 221; British Sovereign, 533, and Conqueror, 233. The first was a prize winner at the leading shows in England and Canada; the second was never beaten in his class and won the first prize this year at the agreat St. Louis and Kansas City Fairs; the third won the grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas City in 1875, and at St. Louis in 1873. I have now on hand a fine lot of Berkshires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices, including young pigs just weaned in pairs not related, young boars ready for service, and sows safe in farrow. I ship nothing but first-class animals, and guarautee satisfaction in all cases, I have reduced rates for shipping by express. Send for new catalogue just our, free to all, and for prices or any other information. Address N. H. GENTRY "Wood Dale Farm," Sedalia, Missouri.

A. Z. BLODGETT,



Clydesdale Horses,

Imported and grade stallions for sale, also, Imported and grade mares always on hand, and for sale at asonable prices. For description of stock, prices, and terms of sale, address A. Z. BLODGETT, Waukenn, Illinois.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm.



Herd consists of over three hundred (300) head adants of the very best of

Poland - China, Berkshire Hogs

that could be purchased in Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois. At the head of the Poland-China side of the herd is Fiddler, 395, (A. P. C. R.) bred by S. A. KNAPP, of Vinton, Iowa. On the Berkshire side is Pecrless, 2135 (A. B. R.) sired by imported Shrevenham. 781,—dam Maggie Hever I, 1794. [All our Berkshire pigs are sired by Pecrless. He is a perfect hog in every respect, is now eighteen months old, in good order for service, and weighs 450 lbs. Our Berkshires are large and mature very early. We have been to great expense to obtain the original stock of both breeds, and invite inspection of our herd. We have for sale now anything a purchaser may desire in the line of Poland-China or Berkshire hogs. Spring pigs now ready for delivery. Farm one-half mile south of Emporia. Correspondence solicited. RANDOLPH & PAYNE, Emporia, Kansas.

Brobders' Directory.

A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-

AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, rams constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure bred light brah-ma fowls. Price \$1.50 per sitting. Sent securely packed, C. O. D. to any part of the state. CLARENCE McDONALD, P. O. Box, 566, Topeka, Kansas.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 8009 pounds, Choice bulls and heifers for sale Correspondence solicited.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

LEE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., late of Philadelphia, Pa. Office and residence on Topeka Avenue, first door south of Tenth St., West Side.

A H THOMPSON, D D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

HENTIC & SPERRY. Attorneys at Law, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts

Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE,

Short-Sorn Cattle Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

Catalogues free. The largest and best herds in the west. Over 200 head of cattle, and a like number of pigs. PRICES LOW. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, Thoroughbred English

Berkshire Pigs.

-ALSO-

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.



WM. DAVIS

Breeder of Broultry,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. Light Brahma, Dark
Brahma, Buff Cochin. Partridge Cochin, White Cochin, La, Fleche, White Dorking, Black Hamburg, Plymouth Rock, American Dominique, Brown Leghorns
Houdan, Crevecoeur, Pekin Ducks, Fautail Pigeons,
Eggs from Buff Cochin and White Dorkins \$3:00 per
dozen, Pekin Ducks \$2.50, all others \$2.00 per dozen.
Send for Catalogue.

W. DUNHAM'S

HORSES.



WINNERS OF THE

Grand Prizes in Europe and America, warded Grand Medals by the French Government, and also Grand Medal Diploma and Special Report at the

CENTENNINL EXHIBITION, '76

The largest and most complete establishment of the kind in America, Since 1872

It has been Replenished by ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX

IMPORTED MARES AND STALLIONS My Catalogue, with history and breed, sent free;

M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. Weekly, for one year, Weekly, for six months, Weekly, for three month RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents per inserti

Three months, " 10 " 10 " " "
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising commans.
Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accent 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.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

"First-Class and Reliable."

The Kansas FARMER, an excellent farm and family paper, is now in the seventeenth year of publication, and apparently in a more prosperous financial condition than ever. It is published at Topeka by Hudson & Ewing. The FARMER is an eight-page, weekly paper, beautifully printed on book paper, with yers, that they fear they cannot walk without a large corps of contributors, and is in every respect a first-class, reliable, agricultural and family paper. To the tiller of the soil in this state the FARMER is invaluable, the paper being a genuine home production, adapted to this latitude, and many of the articles of the most practical character, being from the pen of farmers themselves, recording their experiences in grain farming, fruit, stock, etc. Terms, two dollars per year. A sample copy of the FARMER, on application, sent free for examination.

We are sending the "Old Reliable" the balance of the year for one dollar.

Does the Farm Receive Full Credit?

If the majority of farmers could have the actual cash first pass through their hands, which all the products, necessaries and luxuries, conveniences and privileges which they enjoy, ac- from the pulp, and wants to make every farmer tually cost others who have to expend money | rich by selling a patent right. Here is what he for them, before they are enjoyed, we are in- says about it. clined to think that most farmers would conclude that they are doing a reasonably fair business. Nineteen-twentieths of the men most actively engaged in business in the towns and cities, after ten or fifteen years of busy, stirring life, filled in a great measure with anxiety, find that they have made, by prudent care and economy, very little if any more than a respectable living. A great deal of money has passed through their hands during that time, much more probably than through the hands of double the number of farmers in the same period, but it has been principally absorbed in furnishing for the families in towns and cities, the necessaries and comforts of life, and in less proasion and abundance than have been enjoyed in farmers' families.

More special cases can be cited among trading men where large wealth has been acquired in comparatively short periods of time, but on the other hand bankruptcies among the latter class are many times greater than amongst the former, which should stand as full offset to those shining examples; but mankind in general has an unfortunate disposition to make up its judgment by examining the prizes in the lottery, and entirely overlooking the blanks.

A farm has many advantages in raising family which are not found in cities and villages. One of the most important is a strong, healthy growth, if the children are blessed with intelligent, sensible parents. One other advantage which is seldom mentioned, but is not of less importance than the greatest-the children learn to use their hands, they learn to work. When a boy or girl has learned to do actual work as all work that pays has to be done, life's battle is already half fought and won. And this in the main accounts for the marked success which so often attends country boys who go to the cities, and why business men in the city prefer a smart country boy to a town-raised boy. The latter has learned bad habits: the country boy has learned to work. It may be that the new work differs somewhat in kind, but the hand and brain which have been taught the fundamental principles of labor, very soon apply that knowledge to the class of work claiming their attention.

Farming is slow business, says the impatient youth, but he is met with the old proverb that "The race is not always to the swift." It is results in the long run to which we should look if farming is to be judged on lits full merits. You cannot force a farm or a yoke of oxen much beyond a natural, steady gait, but treat both kindly and feed them well, and there is no other medium created for man's benefit that will draw a heavy load through muddy roads (real

or metaphorical) as safely and surely. There is another omission on the part o farmers, by which very many advantages derived from the farm are lost sight of, and this is the habitual neglect of correct farm accounts.

If the farm was justly credited with all its sup- Welch, the value of which when fully underplies, and charged with all the outlay it receives, it would receive many credits which is lost to it. This practice of keeping farm accounts, followed with regularity and the exercise of sound judgment would frequently be the means of detecting expensive outlays and unprofitable crops which could be avoided, and many sources of profit which escape notice, would by this means be discovered and receive more attention. Whoever examines this question as an impartial searcher for truth, will be sure to answer that the farm does not receive full credit.

The Farmers' Caucus.

The farmers of the Missouri legislature formed themselves into a caucus at the commencement of the last session, and resolved to work together for the interest of their class, but the adhesiveness of their new formed resolve was found not to be sufficiently strong to hold them together, and the old and skillful party managers were able to control them and compe them to follow their lead, which is always so carefully managed a lead as to draw them away and consume the time of the session in work, the principal object of which is to favor some other interest than agriculture. This was to be expected of a first attempt; like children just beginning to walk they felt timid when left standing alone. Their constituents in future must hold them to the work, however, support their weak arms and strengthen their assurance.

It is such a new and unheard of thing for farmers to stand up alone as a distinctive element in public affairs that they are naturally afraid of falling. They have been led so long by the hand by professional politicians and lawsuch support. They will improve, however, with time, and the Missouri members should not be criticised too harshly because of their feebleness at the first trial. They have made a good precedent for the future. Let farmers throughout the country choose for their next legislators a goodly number of their strongest, most selfreliant men to represent them, with the assurance that their constituents will back them in their efforts to make agriculture felt as an influence having very important and distinctive interests at stake, which claim, and will exact their full share of consideration in legislation.

The Great Yucca Plant.

ip and see this

"EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD." "There are millions in it." Some kind friend to the agricultural classes, has discovered a wonderful fibrous plant, growing spontaneous ly in all of the southern States, for which he

has made machines for separating the fibre THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

An entirely new agricultural product sprung up in the south with the following characterist-

It grows more than one hundred years without replanting. Loses less than one-tenth in cleaning.

Strongest coarse fibre in the world. Has no enemies.

Requires no fencing after the third year. Will grow spontaneously anywhere south orty degrees.

Will produce two crops per year south of thirty-one degrees after the third year, as a farm

Will not shrink when it gets wet in rope. Will yield from twenty-five hundred to

fifty hundred pounds per acre each year in good Requires no cultivation after the third year.

Is worth from ten to fifteen cents per pound when cleaned. Patent rights for sale, etc., etc.

The discoverer and inventor should have our enthusiastic Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Le Duc's endorsement without delay. Farmers let him and his machine severely alone. The most of these patent rights hawked about to make farmers rich are swindles, and the balance are worthless to farmers.

A Kansas State Fair to be Held in Mis-

A Mr. F.G. Welch, of Williamsburg, Kansas proposes to immortalize himself by inaugurating a Kansas state agricultural society and holding a great State Agricultural Fair on the first four days of July next-not within the state of Kansas, but on the fair grounds at Kansas City. Mo. Mr. Welch has discovered that the agriculture of Kansas is languishing from the long neglect of Roman Chariot racing, and a 'long felt demand for naval, horse and theatrical amusements without the pool-box." The broad prairies of Kansas without rocks or trees to interfere with the free movements of war vessels, would afford a splendid opportunity for the evolution of a squadron and sham naval battles. Perry's victory on Lake Erie might be "done" to the infinite delight of assembled thousands and untold advantage of Kansas farming.

The revival of the almost lost agricultural art of Roman chariot racing would be a marked improvement on sulky plows, wheel rakes and other like slow Yankee inventions. But the banishment of "the pool box" by this new agricultural organization, when the walking boys and trotting horses enter the ring, will strike the religious sentiment of our people with the most pleasant force of any feature in this progressive step in "Kansas farming." There are many more curious and interesting features to ers of dairy products, in all parts of the country, they are grown. be introduced by this state association under the that they are troubled to get goods of a quality

stood, will doubtless be properly appreciated.

But to come down to serious mention of this ridiculous project of Mr. Welch, as published in the Kansas City Times, which purports having been originated because of a neglect of duty ject is sufficient justification for so often reon the part of the State Board of Agriculture, peating it through the press." we state here that the State Board is virtually prohibited by law from attempting the organization of a state agricultural society, and that dreds are still persisting in making skim-cheese they have, also, very conclusive reasons for be- and poor butter. leiving that the various district and county Agricultural Associations throughout the state are averse to any such central instutition, believing their local interests are better served scribed, yet not more strange than the course without a state society with annual exhibitions. pursued by the farmers of the country gener Any farmer who has gumption enough to drive ally in persisting in placing in state and na-Kansas wagon, barring the slightest pretense to the skill required to make a Roman charioteer will readily understand that this fantastic scheme of Mr. Welch is an arrant humbug. Kansas contains but few bucolic gudgeons that will bite at that hook.

Shawnee County Agricultural Society.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors, of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society, George Luddington and H. H. Stanton were elected to fill vacancies made by the resignation of Messrs. Washburn and Charles.

It was agreed that the fair should be held on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of September. No admission will be charged for the first day. Entries will be closed on the 25th.

A committee of five, consisting of White, Alexander, Knight, Jordan and B. F. Van Horn, was appointed on premium list.

An Executive Committee, consisting of T. Stringham, W. P. Popenoe, S. J. Oliver, W. S.

Curry and Wm. Sims, was appointed. W. D. Alexander, J. B. Miller and Golden Silvers were appointed to confer with the County Commissioners in regard to grounds. The following committee was appointed on

Rules and Regulations: C. P. Bolmar, A. C. Sherman and J. A. Polly. Committee on Printing and Advertising:

T. L. Stringham, J. B. Miller and J. Lee Knight.

The Directors adjourned to meet on the 29th of this month.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee it was recommended that the price of a single ticket be 25 cents. Of membership tickets \$1.00. Oh Yes! Gentlemen, Oh, Yes! Walk right That all persons purchasing membership tickets prior to the 15th of August, be allowed coupons admitting their wives, and children under 15 years of age, each day of the fair.

They also recommended that the General Superintendent be dispensed with, and that there be four Division Superintendents appointed, the first division to consist of the classes of horses and cattle; the second division, all classes in Floral Hall; third division, sheep hogs and poultry; fourth division, agricultural implenents, farm machinery and all mechanical devices outside of Floral Hall.

The Executive Committee meet again on the

Milk in the Heart of Milkdom.

Some idea of the status of the dairy interest may be formed by the following account of present prices for this great staple of the northwest:

The Union Milk Condensing company, of Elgin, Illinois, paid ten cen cents per gallon of eight pounds, for milk such as they use, the best Holland that a company has been organized for made, in 1878, and on until April, 1879, when prosecution of the trade. The Dutch port of they contracted for all they required at only Flushing is the headquarters of the project. six cents per gallon, for six m

Our correspondent informs us that the milkproducers could do no better at the time the offer of six cents was made, as they had no faciliities for manufacturing, having for years depended on the condensing factory, an immense and admirably conducted establishment, as a egular market.

Many of the milkmen complain that the nanager of the condensing factory is now condensing the price paid for milk disproportionately low, as compared with that of condensed milk. "One's woe another's weal."

This reduction in the price of milk, and it would appear a very unreasonable one, has, we milkmen feel that they can, even with the present prices of butter, do much better by manufacturing their milk into butter.

There is said to be a considerable proportion of the cheese manufacturers in the northwest who cannot resist the temptation to use the skimmer, and make cheese and butter both, notwithstanding the conceded fact that nothing, except the manufacture of so large a proportion of all dairy goods of an inferior quality, has been so absolutely the cause of the lamentable prostration of the American dairy interest; yet many are still making "skim-cheese," but how much skim is not reported, but probably sufficient to make the price of some of the "skims" now being made the same as much of the same sort has recently been quoted in the great marts, i. e., "one to one and three-quarter cents per pound."

cel the average dairyman in indifference to the forcibly presented as in the ruinous results of naking skim-cheese.

O. S. Bliss, Esq., of Georgia, Vt., than whom we have, perhaps, no better authority on dairy matters, says, in a late communication to the Ohio Farmer:

auspices of the self appointed president, Mr. demanded by consumers, and many say they

higher quality of goods. There never was a time when the admonition to make only the best butter and cheese, was so much needed as now, and I believe the importance of the sub-

With these facts constantly presented and arged upon the dairymen of our country, hun-

It is strange, indeed, that men of sane minds in conducting their business in the manner detional legislative halls, a class of men who are continually passing laws adverse to the interests of the votaries of by far the heaviest industrial interest of the nation. Oh, that our farmers would read more and think for themselves.

An Awful Warning.

"Our readers may remember that we did not ake kindly to the charge of the New York Tribune, that there was "not one" of its exchanges that did not almost live by "stealing" from its columes. And now we have the melancholy duty to announce from that day no Tribune has come to our table : it is of course a terrible punishment, and an awful warning to those who "steal." We have not yet wholly made up our mind to stop publishing the Gardener's Monthly with the next number; we may try to worry through to the end of the year; but our readers will appreciate the terrible strain it must be on an editor to struggle on without the Tribune to "steal" from. Oh! My!"

The above from the Gardener's Monthly re minds us that the Kansas FARMER, a short time back, fell under the lofty indignation of the bucolic editor of that would-be agricultural Metropolitan sheet through an inadvertance of leaving a few comments of that high-stepper, attached to a clipped article without crediting the Tribune. A short time after the agricultural department of that establishment held an indignation meeting in which resolutions of abuse were heaped on the FARMER, facetiously alluding to its lack of geographical knowledge in some small matter. In the meantime the parsioutfit refused an exchange, although receiving the FARMER. The Tribune assumes a great deal of merit for its agricultural department, which every agricultural editor in the country knows scarcely reaches mediocrity. The "high-shouldered" assumptions in agriculture are a very fair counterpart of that paper's fiasco in politics a few years ago, which more than any one other cause, helped to bring about the present alarming condition in our national affairs. A paper that makes so much ado about missing occasionally, a little free advertising in the way of"credit," as to call all the agricultural press of the country theives, must be hard up.

The Wool-Growers' and Short-horn Breeders' association will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., on May 27 and 28.

The state fair of Nebraska has been definitey located at Lincoln for the present year, and at Omaha for the next three years thereafter.

The demand for American beef, both dressed and on hoof, is increasing to such an extent in

Mr. J. W. Stout, of Topeka, says something eats off the fine part of the feathers of his chickens, leaving the stem, or ribs, bare, and he knows that they are not lousy. Now what is the matter? Who will tell?

The Kansas FARMER office received a pleasant call last week from Col. E. C. Ulman, of the Sterling (Rice county) Bulletin. He reports prospects very bright, business brisk, and immigration pouring into the county.

The Western Bee-keepers' society will hold their semi-annual, meeting at Hamilton, Hancock county, Ill., on May 6 and 7. Articles for are informed, awakened a lively inquiry for the exhibition may be sent in care of Charles Dadnew system of constructing dairy rooms, as the ant & Sons, Hamilton, freight prepaid. Hotels give reduced rates to attendants. Members are requested to bring their badges. The membership fee is 50 cents and 25 cents semi-annual-

Pearl Millet Seed.

We have received from Peter Henderson, the vell known seed man, a package of pearl millet seed which we will "place where it will do the most good."

Beet Sugar.

The question of manufacturing sugar from beets is at present attracting a good deal of interest in some parts of the country, especially in the eastern states lately. France is wholly supplied with beet sugar manufactured at home, and it is claimed that the supply of sugar for the United States can be made at home also How slow some are to learn, and few can ex- from the beet and the enormous sum yearly expended for that article abroad saved. Last year teachings of business experience, even when as we paid more than \$100,000,000 for imported sugar and molasses.

It is not necessary it would seem, according to the authority of a writer in the Husbandman, that the beet should be conveyed to the manufactory in their fresh green state, the bulk and weight of which would cause a heavy bill of "It is the unanimous testimony of the retail- transportation, but they may be dried where

> The manufacture of sugar from dried beets was first carried out on a large scale by the in- gists.

could double or quadruple their sales with a ventor, Schutzenbach. In drying sugar beets, the weight is reduced from five to one; five tons of fresh beets yield one ton of dried. Besides this immense reduction in weight, facilitating transportation, the dried product, if not exposed to wet, is almost imperishable, and is as valuable three or four years hence as the day it was dried. It has, therefore, become regular merchandise, making the farmer in remote localities independent of time, place and weather. At the drying works of the Maine Beet Sugar Company, erected during the fall of 1878, at could be so stupid as dairymen are, who persist Presque Isle, in Aroostook County Maine, 193 tons of beets were dried during the month of December, at the following cost per on: labor \$133.00, fuel \$89.00 water, light and lubricating oil \$18.00, or in all \$1.25 per ton.

It is hoped the portable drying apparatus which has been lately constructed will do double the work at one dollar per ton, the whole apparatus including steam engine, but without root cutter, costing about \$500.

The Maine Beet Sugar Company, of Portland, converted, from the 17th of February till the 23d, 370 tons of beets into sugar, obtaining 23d, 370 tons of beets into sugar, obtaining therefrom about 90,000 pounds of concrete sugar, or over 12 per cent. which is equivalent to nine and one-half percent. of the best grained sugar. One hundred pounds of dried beets contain 55 december 10,000 pounds of sugar according to the analysis. One hundred pounds of dried beets contain 55 40-100 pounds of sugar, according to the analysis made by the company, which has been corroborated by a chemist in Boston. As the process of separating the 44 60-100 per cent. of fibre and foreign soluble and insoluble substances from the 55 40-100 per cent. of sugar of which the dried beets consists, is a very simple one, the important part of the whole question of beet sugar production in America has been narrow-ed down to the growing of plenty of rich sugar beets, and the drying of the same when harvest-

A Legal Decision on Horse Racing in Pennsylvania.

Judge Ross, of Pennsylvania, in a recent lecision in the criminal court of Montgomery county, unearthed a statute of 1820, still in force, which, if enforced, must prove a "settler" on horse racing in that state. It appears that Mr. Warren Hillegass, of Montgomery county, entered a horse for the races at the Ambler Park Fair, in the fall of 1875, and gave his check for \$120 as entrance money. Owing to the sickness of the horse, he did not appear in the races. Mr. Hillegass refused to cash the check. Suit was brought for the recovery of the amount mony or lofty indifference of the New York and the matter finally came before Judge Ross.

In his opinion, as reported, we find the following:

Horse racing, under section 1 of the Act of Assembly of 1820, is declared a nuisance. All wagers and bets depending upon such trials of speed so-called—horse racing in reality—and all executory contracts in relation thereto, are roid under section 3 of that act and the horses. void, under section 3 of that act, and the horses entered in such races are forfeited. A purse trotted for, is gambling under the laws of Pennsylvania. The winner cannot recover the presyıvanıa. The winner cannot recover the premium, purse, stakes, or prize, unless the company chooses to pay him. The horse of each contestant is forfeited; and the whole arrangement is a palpable evasion of the law. But there can be no evasions of the laws against gambling, as it has been well ruled in Wagonseller vs. Smith, 7 Watts, 343.

By way of warning, the judge adds. It would be well, I think, and I allude to it only by way of warning to agricultural societies in Pennsylvania, to read and reflect upon the provisions of the sixth section of the act of 1820. t provides that, "If any person or persons within this state shall print or cause to be printed, set up or cause to be set up, any adver-tisement mentioning the time and place for the running, pacing, or trotting of any horses, mares, or geldings, or shall knowingly suffer any advertisement as aforesaid to be set up in or upon his, her, or their dwelling house, or authorze or shall knowingly suffer the same to remain up as aforesaid, any person so offending shall and the first of the same act are especially worthy the attention of the managers of these societies. The first section declares that "all running, pacing, or trotting of horses, mares, or geldings, for money, goods, or chattels, or other valuable things, shall be and are hereby declared to be common nuisances and offenses against this state; and the authors, parties, contrivers, and abettors thereof shall be prosecuted and proceeded against by indictment." All constables are bound to return common nuisances,

wise is sufficient. Judgment was entered in favor of the de fendant .- Nat. Live Stock Journal.

under oath, at the next sessions, and these

statutes are in full force and vitality. I have cited them as a warning—and a word to the

Colorado Rural Life is the title of a new farm and country home paper, as its name implies, published at Denver by Baker & Hill. The Rural is an eight-page weekly, and its initial number shows clean, bright pages well edited and handsomely printed on fine, white paper. We welcome the Rural and wish it the success it wall decrease. it well deserves.

Business Failures.

Lack of judgment causes fully 50 per cent. of all business men to fail, earlier or later. Do not an equal proportion of physicians fail to cure from the same cause? At the Grand invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, through the skill attained by his several specialists, each having devoted years to a special department of medical science. is able to cure a large per cent. of cases hitherto considered in-curable. Many physicians, in view of the superior advantages of this model sanitarium, bring their stubborn, obscure, complicated, and surgical cases, for examinations, operation, and treatment. Full particulars given in the People's Common Sense Medical Advertiser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. Price, postpaid, \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. - The great popularity of this safe and efficacious pre-paration is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Hu-mors, and all Consumptive Symptons, it has no mors, and all Consumptive Symptons, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggiets

Good For Babies.

We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters, by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, University ave., Rochester, N. Y... See another column.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Money! Money!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO., Topeka, Kansas.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."

Frick & Co.'s Steam Engines.

Attention is drawn to the advertisement of Attention is drawn to the advertisement of Portable Engines, manufactured by Frick & Co. at Waynesboro, Pa., 7t miles west of Baltimore on the Western Maryland railroad, and 72 miles southwest of Harrisburg on Cumberland Valley & Mt. Alto railroad. Frick & Co. have made these engines for twenty-five years and have attained a creditable reputation, one of their letter improvements is the treating attach. their latest improvements is the traction attachment by which the whole thresher outfit may be moved to different localities without the aid of horses. Send for their extensive and interesting catalogue.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

For pamphlet on electric treatment of chronic diseases with electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois.

Electric Belts.

A sure cure for nervous debility, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address, J. K. REEVES, 43 Chatham Street, New York.

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

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

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

Evergreens and Ornamental Trees.

Why not ornament with evergreen trees when you can buy them from 4 to 6 feet high, of E. H. Harrop, at 35 to 50 cents each. Corner Eighth and Topeka Avenue. All warranted in good condition. Will exchange trees for horses er cettle.

Why be distressed with headache, low spirits

and nervousness, when Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills will surely cure you. Peevish children have worms. Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes will destroy the worms and make the children happy.

For every ache, pain and bruise on man or beast Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is the Balm. Sold by all Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil put on your harness, will make the leather look new, and keep it soft and pliable. Give it a trial.

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, it reg-ulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents

"A stitch in time saves nine" is not more true in mending clothes, than in getting farm stock through the winter. An economical and sure help is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It re-stores the sick, strengthens the weak, improves the appetite, and will keep the stock in a thriving condition, for it supplies the valued qualities in grass. Sold by all Druggists.

Verbenas.-1 doz. fine varieties packed and shipped anywhere for 75c.

Bedding Plants.—1 doz. assorted for blooming through the summer, \$1.50 with basket.

-1 doz. assorted, Tea, China and Hybrids for \$2.50.

And a large stock of other plants cheap. Send for price list. JOHN KIRCHGRABER & Sons, Mattoon, Ill.

Many readers of this paper little think or even suspicion that they are the selected victims of a very dangerous disease that is slowly but of a very dangerous disease that is slowly but surely fastening its intestine and cancerous fangs upon their system, and dragging them down to an untimely grave. It is CATARRH in its incipiency; and delay in treating it is extremely dangerous. If any reader is desirous of obtaining relief speedily, and a permanent cure, we would recommend to use the remedy of Messrs. Dobbyns & Mitchell, North Middletown. Ky. See advertisement in another town, Ky. See advertisement in another

Man, with all his endowments, is in many things most foolish. He will give all that he hath for his life, but is reckless and indifferent to his health. He will grapple a thief who steals his purse, yet will dally with a cough and cold and finally go into consumption, when such remedy as Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry can be easily obtained. It performs rapid cures, gains friends at every trial, and is invaluable in bronchial and lung diseases. It is a safeguard for all, from the babe to venerable age, and health will oe restored by its timely use. No family that has used it will be without it. Sold by Druggists. it. Sold by Druggists.

Markets.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS—Steady,
RAILROAD BONDS—Active and strong.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCK MARKET—Unusually active, and the prevailing tendancy was toward higher prices. The greatest advance was in Kansas Pacific, which sold up to 49½ an advance of 11 per cent, with closing sales at a reaction of 2½ per cent. The rest of the south-western shares were strong, except Kansas & Texas, which fell off from 16% to 14%. Granger shares declined %@1½ per cent. The general list was farm.

New York Live-Stock Market.

BEEVES—Receipts, 5,200; market weaker, but near ly all changed hands, and the closing figures wern much the same as last week, ranging from \$9@10 00\text{obs} with a few sales at \$10 50\text{obs} 10 70\text{os}; exporters, \$9\text{obs} 100\text{obs} shippers weak at \$5 17 live, \$5 16 quarters, car loads of choice western dressed beef sold readily at \$8@850 SHEEP—Receipts, 700; prices further advanced fraction. The pens were cleared early at \$4.50\text{obs} 50 ordinary to best clipped, \$5\text{obs} 60; unshorn, \$6.75\text{obs} 75\text{obs} 75\text{obs} 75\text{obs} 75\text{obs} 75\text{obs} 200 in \$100\$. SWINE—Receipts, \$12.700; no sales of live markets. 610 live.

SWINE—Receipts, 12,700; no sales of live; marke
dull; for dressed feeding decidedly weak; nomina
figures for live, -3 50@3 90.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 3,788 bushels; shipments, 12,646 bushels; in store to-day, 234,597 bushels; market higher than Saturday; No. 2, 981/4c; No. 3, 96c; No. 4, 94c than Saturday; No. 2, 1952c; No. 0, shipments, 34,662
CORN—Receipts, 8,308 bushels; shipments, 34,662
bushels; in store to-day, 232,224 bushels; market nominally lower; No. 2, mixed, 2934c; No. 2, white mixed
sold at 31@314/c.
OATS—No. 2, 2614c bid; 28c asked.
BARLEY—Nominal.
RYE—No, 2 36c bid.
EGGS—Receipts light, and market firm with sales at

11c. BUTTER—Steady: choice Kansas dairy, 1070101/4c; store packed, 15 to 17c. Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts for the last 48 hours, 473; shipments to-day, 589; market weak and sales on Saturday's quotations; native shipping steers, \$4 25@4 75; butchers' steers, \$3 60@4 25; cows, very few on sale, 258@3 75; stockers and feeders, \$3 25@3 89; corn fed Texas steers, averaging 921 pounds, sold at \$3 75.

HOGS—Receipts for the last 48 hours, 543; shipments to-day, 359; market closed weaker and 10c lower: with sales at an extreme range of \$2 70@3 05; bulk of sales at \$2 90@2 95.

SHEEP—Receipts for the last 48 hours 24; shipments to-day none: native muttons averaging 107 pounds, sold at \$3 75.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE—Scarcely more than nominal, and but little doing: prices unchanged; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4 75@5 10; do, light, \$4 40@4 65; na-tive butchers' steers, \$3 5074 50; cows and helfers, \$37 450; corn-fed Texans \$3 2574 50; feeding steers, \$3 75 @4 35; Colorados, \$3 00@4 80; receipts, 1000; shipments

600.
HOGS—Slow; rough heavy, \$2 90@355; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3 25@3 45; good heavy mixed, \$3 40\alpha3-65; receipts 5.400; shipments, 5000.
SHEEP—Very quiet and little doing; prices unchanged; good to choice, \$4 371/6#4 75; fancy, \$4 85 \alpha510; common to fair, \$3@3 75; receipts 800; shipments 1500.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Firm. but quiet, XX \$4 4074 50; XXX, \$4 65:64 80; family, \$4 80:490; choice, \$5 00:65 20.
WHEAT—Higher, No. 2 red winter, 953:6953/c closing at 95c June; No. 3 red winter, 93c; No. 2 spring, 881/c. CORN—Higher; 33/46.333/c cash; 33/46333/c June; 35c July; 381/c August.
OATS—Lower; 25:625/c cash; 25c bid April and May.

OATS—Lower: 25@25% cash; 25c bid April and May.

RYE—Easier: 49%c.
BARLEY—Unchanged.
WHISK Y—Steady; \$1 04.
LEAD—Dull; 3c.
BUTTER—Dull and weak; only local demand; choice yellow dairy sold at 19@20c: medium, 14@17c.
EGGS—Quiet: 8c.
PORK—Lower; jobbing, \$10.
DRY SALT MEATS—Nominal.
BACON—Firm; clear ribs, \$5 15@5 25; clear, \$5 30.
LARD—Nominal.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. WHEAT—Market active, firm and higher: No. 2 spring 87½c cash; 88½c May: 90½c June; No. 3 spring, 76c. corn—Easier; 331/20331/4c cash; 331/4c April; 341/4c May; 351/4c June. OATS—Market easier; 24c cash; 245/4c May; 251/4c

OATS—Market casier; 240 Casii, 27,50 al., 17,50 al., 17

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

lows.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,500; shipments, 5,500; marke steady and a shade higher; choice heavy, \$3 50@3 65; light, \$3 40@3 60; mixed packing, \$3@3 40; closed steady, and all sold.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2000; shipments, 2300; market unchanged; shipping \$4 10@5 25; butchers' cows, \$2 20 @3 40; steers \$3 40@4 10; bulls, \$2 40@3 70; shipments, 520; market dull; \$3 50@5 15.

Chicago Wool Market.

Tub-washed, choice																٠	٠	٠	320
Tub-washed, poor to goo	K	1,	٥,		٠		٠.					9					è		300
Fine unwashed								ķ	,									٠	160
Medium unwashed		Ų.				٠								٠.					210
Fleece-washed			٠		٠.								٠		+ 4				250
							M		獎	1	Œ								

St. Louis Wool Market.

Topeka Produce Market.

Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides Furs, Tallow and Leather.

IDES—Green Green, damaged	
Green, damaged	
Green, frozen Green, kip and calf	
Green, kip and calf	
Bull and stag	
Dry flint prime	
Dry Salted, prime	
Dry damaged'	
ALLOW	
Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket	
ann at the first sealth	

BEEF-	-Sirloin Steak per	r 10
60	Round " "	"
44	Roasts " "	"
44	Fore Quarter Dr	essed, per lb
44	Hind "	" " "
44	By the carcass	
MUTTO	ON-Chops per lb	
**	Roast " "	
PORK		
11	Sausage	

	" Fall No 2	
	" Fall No 3	
_		
=	Fall NO 4	
222	CORN - Per bu	
557	" White Old	
100	" Yellow	
5.89	OATS - Per bu	
=	DATE TEL DU,	
901	RYE-Per bu	
	BARLEY-Per bu	225
2.11	FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	
200	" No 2	
	" No 3	
	" Rye	
-97	CORN MEAL	
he	CORN CHOP	
ld	RYE CHOP	
Id	CORN & OATS	
ng	BRAN	

Mew 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.

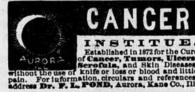
50 Perfumed, Snowflake, Chromo, Motto cds,name in gold & jet, 10c. G. A. Spring, E. Wallingford,

30 Finest Cards in America, no 2 alike, with name 10c. Agts. wanted. Lewis Hess, Cobleskill, N.Y.

TEETH extracted without pain, by Nitrous Oxide gas, or laughing gas, at DR. STULTS Dental Rooms, over Funk's Clothing Store, Topeka, Kansas. \$777 a Year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

They Will Read This First.

Any person sending the addresses of 15 persons and 9 cts. to pay actual postage and packing charges, will receive free, one of Prof. Fopwell's Celebrated Swiss Warblers or Prairie Whistle. Address H. H. COLE-MAN Augusta, Maine.





ECLIPSE ENGINE

is the best daily diet for children. Two teaspoonfuls will thicken half a pint of milk and water, ;making a substantial meal for a growing child.

FLOWER AND FRUIT PLANTS

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Hardy Shrubbery Strawberry Plants, &c., at Wholesale and Retail, Everblooming Roses, prepaid by mail for \$1. Catalogue and Wholesale Price List free. Address HAS NTELSON, Florist, St. Joseph Conservatories, St. Joseph, Mo.

Sweet Potato Plants,

BEST VARIETIES. Strong Hardy Plants, \$2.00 per 1000. Discount on large orders. C. H. CUSHING Leavenworth, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SPRAGUE MOWING MACHINE.

Mowing Machines, and extra parts of same promptly. Send for price list to SPRAGUE MOWING MACHINE CO., Providence, R. I.

YOUNG SHORT-HORNED BULLS

G. W. GLICK. ATCHISON, KANSAS

SOLDIERS!

War of 1812. War of Mexico. War of the Rebellion.

All kinds of bounty and pension claims promptly attended to. Ten years experience. I never give up and I never fail. Fathers and mothers of soldiers are entitled to pensions. Can do equally well one or 1000 miles from you. Pensions increased and arrearages collected. No fee unless successful. Berfor references given on application. Address, with stamp, A. L. SHADER, Rantoul. Champaign Co., Ill.

Joint Public Sale **Short-Horn Cattle**

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI, MAY 20, 1879.

About eighty head of cows, heifers and bulls, which will compare favorably with any herd sold in the West during the season. consisting of Young Marys, Flora Hastings, Rubeys, Dasies, Young Phillis, RoseBuds, &c. And a few High Grades. Also Fifty Head of Cotswold Sheep and a lot of Jersey Cows and Bulls. The undersigned have had twenty years experience in breeding Short-Horns, and their herds have borne off as many premiums as any herds in the west. Breeders will find it to their interest to attend this sale. Catalogues with full particulars will be sent on application. Address

Bridgford & Barker,

PARIS, MISSOURI

VE-TON

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. .Y

Poultry and Eggs.

For Sale, a few Trios each of Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, also Aylsbury & Pekin Ducks, in pairs. Eggs from the above varieties and Plymoth Rocks, until July. Everything warranted Pure Bred and of the best strains. Prices to suit the times. Address J. DONOVAN, Fairmont, Kansas.

SHORT HORN BULLS.

Three For Sale Very Cheap.

Pridis Lord Abraham, Ruby's Prince and General Toddleben; one, two and three years old, all recorded in Am. Herd Book; of the best and most fashionable tamilles, two rich reds, one rich roan, No. 1 animals, if sold before May 5th, will take \$50 a piece. A. H. LACKEY, Peabody, Marion Co., Kansas.

SCARCE BOOKS and Rare Photos, Sample, 9c.

SEEDS FOR ROOT CROPS





THE HAMILTONS, of Mt. Sterling, Ky.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, May 21st, 22d, & 23d, 1879,

TWO HUNDRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE: consisting of 128 BULLS, suitable for service, and 75 OHOICH FUMALES, representatives of the popular families—

Young Marys, Phyllises, Amelias, Cleopatras, Red Roses, Gerns, Carolines, Lady Elizabeths, Miss Severs, White Roses, Adelaides.

Recursion rates given by all Railroads to the sale, and reduced rates for the transportation of stock bought.

OATLICEURS ready 1st of May. Address
COI. J. W. JUDY, Autioneer.

THE HAMILTONS, Kansas City, Mo.

New Lumber JOHN W. GRIFFITH,

Dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, &c., cheaper than the cheapest. All those contemplating building should not fail to examine my stock and prices. Having had eleven years experience in the construction of buildings in this city I can give you information that will greatly assist you in reducing cost of your improvements. Office and yard near corner of 8th, Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ks. Great Western Agricultural House.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen. 419, 421, & 423, Walnut St., Kansas City. Mo. **CLEAR THE TRACK**



The New Departure Tongueless Cultivator.

We introduced the New Departure Tongueless Cultivator to our trade three years ago, believing it to be an improvement over the old style Tongue Cultivators and all who have used it will bear us out in saying it has many advantages, some of which are as follows: It is the most simple in construction, and easiest operated. The front or carriage is composed entirely of Iron and Steel. It is more compact and occupies little space for storage. It is lighter and requires less draft from the team. It has no down draft or side pressure. It causes no sore necks or galled shoulders. It has no complicated evener—each horse is compelled to do its share of the work. On side hill ground the wheels are always retained in the path of the team by the draft. It will plow close to the fences at the end of rows. It has four large twisted shovels, plows deeper, and will hill up the soil better. Having a lighter and wider clearance in the arth, will pass over corn in the most advanced stages of cultivation, with the least injury to the tall stalks, whereas with other cultivators the neck yoke, tongue and braces each come in contact with the row of plants, and destroy a large percentage of the taller stalks when laying by the crop, &c., &c. CULTIVATE YOUR CORN WITH THE

NEW DEPARTURE,

If your dealer does not keep it get him to send for it, and if he will not, we will furnish it to you direct is low as any first-class cultivator is selling for, and in many instances lower than the Tongue Cultivators are being sold. We would also call your attention to our



CARRIAGE AND WAGON Will be found everything in the way of Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, 3-spring and Platform Spring wagons, Farm Wagons, &c. We make a specialty in this Department of the Watertown Platform Spring Wagon. The best \$90 three-spring wagon in the market. The finest finished and best \$100 spring wagon. The best finished all leather top, Savern A wheel, side bar or end spring Top Buggies in the market for \$165. The best open Buggy for \$70, &c., &c.

IN OUR

Will be found everything in the way of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds. We quote at the present time; EARLY AMBER MINNESOTA CANE SEED, 25c. per lb., per express, (add 15c. if by mail.) or \$2.00 per peck; Ooniseeana Cane Seed, 15c. per lb., \$1.50 per peck; Mo. Evergreen Broom Corn Seed, \$2.00 per beck; Considerant Cane Seed, 15c. per lb., \$1.50 per bu.; Peanuts, 8c., per lb.; Castor Beans, \$2.50 per bu.; German Millet, \$1.35 per bu.; Common Millet, \$1.10 per bu.; Peanuts, 8c., per lb.; Castor Beans, \$2.50 per bu.; German Millet, \$1.50 per bu.; The crop of Seed \$2.00 per bu.; St. Charles White Corn. \$1.25 per bu.; Tuncle Tommy Gray's" Early White 90-day corn. \$1.50 per bu. The crop of Sweet Potatoes is exhausted. We will have a good stock of SWEET POTATOE PLANTS about first of May and will take orders now at \$2.25 per 1000 for yellow and red Nansemond; \$2.50 per 1000 for Red Bermuda and Bahama; \$2.75 per 1000 for Spanish and White Brazilian. Allorders must be accompanied by the Cash. Send for our Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue, containing description of Goods in each Department. Also Prof. Tice's Almanac and Forecasts of the weather for every day of the year, sent FREE. Address

Trumbull, Reynolds, & Allen,

Kansas City, Mo.

Literary and Domestic.

White Jasmine.

White jasmine stretches far and wide, Along the gray wall's southern side Its graceful branches wreathe; And winds of summer sweet and low, Among its vendure and its snow, Their tender music breathe.

The garden beds that once were gay, and fragrant all the summer day, Are empty and forlorn; The hungry bees afar have flown. The gravel walks are weed-o'ergrown, The trellis-rose is torn.

Within the house, each empty room Is shut in silent, rayless gloom With cheerless hearthstone cold; No pictures smile upon the wall, No single trace is left of all We cherished so of old.

But in the southern sunshine bright, And by the jasmine, clad in white, A youthful maiden stands, With lips that speak of sad unrest; A bunch of daises on the breast, And jasmine in her hands.

With farewell looks of aching love, Her brown eyes wander round, above It is a sacred spot; The home of girlish grief and mirth, The home whence dearest dead went forth To share earth's common lot.

Ab, maiden! as the jasmine snow Doth vanish, so the years that go Will take this grief away; Will give the older woes as sure, As strong and deep, if not so pure, As this of thine to-day.

Yet let the daisies on thy breast Teach thee that life's securest rest In humble paths doth lie; And let the jasmine in thine hand Whisper of fairer blossoms fanned By sweatest airs on high.

Fear not to muse when far away
How summer sunshine gilds each day
These lonely garden bowers:
How sweetly yet the thrushes call,
How climb about the old gray wall
Thine own loved jasmine flowers.

So may the memory of this home, Thy first and dearest, ever come With healing strength to thee; To mind thee by its vanished grace Of one prepared abiding place, From sound of farewell free!

Letting Down the Bars.

There was a high fence of five bars between them. She stood in the meadow, he in the road There was a wide-spreading apple-tree on their side of the fence that shaded them both. She looked in every respect the city girl. Her muslin dress was limp from the morning dew, and showed a wet border all round the hem, from where the grass had brushed it. She had on a broad brimed sundown and a silk kerchief knotted loosely about her white throat to keep off tan; and her shapely hands were covered with bright waters. buckskin gloves.

She was on her way back to the farm-house just in sight; he was starting out for a morning's angling, and had his fishing-pole over his shoulder, when they met at the fence. Indstead of letting down the bars for her, he planted his elbow on the topmost one and rested his hands.

"You are a romantic miss, roaming about in the damp grass before breakfast. Everything is eaten up, and your auut Louise is anxiously directing Mr. Thorndyke to what she supposes are your probable whereabouts." he said.

my aunt Louise or Mr. Thorndyke. I am disgusted with them both!" she retorted hotly. He laughed.

"You are unkind. I thought I had one friend. I shall hate you, too, if you make fun of me!" and her black eyes first flashed, then that were in them.

"From this time you shall find occasion to eldest-and prettiest-blue-eyed Carrol. say of me: 'He never smiled again.'" he said and suddenly became his usual grave self.

ped off the raised lashes on the muslin dress, forgotten.

There was just a mere suggestion of amuse ment about the corners of his fine, characteristic mouth. Perhaps her words caused it; per haps her tears, since he had seen them.

She went on excitedly: "Why my dear father left us girls to her when he died is more than I can comprehend, though I have been trying to make it out ever since I was a child."

There was a moment's silence. He broke it with an effort for self-control in his voice, which that boyish episode he had been absolutely imwould have been evident to any but her own "Well, what of Mr. Thorndyke? Has he

declared himself?" Her cheeks grew crimson as she replied :

ing aunt Louise, instead of seeking headquarjust ready to fall into his arms. And that is not all. She has represented me as the great- had met his fate. est sort of a belle, and as having had a score of this is my first offer."

which she never saw.

"Well what do you intend to do with him."

"Do with him? That is a pretty question from you! 'You know well enough that, like yourself, he is a cast-off lover of Carrol's! I have been taking the girl's old dresses, fixed over new, ever since I was small enough to walk under the bars of agate. If you think I will with strange caprice, he followed Carrol and do the same by one of her lovers, who comes to Amy to Saratoga, where they were discipating, me to blow on the immortal flame ere it becomes blue taper, you are mistaken!"

That illusion to himself had only called forth a slight raising of the eyebrows, as if at som

"But Carrol is a beauty, while you are only fine-looking and bright," he said tantalizing; then watching, with well-concealed admiration, itic lady had kept her back, hoping to see her her brilliant eyes and changing color, continu- elder sisters well settled first. ed: "You certainly ought to be content, for

Thorndyke is desperately in love with you, er did make a more whilst he was only bewitched with Carrol's ation than angling." pretty face."
"Neil, you have said enough!" she retorted,

angrily. "I wouldn't marry Thorndyke if he had never seen Carrol. I would as soon think of marrying you!"

He winced, but she never noticed it. "There is nothing on earth that would tempt me to marry 'l'll be an old maid, if for noth-

ing else than to spite aunt Louise. I have heard of nothing else since I was ten years old. She says she has prayed every night for it ever since the girls grew up. How could she have the face to?"

He laughed a short, contemptuous laugh; then said sneeringly:

"I always knew your aunt to be remarkably pious, and she quite proves it by being honest enough to ask for what she wants. What would be the sense of praying for the heathen, when all she wishes is husbands? As to you being an old maid, I will believe it, when I see it. You are like the rest of your kind, you would throw yourself in the river first."

She looked at his cold, cynical face first angrily and then a sudden quivering of lip, and said:

"Aunt Louise storms and you scold, and there is no comfort anywhere. I shall not speak to you again for a month. Whatever has come over you?"

There was a dash of red in his dark cheeks; he made no reply, but began letting down the bars for her.

"What has happened to make you look so cross?" she asked, looking at him curiously, when the last bar was laid on the grass and they stood confronting each other.

"I thought you were not going to speak to me for a month," he said in a mocking tone, and evading her question.

"Very well, then, I won't," she retorted, and abruptly passed him, never once turning to look back. He watched her until she was lost to sight in the short turn of the narrow footpath that wound through the corn-field forming a quick cut to the farm house, then he strode over the bars, never thinking to replace them, and crossed the meadow to the hither side, where in irregular line of trees and bushes marked the course to the river. Having reached its bank, his long strides became subdued to a stroll, which held for a mile; then he came to an abrupt stop, bated his hook and threw his line into the

But a word of this man.

He was Mr. Laurence's son by his first marriage. The present Mrs. Laurence, at the mature maidenly age of thirty, had accepted the offer of the wealthy banker, and for the past twenty years had been a most loving wife, rendering to him all the deferential respect that position and wealth always elicited from her.

Neil, his father's sole heir, since their marriage had not been blessed with any children, was her pride and admiration, rendered so by the aforementioned fact, and this feeling was, "Be so good as not to speak to me either of perhaps, intensified by the distant though respectful manner in which he had always treated her, for Mrs. Laurence was one of those women who admire people with whom they cannot suc-

ceed in becoming intimate. Her nieces, left with a few thousand apiece, had shared her elegant home since their childwere fastened on the ground, because she was hood, and scarcely had the little girls been untoo proud to brush away the hurt, angry tears der her care a week ere she had planned a matrimonial alliance between her stepson and the

Years passed by, until he was twenty eighteen. Then he imagined himself desper-"Neil, if aunt Louise were a man, she would ately in love, and asked his pretty half cousin be a knave; but, being a woman, what of her to be his wife. Of course she accepted him, and isn't shrewd is hypocrite!" and the tears drop- they were betrothed. The engagement lasted until Miss Carrol's come-out party, where a new face caught her fickle fancy; then, tor all the private and terrible lectures administered by Mrs. Laurence to her niece, and the enticing and deceitful delusions she endeavored to practice upon her stepson, the engagement

was broken. That had happened seven years ago, and he had long since learned to sneer at his folly, for though Carrol was a beauty, his maturer judgment found her both vain and tiresome. Since pervious to the charms of the many fair ones who had used their utmost powers to ensnare him, had forsworn society, and had devoted himself to his profession. His friends predicted for him a bachelor's life, and he had accepted "The brave, true knight went to my charm- their fiat with his usual nonchalance, had almost learned to believe that such was his destiny, ters, and she has made him believe that I am when, a few weeks previous to the opening of our story, he suddenly awoke to the fact that he

He had seen grown up almost from her babylovers, when she knows as well as you do that hood, this bright, frank, darkeyed Cora; had played with her, petted her, and quarreled with Just another faint suggestion of a smile, and her, and when he found that he loved her earanother question, with that covert eagerness nestly, deeply, desperately, and that his love would not be driven out from its stronghold, nor yet quelled, he was angry. He grew more cynical then ever, and more reticent.

It happened just as the family were separating for the summer.

He remained in the city with his father, hoping to bury his love in added business cares, but scarcely had they been gone a month when, being chaperoned by a friend of their aunt's.

But what should the needle gain should it refuse the magnet? One day he found himself at the farm-house, where, every summer Mrs. Laurence brought her niece, not wishing to take her to a watering place, because, although twenty, she had not yet brought her out. The pol- that may interest some younger folks to read at

Izaak Walton said to the scholar: "God nev-

er did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recre-

The modern angler, standing gloomily on the river's bank, seemed a strange contradictory discipline of the quaint old teacher. "Calm, quiet, innocent," he refuted each assertion. There was fire in his eyes, a heavy scowl upon his brow, and his lips were almost fiercely compressed; whilst, though he stood perfectly motionless, the inward struggle was so palpable as to make the word quiet a sarcasm. As for that last term innocent, a little fish had nibbled off that would be enough if you were a man and the bait, and was slowly choking on the hook he had swallowed.

He was gone the livelong day. When he turned homeward the trees had ceased to cast shadows, and the purple twilight spread over all the pleasant land.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

Parsley.

Parsley has been so long cultivated, that the time of its introduction is unknown. The comnon, plain-leafed variety is now almost superseded by the curly, which equals it in flavor, and is far superior in beauty for garnishing purposes: it is, moreover, less liable to be confounded with fool's parsley, a kind of hemlock and a poison; from this plant being used in mistake, some accidents have arisen. Parsley is a diuretic, and is useful to clense and purify the teeth and breath from strong smells. It should be remembered that to parrots it is poison. Celery parsley is a variety between parsley and celery, and is used as the latter. Parsley should be sown in drills, on any spare border, in March. A good supply of parsley may be insured through the winter by sheltering the rows with some light covering, as brushwood; or it may be dried. It may be remarked, that of celery (a member of this family), the outer stalks which are usually thrown away, because acid when green, lose that taste when dried, and become, for soups, equal in flavor with the center.

Childrens' Dresses.

Very many of these dresses for girls from two to ten and twelve years old presents the effect of a kilt and coat. The kilt plating is made up of either very wide box or very wide side plaits. Often these dresses are nearly all in one piece. The trimmings, instead of giving a princesse effect, simulate a long cut-away coat But a dress pattern then was different from one with a Franklin vest extending to meet a deep kilt flounce sewed on underneath the coat, and representing a kilt skirt. Again the coat effect is brought about on princesse dresses by the addition of broad pockets placed low down on the

For school girls wash dresses are made of with polka dots and borders and bandana plaids. The principle of combination rules alike in ladies' and children's costumes and in silk, wool and cotton fabrics. In all, solid colors are made up with figured stuffs to match. 'A favorite way of fashioning the gay plaided bandana and percale dresses is in a kilt skirt set on a deep yoke happier bride married in silks and satins in 1878, F fitting about the hips closely, and a yoked or than I was. plaited blouse, belted in.

box-plaited on instead of being gathered. These flounces are in turn edged with lace, embroidery on Hamburg edging.

The fashons in infant's clothing varies but little if any from the forms in use for several seasons past. Although there has been an effort to revive the low-necked short-sleved dresses of long ago, the sensible French yoked and longsleeved robes remain in favor. Long dresses make way for short clothes at about six months of age, when silk and worsted boots are adopted. until such time as soft kid shoes with light leather soles become a necessity. Circular cashmere cloaks with round hoods, lined with silk and trimmed with pipings of satin, afford a popular style of wraps. Pique cloaks embroidered and further trimmed with Russian or Irish hand crocheted lace are among fryorite wraps in wool material. Little caps composed of lace and finished with full ruchings either of ribbon or lace are much worn both by infants and little girls five and six years old. During early spring these are all lined with silk, but on the approach of warm weather the linings may be dispensed with.

Among new fabrics shown for children's wear are fancy corduroys of light quality, which have the merit of washing well, and, trimmed with Prussian lace and pearl buttons, making an effective garment. Heavy Russian laces, by the way, are also largely employed on wollen garments for children. White muslin dresses have displaced the stiff and heavy Marseilles and pique ones formerly worn. A new muslin somewhat resembling mull and called Persian muslin is used, as is dotted Swiss muslin made up with lace and inserting and worn over bright-colored slips of silk or Silesia. Gray, brown and other colored camels-hair cloth long sacque cloaks for little girls have velvet colors, cuffs and pockets of some contrasting color.

Thirty-two Years ago and Now.

Mrs. Thorne, a pioneer school teacher, relates the present time:

and I went to housekesping. He was teaching mixed together, serve in a tureen.

when we were married, at thirteen dollars a month, and I had just closed a term at twelve dollars a month. These wages seem small now, but let me relate an incident that occurred that summer, to show how they were regarded then. I one day met a lady in company, the wife of a very successful teacher, who asked me with considerable of manner if it was true that I was getting twelve dollars a month for teaching. I admitted it was. "Well," said she, "I would like to know what the world is coming to! Why, had a family depending on you."

Female teaching at that time was only an ex periment in our section. Two years before, another young girl and myself had bearded the two lions-custom and prejudice-and applied for schools, and two boards of directors had the temerity to engage us. We received the sum of forty-eight and fifty dollars, respectively, for teaching terms of six months-not four weeks for a month, as now, but actual months-and boarding ourselves; and our best friends gave us no greater encouragement than to hope we might succeed. We were the first "to the manor born" who had attempted such a thing. A few Yankee girls had strayed among us and tried it, and failed; and it was almost an unanimous opinion that women could not control scholars, especially boys. And if they could, it was "taking the bread out of the mouths" of men for them to do so. My fellow-teacher only taught a session or two and then married, but I had been in the school-room nearly all the time, and it can be judged how I felt when, the spring before I was married, two directors from an adjoining county came to the school-house where I was teaching and engaged me to teach five months summer school at the munificent wages of twelve dollars a month.

This, winter, four out of six of the schools nearest us are taught by women, at from thirty to thirty-five dollars a month, and the purchasing capacity of a dollar now, in most things, is greater than then. I have no statistics of the general prices of things, but I have notes, so know what some things cost. The first good calico I ever bought for less than thirty-seven and a half cents a yard, was that summer, and I paid twenty-five cents for it. Good bleached muslin was six yards for a dollar; black alpaca sixty-two cents. Silks were cheap. I bought a heavy brown lustering dress for ten dollars. now, ten yards of twenty-seven inch goods being abundance for a little woman like myself. I don't know what such young men as the one who cannot go to a Fourth of July or a New Year's party without a new suit, and his Peggy a new dress, and then spend from ten to twentyfive dellars, will think of a girl getting married pretty Scotch ginghams, percales and chintzes, without a single new dress, and yet I did it. I had saved money to buy a dress, but the man with whom I was boarding was going on a visit, ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R. and he said it would oblige him if I could pay my board then instead of when school was out. So I paid it over, and did up my white jaconet and used it, and I do not suppose there was a

As to the price of living then, Thorne went For younger girls, in wash goods, some little to the "city" to get our things, and here are the slips, with the whole front of the garment laid prices of a few of them: A little bureau, main box plaits down to a Spanish flounce, while hogna front, eleven dollars; a No. 2 step-stove; the back is gathered into a yoke and the neck a little larger than for a play-house, the same of the dress is finished with a deep sailor col- price; coffee, eleven pounds for a dollar; sugar, lor. One of the simplest ways of making up twelve. He paid two dollars a hundred for dresses for little girls is the Gabrelle shape, fast- flour, \$1.75 cents a hundred for pork, neat, and ened at the back and finished around the bot- called it "extortionate." And yet this winter tom with a kilt plaiting. White dresses are in he is groaning just as loud as any one because many instances finished with a Spanish flounce, he only got two twenty-five for his hogs on foot, while the money will get as much of anything he has to buy (except coffee), dollar for dollar; in clothing, twice or three times as much.

Beautiful Hair.

A lady signing herself "Forty-two" gives her recipe for having and preserving a fine suit of hair; and a wealth of hair is the glory of a woman's beauty. Her notion that no salt is free from lime but rock salt is erroneous. The Liverpool salt manufactured from brine is the purest salt known:

"Fill your washbowl half full of soft water (not hard, for lime ruins the most beautiful hair). put in a small pinch of pulverized rock salt, rock, because every other kind contains more or less lime,-stir up, dip your head into it, hold it there a few seconds, draw it out wet, press the water out, and rub all parts of your wet scalp with the balls of your fingers until it feels warm; repeat the process three times, then, rub as dry as you can with a towel, and brush out with a stiff brush,-I use a metallic brush -until nearly dry. Do this every morning and if you do not feel amply repaid in three months' time I'll come and do it for you. It gives health and vigor to the roots of the hair and imparts a gloss that no amount of greese can ever do; besides it cures more morning headaches than a car-load of pills can. If my father had a hard day's work in his office he always resorted to this ere he took his seat in the family circle. and the consequence was, we were never cast aside with a graff "Go way; my head aches." My hair is as long and thick now as it was at

ALMOND CAKE .-- One pound of butter, one of sugar, one of flour, two of sweet almonds blanched and pounded, half a pound of dessicated cocoanut, the juice and grated rind of one large lemon, ten well-beaten eggs, and a gill of wine or brandy.

Horseradish Sauce.-Mix a stick of grated a bit of personal history in the Ohio Farmer, horseradish with a wineglass of cream, a teaspoonful of mustard, and a pinch of salt; then stir in half a tumbler of the best white vinegar. It is thirty-two years this winter since Thorne Bruise with a spoon, and when thoroughly

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.

60 Chromo, Perfumed, Snowflake, and Lace Cards, name on all 10c. Game Authors, 15c. LYMAN & CO., Clintonville, Ct.

60 Chromo and Perfumed Cards, no 3 alike, name in Gold and Get, 10c. CLINTON BROS, Clinton-

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Outfit free, Shaw & Co., Augusta, Main e

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AGENTS READ THIS We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month

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The best and earliest perfectly hardy WHITE GRAPE in America. Ripens in August, and is hardier than Concord. Two strong vines, post paid, by mail, for \$1. One doz. 1 yr., \$4. Also Delaware, Concord, Brighton, Moore's Early, and all other valuable varieties, over 60 kinds, at greatly reduced prices. Raspberries, Strawberries, Goose-concording the produced prices. Raspberries, Catalogues PRES. inced prices. Raspberries, Strawberries, Goose-rries, Flowering Plants, etc. Catalogues FREE. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

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THO MAS SNOW, Batavia, Kane Co., III.

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Farm and county rights for sale. For prices and particulars, address NEAT & CRABB, Rich Hill, Bates Co. Mo. Sole proprietors for State of Kansas.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of tsuch stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall that the contract of the state of double the value of the peace shall state of the peace shall shall

ue of such stray.

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

escription and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it tail be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successions. sive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

Like every of a stray fails to prove ownership within

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall

If the owner of a stray fails to prove whereash which welve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise sucher, or two of them shall in all respects of the same to the Justice.

The same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the takerup may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in his hall be guilty of a naisemeanound shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dolators.

lars.
Fees as follows:
To taker-up, for each horse, male or ass,
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate
and ferwarding to Kansas Farmen,
To Kansas Farmen for publication as above
mentioned, for each animal valued at more

mentioned, for each and and to faker-up than \$10.

Swrites of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith

Strays For The Week Ending April 23, 1879.

Brown Ceunty—Henry Isley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jaxob Walney, of Mission tp.
(Marak P. O.) Nov. 3, 1878, one light bay mare, 3 years old,
14 hands high, saddle marks on left side. Valued at 840.

COW—Taken up by David Moore, of Mission tp. (Marak
P. O.) Nov. 1, 1878, one small cow, 3 years old, white and red,
upper and under bit out of left ear. Valued at 818. Dickinson County-M. P. Jelley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Roland Mortimer, of Holland tp, ne bay mare colt, 2 years old past, 16 hands high. Valued at \$75. COLT—Also by same, one bay stud colt, 2 years old past, white hind feet, 16 hands high. Valued at \$75.

Elk Ceunty—Gee. Thompson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. B. Sunderland, is Howard tp,
pril 5th, one 3-year-old, strawberry-roan mare. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Also by same, same date, one 1-year-old, straw-berry-roan mare. Valued at \$15.

berry-roan mare. Valued at \$15.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk,

MARE—Taken up by J. I. Morahu, of Anburn tp, April
15, 1879, one gray mare, about 8 years old, durk mane and
all, small white spot on end of nose, no marks nor brands.
Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Ed, Pape, of Mission tp, on or about
January 29, 1879, one white cow, red neck and cars, left
horn broken, has a short tail, supposed to be about 6 or 7
years old. Valued at \$20.

Wyandett County-D. R. Emmens, Clerk. wyangett county—D. R. Emmens, Clerk.
MARE—Takes up Luther Sparshower, White Church P.
O., March 13, 1879, one iron-gray mare, 5 years old, 1415
hands high, forehead nearly white, slightly crestfallen,
pacer. Valued at \$40.
HEJEER—Taken up by James Barnes, near White
Church, one red-and-white spotted hefter, 2 years old, 2 underbits and split in left ear and hole in right ear. Valued
at \$10.

\$1050 profits on 20 days investment of \$100 in Western Union, March 4, Options of Options

\$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address, T. POT



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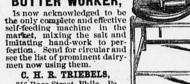
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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the climar or erowing gens of my medical career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician and will be stake my reputation as a physician and will be stake my reputation as a physician and will be stake my reputation as a physician and will as stake my reputation as a physician and will the stake of the aliments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under A POSETIVE EVARANTEE. (For conditions, see pampilet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhoea, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural ranses, Irregularities, West Bucch and Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, internal licit, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, internal licit, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, internal admirably fulfills a singlence of parpose, being a most perfect specific in all shronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who ceals that the or condition.

Those who ceals that the or condition.

The service of the state or conditio

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fair Skin in Hop Bitters." "A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and

"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bits and long sickness."
"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."
"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hon Bitters is what you need."
"Don't physic and physic, for it weakens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."
"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters. Test them."
"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."
"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters

health and beauty."
"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters
than all other medicines."
"When the brain is wearled, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."
"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and
weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Re-lief is Pleasant, Sure and Cheap.

For Sale By all Druggists.



Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and intereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed permanently.

AYRE'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair im mediately; often renews the growth; and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable, and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color, Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruft, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp, cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfumes, and valued

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts, Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Barlow



sible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfumes, and valued for the soft lustread richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY

THE BEST

When a medicine has infallibly done its work in millions of cases for more than a third of a century; when it has reached every part of the world; when numberless families everywhere consider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident, it is pretty safe to call, such a medicine

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Lininent. Every main brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scald or matism overcome, and of a thousand-and-one other blessings and nervies performed by the old reliable Mexican Martang Limment.

All forms of outward disease are speedily cured by the

Mustang Liniment.

It penetrates muscle, membrane and tissue, to the very bone, banishing pain and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine acceded by everybody, from the ranchero, who ride bis

over the solitary plains, to the merchant prince, and the woodcutter who splits his foot with the axe. It cures Rheumatism when all other applications tail. This wonderful

speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as
Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains. Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external discase.

Indeed every form of external discase.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and a c c i d e n ts to which the BRUTE CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures

Sprains, Swimy, Stiff Joints,
Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Discases, Foot hot, Screw Worm, Scab,
Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone,
Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon
the Sight and every other ailment
to which the occupants of the
Stable and Stock Yard are liable.
A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican
Mustang Liniment has often saved a
valuable horse, a life on crutches, or
years of torture.

It heats without a Scar. It goes to
the very root of the matter, penetrating
even the bone.

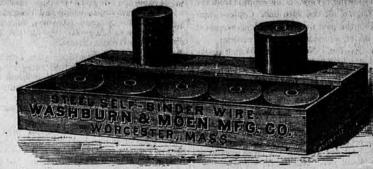
It cures everybody, and disappoints

It cures everybody, and disappoints no one. It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

THE BEST OF ALL

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Steel Wire for Self-Binding Harvesster.



Look for the Brass Tag and Trade-Mark on each Spool.

We are prepared with an immense stock of this standard brand of wire to meet the wants of the farm. It is recled on spools of proper sizes for all the prominent self-binders. The store where you purchase r goods can obtain it direct from us.

SEMPLE & BIRGE, Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Planter, Rotary

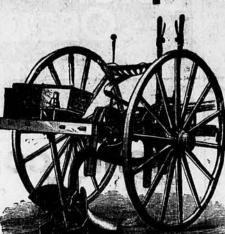


Moline Plow Co.

General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

North Topeka Plow Co.,



A. M. COSTON'S Patent Listing Plow, Corn Drill, and Sulky Combined.

With one of these a man or boy and three horses can plow and plant one acre each hour, or from 7 to 12 acres per day. There are over one hundred in operation in this State, Missouri, and Iowa, and every man will tell you be can raise from 8 to 15 bushels more corn per acre by the use of this plow. The share and mould-board of any 14, 16, or 18 inch plow can be attached to it for all kinds of plowing. Corn can be raised for 3 cents per bushel, ready to huse, and cultivate four times. Every plow warranted to do all above claimed or money refunded. For further particulars, address the

North Topeka Plow Co.,

Kansas Queen! Kansas Queen!

Kansas Queen Breaker,

Made Especially For Kansas Sod. Does not break the sod. Runs so light, so steady, turns the Sod so nicely, that you will have no other after using it. If your merchant does not keep it, get him to order it for you.

BUY NO OTHER.

TOPEKA

Carbonated Stone

And Pipe Works,

MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF

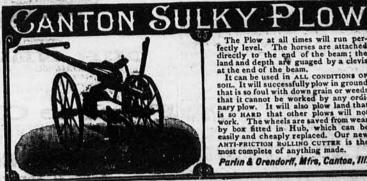
Chimney Flues, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and Well Tubing,

Lime Stone for Building Purposes, and Sidewalks. KEEP ON HAND FOR SALE,

CEMENTS, PLASTER, LIME, AND HAIR DRAIN PIPE.

All Orders in my line will meet with prompt attention. OFFICE AND WORKS ON KANSAS AVENUE, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS. P. O. BOX, 170.

J. H. SPEAR, General Agent. M. A. SPEAR, Proprietor.



The Plow at all times will run perfectly level. The horses are attached directly to the end of the beam; the land and depth are guaged by a clevis at the end of the beam.

It can be used in ALL CONDITIONS OF SOIL. It will successfully plow in ground that is so foul with down grain or weeds that it cannot be worked by any ordinary plow. It will also plow land that is so HARD that other plows will not work. The wheels are saved from wear by box fitted in Hub, which can be easily and cheaply replaced. Our new ANTI-FRICTION ROLLING CUTTER is the most complete of anything made.

Parina & Orendorff, Mfre, Canton, Ill. Parlin & Orendorff, Mfrs, Canton, III.

Crop Notes.

last, has given a cheering prospect to everything, and everybody breathes more freely for it. It came too late to be specially serviceable to the late sown wheat, which had been stunted to the late sown wheat, which had been stunted to the late sown wheat to the have fallen the past week which insures almost beyond doubt, abundant crops this season:

J. H. Crawford, living nine miles northwest of Dodge City, has one hundred acres sown in wheat. He says his wheat is looking well. The rainfall in this section of Ford county has been light, but Mr. Crawford says his wheat could stand several days longer dry weather—Dodge City Times. Osage Mission, Neosho Co.—Wheat looks well and in this county will be as good as last year. We have had favorable weather for corn and oats and more than last year in average. Some are planting navy beans on an extensive scale. Corn 18c per bu; wheat, 86c. Had good rains last week, but getting dry again.

Wathens Rown Co.—On the rights of the

Wathena, Brown Co.—On the nights of the 17th and 18th a heavy frost; wheat prospects good, but on the low lands some has been injured by the past dry weather. A large amount of wheat on hand yet. No. 2 red selling at 90c; corn at 25@35c; fruit injured in this locality by the hard winter, both peaches and apples.

Council Grove, Morris Co.—Wheat looking well and a larger acreage than ever before seen; but little corn yet planted; are needing rain; have not had the rains fallen in other parts of the state; corn 40@50c per bu.; but more than enough to appuly the county. enough to supply the county.

Wyandotte, Wyandotte Co.—Dry weather is damaging the wheat; from present prospects will not be more than 75 per cent of full crop; very little corn planted; fruit prospects poor; apples will probably be half a crop; peaches, none; cherries, half crop; no old wheat or corn on hand to amount to much.

Winfield, Cowley Co.—Wheat prospects good; the recent rains have made an excellent wheat crop almost a certainty; all spring crops are backward, and the fruit crop destined to be nearly a total failure, on account of late freezes; official returns from seven townships show 22 per cent more corn on hand than last year. Same is true of wheat.

Parties who have been traveling in the country state that people have been "more scared than hurt" over the wheat prospects. It is their opinion that the crop will not be much short anywhere.—Salina Journal. Erie, Neosho Co.—Wheat acreage one third more than that of 1878; oats 50 per cent put in over last year; corn 25 per cent planted over 1878; castor beans about the same; no old wheat or oats on hand except for home consump-tion; about one-tenth of old crop of corn on hand; price, 20c per bu.; ground in good con-dition; peaches all killed, but apples good

Lyons, Rice Co.—Growing crops are looking very good, considering the dry weather; we are at present having a very nice rain; a large percentage of corn has been planted.

Clay Co.—We had another copious shower this morning and think it is wide-spread and that this part of the state is completely drenched; the growing crops promise more abundantly than last year at this time; not 5 per cent of the winter wheat has been injured by drouth; many fields will yield 30 bushels per acre and appropriate the state of the state is completely drenched; the state of the state is completely drenched; the state of the everybody is happy.

Fort Scott, Bourbon Co.-Previous to the late Fort Scott, Bourbon Co.—Previous to the late rains farmers were despondent as to the coming wheat crop, but since that time they feel confident of a fair crop, with ordinary rains. When is 90c per bu. here, but farmers generally thinking it will reach \$1, are holding on for that price. There seems to be considerable wheat in this vicinity, which will come in if price should reach \$1.

osawkee, Jackson Co.—Early sown wheat very promising; later sown has been injured considerably, while some has recovered almost fully since the rain set in; prospects fair to good for wheat; corn half planted; season late 25 or 30 days; wheat acreage more than last season; corn and oats more; old wheat not plenty, worth 75@85c; corn and oats not much to spare, worth 20@25c; ground in good condition.

Stockton, Rocks Co.—The present prospect for winter wheat is indeed flattering; spring wheat is looking well; abundance of rain, and the farmers are busily engaged in breaking prairie and preparing for corn planting. Owing to the severe winter, stock is not looking as well as used this spring. well as usual this spring.

Washington, Washington Co.—Winter wheat injured in March by dry weather; spring wheat and oats good; a large acreage of corn being planted; 10,000 acres more than in 1878; not much small grain on hand from last year; old corn, about 500,000 bushels; need rain and more warm weather.

Enterprise, Dickinson Co.-Wind blowing gale since yesterday morning; need rain badly; some wheat damaged by drought, but nine-tenths of the winter crop looks well; some fields of corn are up, some just planting, and some farmers don't propose to plant until it rains, if it takes to next centennial.

LATER.-Heavy rains last night, and several good showers to-day, with heavy clouds this evening; prospect good for wheat from present outlook. Every one planting trees who have trees to plant or places to plant them.

Parkerville, Morris Co.-We have many nne neids of winter wheat, though some have been badly injured by the drought; spring sowings have done nothing; fine rain last night; most of the corn will be planted this week; all in fine spirits to-day. Old grains have been well used up or shipped east; corn scarce and sells readily at 25c. fine fields of winter wheat, though some have

CROP NOTES FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

For the past few days we have had abund-For the past few days we have had abundant and frequent rains, and the grass, wheat, oats, corn and indeed everything that has been planted, is doing very well, and we have no reason to believe but that we may expect a good season for Kansas. With the great immigration which is pouring into the state, and the general prospects of our business men, the outlook for Reno county was never better.—Interior. Reno county was never better .- Interior.

The wheat question is decidedly mixed. One day two or three farmers tell us the crop is half killed, and straightway we seat ourself to pen an article to that effect. Shortly afterward in come two or three more, and mayhap they tell us, "wheat damaged but little; a good crop will be harvested, judging from present indications." We hope for the best, which is the least we can do—and likewise the most.—Pleasanton Observa -and likewise the most .- Pleasanton Observ

Spring grain is looking well, and many fields of fall wheat which were supposed to be killed by dry weather, show every indication of yielding a crop. A good, heavy rain by the first of May, will save all the seed that has been sown. A number of farmers we have talked to express great confidence in the futlook for an abundant yield this season. It is the newcomers who are yield this season. It is the newcomers who are discouraged.—Kinsley Graphic.

We have crop reports from all parts of the county which indicates a loss occasioned by the recent extremely dry weather, of at least twenty per cent. of the winter wheat sown. This will occasion no serious loss, as the recent heavy rains have enabled the farmers to plant corn in the dead wheat ground .- Great Bend Demo-

The fine rain with which this county and all this section of country was favored on Sunday

Parties in Kansas who wish reliable Fruit Trees, adapted to the climate of Kansas will get them in condition to grow by ordering of me direct. Also, Maple, Elms, Box Elder, Green Ash, and Catalpa of small size, cheap, for Groves and Timber. Also Evergreens of all sizes of the best possible quality. All the new Strawberries. Send for Price Lists. Address D. B. WIER, Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill.

Small Fruit Plants

RASPBERRY PLANTS \$5.00 per 1000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS 3.50 1000 ASPARAGUS 4.00 1000 RHUBARB 10.00 1000 The rains of the past few weeks, with the heavy snows of winter, had prepared the ground to take in the regular deluge that came last Sunday night and Monday forenoon. We have not a forward spring, but everthing is looking as well as we have ever seen it, and if nothing befalls us in this vicinity, we shall have a good crop of fruit and a bountiful harvest.—Manhattan Nationalist. For small lots send a list of what you want and let ne price it. Address, A. G. CHANDLEE, Leavenworth, Kansas.

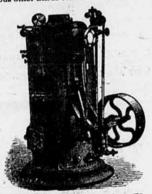


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at a lower price than any other firm! WHY? Because we have no Agents but sell direct to Families from our Factory at wholesale price. Prove all this by reading our Catalogue, with prices, mailed free. We ship for ten days trial and warrant five years. U. S. PIANO & ORGAN CO., New York.

Bookwalter Engine.

from Japan, via California, about two hundred young Japanese persimmon trees, the first ever introduced into this county. The fruit of this tree, Mr. Milliken informs us, is to the Japanese what the apple is to the American, and is cultivated in endless variety, the same as the apples in this country. This tree has been, for a few years past, successfully cultivated in California, and it is thought that it will do equally as well in this state. If so it will prove a valuable addition to our fuit bearing trees.—Em-Effective, Simple, Durable and Cheap. This Engine is especially adapted for driving wood saws, cotton gins, corn mills, feed mills, printing preses, cheese factories, grain elevators, corn shellers, and various other kinds of machinery.



3 Horse Power Engine and Boller, 414 Horse Power Engine and Boller, 614 Horse Power Engine and Boller Send for descriptive Pamphlet, and write the

James Leffel & Co., Springfield, ¡Ohlo.

HONEY-COMB SPIRALS. A New Article for Ornamental Purposes Away. Given



The farmers from all parts of the county report that prospects never looked more flattering for an abundant crop than at present. Winter wheat is looking fine, and the ground is in excellent condition for corn planting.—Osage Mission Journal

The prospects for abundant crops of all kinds have never been better. The winter wheat promises an excellent yield, and an unusually large acreage will be planted in corn. flax, and other cereals.—Elk Co. Courant.

The recent rains have settled the question of

crops in Labette county. From all over the county information comes that farmers are in

excellent spirits, and predict this a year of pros-perity for the tillers of the soil.—Parsons Sun.

Robert Milliken, of this city, has received from Japan, via California, about two hundred

uable addition to our fruit bearing trees .- Em-

Adrertisements.

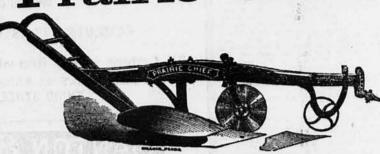
SURE CURE For Catarrh, Ozossa, Neuralgie and Nerrous Headache, Hay Fever, cold in the Head, Stoppage of the Nusal, Passages, and all kindred complaints resulting from Colds and Exposure. The Late ELDER BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Says of this remedy in the American Christian Review, of Oct., 9th 1978: "We call attention to "DOBYNS" SURE CURE" us a relevant time, and not for pay. We have been greatly trushled with Catarrh of the head at years, and now after using the been greatly trushled with Catarrh of the head are years, and now after using the "DOBYNS" SURE CURE" about three mone given "DOBYNS" SURE CURE" to other on the trush of the part of the

Ky. In ordering write your Name, Post-affice, County and State plainty, and your orders will receive prompt att tion. Address all orders to the proprietors.

BOHYNS & MITCHELL, North Middletown, Bourbon Co., Ky.

"Prairie Chief."



SOMETHING NEW! The above cut represents

NEW BREAKER, which we style the "PRAIRIE CHIEF." It combines more good and desirable qualities than any other Breaker. The construction is light and strong! The shape is as near perfection as can be made! It turns a flat furrow with great case and without breaking the sod! It is made with our solid Silp-Share, which is far superior to those formerly used on Breakers. Our new upright is put on all these Breakers, which has twice the strength of any other Upright! The

Prairie Chief Breaker Is also made to attach to the CANTON SULKY PLOW in such a manner that there can be no trouble as they will always fit. This feature alone is of great importance. The Prairie Chief has many superior and desirable qualities which cannot but bring it in great favor.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,

GENERAL AGENTS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURL.
(Made by PARLIN & ORENDORFF, Canton, III.)

Apple Trees.

Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and a general line of Nursery Stock at wholesale and relail. Order direct and save commissions. Price List, Free. KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo.

CASTOR BEANS AND MILLET. Both German and Common.

AMBER SUGAR CAME SEED. Broom Corn Seed ; Seed Potatoes and all kinds of Garden and Field Seeds and Implements. for sale by S. H. DO NS, Topeka, Kansas.

Before You Buy

Send for Circulars, Prices and Samples of the

THE AMERICAN BARB FENCE.

The barbs are so near together, that it is the only fence which is a sure protection against small animals as well as large; the only fence that is not cruel to animals, as the barbs cannot go through the hide; the only fence that cannot slip through the staples an inch, and the only fence secured by the Bottom Patent that is and will be entirely free from litigation. We are in no combination or union, will sell to the consumer at manufacturer's prices.

F. C. TAYLOR, Gen'l Agent, 60 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE, Short-Horns.

On TUESDAY, May 27, 1879.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, at my farm, 3 miles from

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

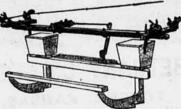
82 HEAD of Short-horns, of such quality, style, and breeding, as have seldom if ever been offered in the West. They are composed of

Rose of Sharons. Craggs' Lady Elizabeths,

Florindas, Rosabellas.

and other families equally good and well-known. 19 are bulls, from 8 months to 3 years old, all red but one (a roan); 40 2-year-old heifers, all red but one (a roan); 4 yearling heifers, all red; the balance a splendid lot of cows, from 3 years old up. #2*All recorded, and all Guaranteed in all respects. TERMS.—Six months, on approved paper, with a rebate of 5 per cent, for cash. Sale will commence promptly at 1 o'clock. Catalogues sent on application. All are recorded in the American Herd Book.

J. C STONE Jr.,



BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER, THE ONLY ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL WIRE

Six years practice 1 use has proven the success of the BARNES WHE CH ECK ROWER beyond question; it is fast taking the le ad with dealers and among farmers, who have rend ered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check R ower made.

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower: CHECK ROWER INVENTED.

Use of Wire in place of a rope, and that one Wire will out-last two ropes.

The Wire does not cross the machine. There is no side draft. Will plant more perfectly, and more in check. The Pire does not cross the machine. There is no side draft. Will plant more perfectly, and more in check. The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the Wire off at the end of the field.

The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the Wire off at the end of the field.

Will work on any planter, as now made. It is very easy to work and understand. Is durable in all its parts.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR ILLS.



39

Only single ring ever invented that closes on the Outside of the Nose.

Brown's Elliptical Ring
And Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serious defect in all triangular and other rings, which close with the joints together in the fiesh causing it to decay, and to keep the hog's nose sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ilis.

HAWORTH'S CHECK ROWER.

CAN BE ATTACHED TO ANY CORN PLANTER. THE first and only successful Check Rower ever invented. Ten years of practical use has demonstrated that it is the ONLY Check Rower that can be successfully used on all kinds of ground, and will PLANT FIVE ACRES MORE IN A DAY than any other Check Rower, as the rope or wire does not have to be removed from the machine in planting the entire field.



Haworth's No. 1 Check Rower. PRINCIPLES involved in the No. 1 Check Rower we have always believed to be BEYOND LBY; and can confidently say that it is, beyond all question, the FIRST and CHIEF among Rowers. The farmer has only to see this Check Rower, as improved, to be convinced of the fact.



Haworth's Center Movement Check Rower. The Center Movement we have GREATLY IMPROVED removing every objection that has ever been brought against it,—it being, as at present constructed, SIMPLE, DURABLE, and EFFECTIVE in every particular.



Haworth's Wire Check Rower.

FIE.WORTH'S Wire Check Rower.

Our earliest experiments with Check Rowers, beginning in 1866, were with wire, dragged over sideways to the machine, and we know the difficulties to contend with in making a satisfactory Check Rower in that way. We know the liability of the wire to catch on obstructions and break; we know the shifting angle of the wire in its passage to the machine and consequent displacment of check; the shifting angle of the wire in its passage to the machine and consequent displacment of check; the shifting angle of the wire in its passage to the machine and consequent displacment of check; the shifting angle of the wire in its passage to the machine and consequent displacment of check; and we know the difficulties of managing it at the ends, etc. ALL OF WHICH DIFFICULTIES and we know the difficulties of managing it at the ends, etc. ALL OF WHICH DIFFICULTIES and we are not provided and the POINTS OF ADVANTAGE of the Haworth Wire Check Rower. The following are some of the POINTS OF ADVANTAGE of the Haworth Wire Check Rower in the wine to a say to handle as a rope. No Kinking of Tangling. No SIDELDART—it requires but about 5 lbs. tension. No DOUBLE ANCHOR ABRANGEMENT at the ends, like staking does a Aerse-power, but a simple Pin is DEBD. Does not have to over a simple Pin is DEBD. Does not have to over a simple Pin is DEBD. Does not have to over a simple Pin is DEBD. Does not have to over a simple Pin is DEBDE—making it liable to mission the resistance of a STEEL SPRINGS to break or lose their tension. Can be uncourted at knort, and taken of or added on for point rows. Is turned at the ends without taking of twire. No DRAGHING over off or added on for point rows. Is turned at the ends without taking of the vire. No DRAGHING over off or added on for point rows. Is turned at the ends without taking of the vire. No DRAGHING over off or added on for point rows. Is turned at the ends without taking of the vire. No DRAGHING over off or added on for point rows. Is turned at the ends without taking of t SELF-ADJUSTING PULLEY AND ROPE GUIDE.

All our Check Rowers are now provided with SELF-ADJUSTING PULLEYS AND ROPE GUIDES, which enable the operator to plant the entire field without removing the rope or wire from the machine, and to readily turn around without getting off of the planter—they being so arranged that the nulley conforms to every angle of the rope, proventing all shafing all rolling on the finance, and untwisting. In fact, IT OVERCOMES EVERY DIFFICULTY that we have had to contend with in the use of a rope. They can be used on the old style Check Rower. Manufactured by HAWORTH & SONS, Decatur, IIL



NEW FEATURES

Lately Patented. Possessed by no other plow made, and which are absolutely necessary for the perfect working of any Sulky.

If you wish to consult your best inter If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulky and Gang Plows, Breakers, Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc. Also containing many valuable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Rates of Foreiga Postage, Home Physician, Business Law, etc., etc.

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