### THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

The Dairy Interest.

[From the Chicago Dairyman of 1879.]

The recent international dairy fair brought out facts and figures relative to the dairy interests of this country which have taken everybody by surprise. It was shown that the annual product of the dairy exceeded by millions that of any other agricultural industry in this country, except that of Indian corn. The value of the cows and the land devoted to their support, is estimated at \$1,300,000,000. The anpounds, and their combined value at \$350,000 .-000, which is only one-fifth less than the entire corn crop of the United States. Butter and cheese are fast becoming important objects of export. The export sales, the last season, of butter amounting to \$13,000,000, and of cheese, \$14,000,000, paying the enormous sum of over one million dollars for ocean freight alone. The railroads of this country received during the past year ever \$5,000,000 freight for transportation of butter and cheese.

Dairymen are beginning to see the importance of producing a better and more uniform article, and buyers are becoming more and more critical, while the difference in price between common grades of butter and choice lots is becoming more marked. With proper arrangements it costs no more to produce a prime article than it does to make poor stuff, that buyers do not want. Dairymen need more infor mation and better appliances.

### BUTTER-MAKING.

A multitude of theories have been advanced in regard to the treatment of milk for butter, each having advocates, and the dairy sections have been thoroughly canvassed by agents for the various patent pans, coolers, etc., which are in principle only the old-fashioned milk-pans enlarged, with some arrangement for cooling with water underneath and around the sides; all of them wrong, because the cream, as it slowly rises to the surface, is exposed to the deteriorating influences of the surrounding atmosphere, to odors, dust and insects. Milk thus exposed soon begins to deteriorate, and develops an acid which injures the flavor and lessens the quantity of cream; the cold water underneath the vessel creates a circulation in the milk, retarding the butter globules in coming to the surface, and, the milk being colder than the surrounding atmosphere, the moisture in the air is condensed into the milk, the cream rising to the surface receiving the condensation, with all its taints and impurities. Thus any openpan system of setting milk, where water is used to cool the milk, must have a poorer quality of butter than would be made were the same milk set in pans, at the same temperasure as the atmosphere of the milk-room.

The only perfect system of making butter is that in which milk is wholly surrounded and covered by water. The surface of the milk will then be of the same temperature as that at the bottom or sides of the vessel, and wholly excluded from the outside atmosphere. Under these conditions alone can gilt-edged butter be uniformly produced, without regard to weather or season, whether in June or "dog days."

### THE COOLEY SYSTEM.

During the season of 1876, Mr. Wm. Cooley, of Washington county, Vermont, discovered a which retains all the rich flavor of new milk, system of butter making which is destined to possesses superior keeping qualities, is firm in honor of the discovery, that cream could be or sour milk specks, and possessing a peculiar raised within twelve hours, or between milk- rich flavor, which imparts much pleasure in of the discovery can hardly be computed. from cream taken from sweet milk. When generally adopted, as this new system is destined to be, the saving in cost of apparatus, the increased quantity of butter obtained through hot weather, and the value of the milk, after parting with its butter, will add millions yearly to the profits of dairying in this country. Since we began to fill orders we have fur-

OVER FOUR THOUSAND DAIRIES

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with the Cooley apparatus, and the letters we are daily receiving from our patrons are all that we could wish, in short, we are giving them all that we promised, and more. We have inserted some of these letters; they are the voluntary testimony of intelligent men, and are worthy of consideration. These letters show that those who have used the submerged system have found the following

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER SYSTEM.

Economy.-The Cooley system requires apparatus that is cheap in price, as only capacity for holding one milking is required, and simple in construction, requiring but little space for its accommodation, and can be set in any cool place, convenient to water and ice.

Economical also in cost of fuel. The cost of ice, where ice is used in hot weather, is more than made up in the saving of fuel in the winter, as the same uniform cold temperature is maintained at all seasons of the year.

Labor Saving .- As only cans enough to hold a single milking are required, the labor of caring for the milk is correspondingly reduced. The skimming of a large number of pans, and the scalding, washing and sunning are all pounds, and that of butter at 1,500,000,000 avoided. The Cooley cans can be removed from the water, set upon the bench, the milk run off, the cream emptied out, and the cans set back into the Cooler, ready to receive another milking, in from ten to fifteen minutes, and as no skill is required, the good wife need not bother herself about it-the "men folks" will do it. One scalding of the cans a week will suffice, except perhaps in the hottest weather.

Economical.-In the quantity of ice required, which does not exceed half the amount necessary where ice alone is depended upon to maintain a low temperature. A large proportion of our patrons have run succeesfully the past season with no ice, though some of them will secure a supply next winter. Economical, also, in that the milk, after removing it from the cream (reversing the old order), is doubled in value for feeding, and quadru

pled for cheese. These engravings illustrate the new system of setting milk in submerged cans. These cans are twenty

inches deep and eight fastened down, and the air under the rims of the covers prevents the passage of any water into the cans. The cans are set in the water-coolers, which are lined with metal, and fitted with inlet and overflow for using flowing spring water. These coolwith tight-fitting covers,

and retard the melting of ice when used to maintain a uniform temperature. A thermometer is inserted in the front of each cooler, in order that the temperature can be ascertained without raising the cover. This apparatus is very simple, dispensing with costly milk rooms, as but little room is required, and is the only system that will produce uniform results, and until some uniform system is adopted, there will be as many grades of butter in the market as there are makers.

If the temperature of the water in the coolers is kept at 45 to 55 degrees in spring and summer, and at 40 to 50 degrees in winter, the cream will rise in twelve hours, in which case only cans enough to hold a single milking are required, or one-fourth of the capacity needed with any of the patent open-can systems of setting. By the submerged system of setting milk, we have SWEET CREAM from SWEET MILK, raised in the shortest possible space of time, a uniform quality and quantity of butter through hot weather, work a complete revolution in dairying. The texture and uniform in color, free from caseine ings, belongs to Mr. Cooley alone. The value eating. "Gilt-edge" butter can only be made

THE ANIMAL ODORS AND GASES



than by any other, for the reason that the covers good will among men," to find the records of strengthen after life, but moroseness is a thorn do not fit down closely on the cans, but are prevented from doing so by cleets securely fastened inside the covers, raising them up half an inch from the top of the cans, thus securing a free circulation from the milk into the water through cathedral, repeat the same melancholy story the air confined under the cover; at the same of war, war, still everywhere war. "There time the water most effectually seals the milk are now about forty-eight monuments in St. North Carolina, paper, "our townsman, James from any contact with the atmosphere, and as Paul's of which there are but seven devoted to the milk when placed in the cans is at a temperature of from 80 to 90 degrees, and the water at from 45 to 55 degrees, the natural effect is for the oders and gases of the milk to rush into the water and be immediately absorbed by it. The cooling process is also more effectual and immediate, and the cream and milk left in a Paul's. purer, sweeter and better condition than by any other known system. On the other hand, when milk is set in open pans every odor about the premises is absorbed by it, every breeze which blows through the well "ventilated" milkroom, laden with the perfume of the barn-yard, imparts to the cream flavors neither pleasant to the smell nor delightful to the taste.

At the International Dairy Fair just held in London, England, Mr. Jno. S. Murray, of New York, was awarded the first premium on butter. It was made by the Cooley system.

Messrs. Lyman & Shaffer, Topeka, Kansas, are the state agents for the Coolery Creamery. Send to them for a copy of the Chicago Dairyman, containing price-list, testimonials, etc.

## Literary Items.-No. 19.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL MEDLEYS.

Few lives present a more diversified history than Oliver Oromwell. Few men have had as many warm admirers and as many bitter enemies as he. Few men, after death, have been treated as ignominiously as was the Protector. Revenge followed him beyond the grave, and it affords one of the blackest blots that stain the and one-half inches in diameter; the covers are of the "merry monarch," as he was called, has a savage and unfeeling note on the revolting exhibition. He says:

"On the 29th of January, the carcasses of those rebels-Cromwell, Bradshaw, the judge who condemned his majesty, and Trenton, (sonin-law to the usurper,) were dragged out of their superb tombs in Westminster, among the kings, to Tyburn, and hanged on the gallows there from nine in the morning to six at night, and then buried under that fatal and ignominious ers are thoroughly built, monument, in a deep pit, thousands who had seen them in all their pride, being spectators."

We may add that the celebrated "Tyburn Westminster Abbey.

It may seem somewhat mysterious to one who claims no descent from the old puritan stock, to ask the simple question,-how was it that the plain puritans, the followers of Cromwell, who it is known committed many acts of violence in defacing the "images," and other ornaments which decorated old churches and cathedrals of England and Scotland, that after his death he should be deposited in that portion of Westminster Abbey, known as "Henry Seventh's Chapel." This is the most splendid portion of the whole edifice. I speak from personal observation. Why was Cromwell's remains interred near to those of Henry the Seventh, the haughty queen Elizabeth, and her sister Mary, ness to certain unpleasant phases of life, and of "bloody" memory? This looks to a farmer, sometimes even a charm, otherwise there would trifles, to amuse himself and others, as one field Republican gives an illustrative instanceamong the most strange events recorded in history. And we are not advised that we have ever seen it explained by the Protector's enthu- riedly out of Worthington street the other day, slacked .- Nebraska Farmer.

siastic admirers or supporters. Yet we must honestly admit that the present picture of the interior of St. Paul's cathedral him. "I beg your pardon, Did I hurt you?" presents a similar mystery. There we find beautiful and costly monuments to Lord Nelson, had recovered his speech. "You may run agin Cornwallis, Sir John Moore, Howe, Rodney, me and knock me down twenty times if yer Picton, and many other naval and military want ter." Then, as the young woman passed heroes. There is Abercombie, represented as on, turning to his companions, he continued: he fell wounded from his war-horse, when the fatal ball struck him. This beautiful marble fust to hear her 'polegize ter me, but I guess 1 monument carries the mind to Egypt. We borrow the sensible words of an observing

deeds of violence and slaughter intruded upon which all avoid and detest. Enemies may be his notice in the very temple where he might changed into friends by small acts of kindness least expect to find such associations. To make that should bring joy to our own hearts as well every pier, and window, and recess in our chief as to others. Here is an instance of other than naval and military men."

anthropist, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Wm. Jones, Bishop Heber, Babington, Middleton and Sir Astly Cooper, the been driven. The man was crying piteously latter being erected since the writer visited St. for water, and, the bullets were rattling around

peace, but war is triumphant. It is not more so than the remains of the stern puritan, Cromwell, lying side by side with Mary, the Catholic queen, of persecuting memory, or her sister Elizabeth. Yet if we were to review what has been named "tombstone literature," we could not find a more appropriate epitaph than may his memorandum book. be found in St. Paul's cathedral in memory of Christopher Wren was the architect who constructed this great work. The following are the words engraved on a marble slab: "Reader, if you would behold HIS monument, look around JAS. HANWAY. you." Lane, Kansas.

\*The answer is easy to find, and not far to search for. They did not believe what they professed, although they said they did, and probably tried to think so .- En.

### Kindness.

BY JOHN D. KNOX.

A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind. Cutting jokes leave a bitter remembrance.

Tucitus. He wrongs himself that seeks another's

wrong.-Hesioud.

Better receive than do an injury .- Cicero. This world is full of beauty, As other worlds above, And, if we did our duty, It might be full of love.

God gives and we live. God reigns and the world is full of plenty. Giving doth not imionable resort for the "pride and beauty" of spirit is mild and gentle and his friends are thick tered. Life cometh out of life. Speak kind London. And Oliver Cromwell, in his day, as the stars. His deeds are refreshing as the dews when in the height of power, frequented this of heaven, and his name is upon the grateful beautiful park. Little did he dream that his Hps of men. The man of kindness sits enbody would be hanged on the neighboring gal- throned upon the hearts of men, and two lows, and when taken down be beheaded with hands and feet and worldly good are at their those of Trenton and Bradshaw, after their command. Kindness is a seed that never fails bodies had been dragged out of their graves in cf a harvest, for if the earth is sterile, the heavenly land is fruitful soil, and well-doing will reap at last.

He that is ill to himself will be good to nobody. He that pittieth another hath remembrance to himself .- Spanish.

Charity begins at home, but never stays there any more than light does in the sun, it goes abroad to bless the world with light, health, beauty and life; and all he gives is his, and more for giving increases.

The law of kindness is the best law.

A kind word, a friendly look, a sympathizing feeling, a loving spirit, heals many a wound, makes rough places smooth, dark places light, cold places comfortable, and gives a bearablewho is occasionally engaged in picking up be anger, hatred and misery. The Springa polite young lady, a good natured boy:

A finely dressed young woman came hurand as she turned into Main street, ran against a barefoot urchin, one of a group, upsetting "No, miss," replied the little fellow, when he "I tell you, fellers, it kinder tuck my breath at did the right sort of thing arter all, didn't 1?" "You bet," was the unanimous response.

are more effectually disposed of by this process Him who came to preach "peace on earth, busy bee makes honey, to sweeten and

A BRAVE AND HUMANE ACT REWARDED. "During the war," says a Morgantown, B. Moore, on one occasion, went out in front of our lines to give some water to a wounded The other monuments are Howard, the phil- Yankee, who was lying in a helpless condition upon the ground but lately occupied by the Federal forces, and from which they had recently from both armies. Moore said he intended to It is a strange blending together of war and risk the exposure to do a deed of mercy, and went out to him. It proved to be a captain of a Pennsylvania regiment, who was profuse with thanks, and offered Moore his gold watch, which

war, remember him. This he wrote down in "The captain recently wrote here to know if Sir Christopher Wren. He was buried below Moore was living-said he was rich, but dying the crypt of the cathedral. But the force is of consumption, and wanted to provide for not recognized without the knowledge that Sir Moore in his will. Mr. Moore wrote to him and received a friendly letter in reply, telling him there was ten thousand dollars set apart for his use, to be paid in installments of two thousand dollars each. The Federal officer has since

the gallant confederate declined. He begged

for his name that he might, if he survived the

thousand dollars was received." Truly it is good to give even a cup of cold water in the right spirit.

died, and the other day the first payment of two

A person applied to a pious woman requesting her husband to become bond for an amount which, if ever demanded, would sweep away all his property. On her replying, "My husband will attend, sir, whenever you may appoint," a bystander asked her, "Do you know what you are engaging to do, and that perhaps this may be the reason of leaving you destitute?" she replied: "Yes, I do; but that gentleman found us in the greatest distress, and by his kindness we are surrounded with comforts; now, should such an event take place, he will only leave us where he found us."

Kindness, like grain, increases by sowing.

Kindness is the noblest weapon to conquer with. One never loseth by doing good turns, and everything is gained and nothing lost by courtesy. Honor one another. God has honored man-we should honor one another. Little acts of kindness make mighty rivers of joy, poverish Him but makes Him rich in praise; and not unfrequently he that forgets his own Man scatters and his store increases. He sows interests in seeking the joy of others, finds at smiles and reaps golden grains of wheat. His last that he that watereth others is himself wawords; they will fill the memory with most fragrant flowers which the heat of August will not wither nor the frosts of November nip. Like the dove sent out from the ark, they will come back with an olive leaf and fill your life with the fruits of peace and plenty. Be happy yourself, and be pleasant to others. Be more than honest-be just, yea, be God-like. Be pittiful and kind to beast and man, and God will not be slow to shower blessings upon the heart of love.

### Topeka, Kansas.

### Ventilation of Cupboards.

The ventilation of cupboards is one of those minor matters that are frequently overlooked in the ventilation of houses, while the want of a thorough draft is apt to make itself unpleasantly apparent to the smell. The remedy of the defect is, however, very simple; if possible, have perforations made through the back wall of the closet, and a few in the door; when the wall in the closet cannot be perforated, bore holes freely on the top and bottom. To preudent dampness, with the accompanying unpleasantness and injurious effects of mildew in cupboards, a tray of quicklime should be kept, and changed from time to time as the lime becomes

We noticed in an article in the Daily Capital, ome few days ago, that the officers of the great Neosho Valley District Fair Association had extended an invitation to President Hays to attend their sixth annual fair in September. This is only another evidence of the importance which this society has attained, and we most earnestly second the effort on their part to secure the presence of the chief executive, for we are satisfied that a better opportunity for the president to visit our state will not soon occur again. The president, we understand from our in Knight's London:

"There must be something shocking to a pure and devout mind, filled with the spirit of the same of the spirit of the same of the spirit of the same of th

### farm Stock.

### Sheep Dip.

W. M. Ladd furnishes the Journal of Agriculture an article on scab and its cure, from which we excerpt the following treatment for that insect pest to flocks:

Tobacco has proven the best relaxing agent known that is practicable (on the score of cost) for this purpose. Used as a decoction for cure of seab it opens the pores of the skin, causes the orifice of the mite's burrow to stand agape utilized. instead of closing it, and when brought in contact with the mite ends its career at once, withcreasing its growth.

pellant to minute life, besides as a stimulant to capillary growth it has no superior, and used in this connection it may well be termed a 'wool fertilizer." It is one of the greatest component parts of healthy hair or wool, and its almost entire absence is noted by analysis of diseased and falling off growth. Another featobacco as a dip, a trace of it for months re- pared. mains in the fleece, forming a perfect barrier to the new lodgment of the scab wite, as well as to the other vermin usually infesting the sheep. This is no new theory, but has been advanced for years by the best authority of the age on sheep husbandry, and those who have followed it in the management of their flocks raised where scab prevails, are no more disturbed by the appearance of scab, than by any other incident of trifling importance not outside the usual course of events; the treatment not being expensive, but sure and speedy.

The requisites are, first, tobacco of great strength; second, a careful and thorough prepents, thirty pounds of strong leaf tobacco, (that point does not always receive the attention it aration and application; proportion of ingrediof light strength will not answer,) and ten pounds of sulphur to the hundred gallons of the dip. Steep the tobacco, but not boil i:, in sufficient water to extract the strength, adding the sulphur and diluting with water to proper strength when ready for use.

The same strength is required for the destruction of the head grub and screw worm.

these pests gaining a foothold on the animal, and as well as to stimulate an increased growth of wool on healthy flocks, the same pounds of ingredients will suffice for one hundred and fifty gallons of the dip.

Soft or rain water should be used in preparing one dip, it it can be obtained; this not being convenient, an ounce or two of strong amfollowing percentages of cob; 12, 18, 19, 24, 27,
to diseased corn and foul bedding.

Corn that half an hour or so the starch is converted into monia water occasionally put in the dipping vat, will render the water soft and cause it to take to the skin more readily.

"bloodheat" as possible, which temperature small a proportion as is practicable. The dip should be used warm, as near dipping vat, as often as required, hot rocks or their desirability for feeding unhusked. We that a hog is so constituted that he can withmay be easily maintained by putting in the irons, to be heated in a fire conveniently at hand.

not remain in suspension long in the dip, as, not remain in suspension long in the dip, as, unfits it for feeding except when shelled or brounless the liquor be frequently agitated, it will unfits it for feeding except when shelled or broagainst the delicate system of the hog as against with alcohol. The alcohol will dissolve the good trace of it in the fleece as a prevention to whole, with smaller varieties. creased growth of wool.

feet deep, four feet or its multiple long (each shelled. space of that length being required for one animal, the greater the number of spaces with sufficient helpers the faster the work), with sloping ends, the exit being cleated to afford foothold for the animal upon going out, where it should Nat. Live Stock Journal. remain for a few minutes upon a standing platform made of matched boards, that the drippings may return to the vat, saving considerable of the "dip" that would otherwise be wasted.

In dipping for scab the sheep should be completely immersed, except of course the eyes and nostrils, care being taken that the wool is is true of that particular locality, applies pretty thoroughly saturated, hard crusts of scab loosened from the skin and the raw surface (if any) well washed.

of the scab mites that may have hatched subsequent to the first dipping.

In dipping to destroy and prevent vermin, the work, as with seab, should be thorough, and care used to the end that a complete saturation of the fleece occurs; when done immediately after shearing a good "sousing" is sufficient. Halthy sheep should have at least two dips each year; it will keep them healthy and more than repay the expense and trouble in an increase production of wool, and as well add materially to its quality.

### Corn as a Cattle Food.

sively; and this corn will be fed, not only un-uncooked, but uderground and unshelled order sheep-shearing, wool, etc., that may be of interhusked. This is not, theoretically, the best mode of feeding; but the experience of thous-ands of farmers seems to make certain the conclusion that, in existing conditions, it is practi-cally the most profitable mode. There is some waste—some kernels pass through the stomach Where hogs are allowed to follow the cattle, these kernels will, almost without exception, be

of different varieties of Indian corn show that each buy, as a starter, as many native ewes as there is but little difference in the chemical he could afford, at a probable cost of \$1.75 each, ployed m its application. Other features of its composition of mature specimens whether and not to exceed \$2, delivered at their doors. grown in the east or west, whether white or They should then combine to buy pure blood properties. It first repairs the damage to the vellow, or even whether dent or flint. The well Merino rams, and to have a good shepherd, this conclusion seems surprising. Again : there is a common feeling that yellow corn is "richer" difference; and in some cases the white varie-

These analysis do not at all show that one another. In the case of soils, it is important to the increase." know, not only the chemical composition, but the mechanical condition. One obvious and very important matter of difference is the degree of hardness of the kernels. As a rule, the flint corns are harder, and, hence, less easily masticated than are the dent varieties. There is, however, much difference in varieties of the same class. Other things being equal, the hard varieties are the least desirable.

Another point of much practical importance where feeding unshelled corn is practiced, is the relative proportion of corn and cob; and this desrves. The seller of corn may be justified in than 10 per cent of cob. There are differences but all agree that it is desirable to have as

The relative size of ears has much to do with ouns and fatal to swine. It is error to suppose grocery stores are the finest qualities. Some have before us, as we write, the longest ears of stand a powerful quantity of poison. This is corn of which we have ever heard-measuring only true concerning those poisons to which is also used to adulterate honey. It is very It may be well to remark that sulphur will full 144 inches in length. In other respects it lard is antidote, as arsenic, and all poisons not thick, due to a considerable quantity of dextrine settle at or near the bottom; it is therefore ad- ken. We have other ears at hand with cobs other animals. A wheat or rye stubble is er- glucose, but leave the dextrine which will revisable, before replenishing the dipping vat, to over an inch and a half in diameter, the ears goted in wet, seasons and should not be gleaned semble a white gum. stir the liquor, that a due proportion of the sul-phur may be applied—the idea being to leave a

the stimulating effect it will have to an inwhich has made the habit of bearing one large meat, and likewise to keep stock healthy we which pour in a drop or two of chloride of meat, and likewise to keep stock healthy we ear to the stalk the rule, has not worked harm, To prepare for dipping a flock it is of course is at least questionable. It is not at all certain and sufficient exercise." requisite that a convenient vat should be provided for the purpose, which may be made of and while there are admitted advantages in the moderately stout plank, two feet wide at the greater ease in husking, there are great disadtop, sixteen inches wide at the bottom, three vantages where the corn is to be fed un-

It would seem, all things considered, that a medium-sized dent variety, with deep kernels, breeding-mares: on small cobs, and producing at least two cobs to the stalk, would be best for cattle feeding .-

### Sheep in Cowley County.

The Winfield Courier publishes a letter from which throws some light on the profit of sheepbreeding in that section of the state, and what

Mr. Meech, in his letter to the Courier, states: portion of the cattle fattened in this country will fleeces from them next shearing. Inclosed I secondly, should a mare cast her foal, others new hive and take out two of the middle brood deodorizer.

sheep-shearing, wool, etc., that may be of inter- indications show she is near her time-mares sheets of the brood, until you find the one on est to your readers, and what the writer says of Michigan may be said of Kansas, viz: We need in Kansas just what they have in New York-a state sheep-show."

undigested, and some are only partially digested. neighborhood, the Courier recommends the cooperative plan, and the use of common ewes too suddenly while the foal is very young; both hive. Now put your new empty frames in the with full-blocded Merino rams.

"We would recommend," says the Courier, A large number of recent chemical analysis "that the farmers of a neighborhood should known agricultural chemist Prof. L. W. John- each paying in proportion to the number of his arouses action in the root bulbs of the wool, in- son has recently said, judging from 22 samples ewes. Should the neighborhood together own compared "the average of eastern and western as many as one thousand ewes, the cost of the given in one dose: One pound of Epsom salts, maize is essentially the same. And neither dent rams might be to each equal to the cost of his ten onness of solution of aloes (made by dismost invaluable as an insect destroyer and re- nor flint varieties are uniformly the richer in ewes. The cost of herding through summer, albuminoids or in oil." There are such marked and of corn, and other feed and care through common soda in eight ounces of boiling water), differences in the appearance of different varie- winter, would not probably aggregate more one ounce of spirits of turpentine, and half a ties, especially of dent and flint varieties, that than eighty cents per head. At a low estimate, gallon of thin, warm gruel. Shake this well than eighty cents per nead. At a low estimate, together before drenching. Thereafter give, fruit can so much be produced upon a given The profits would then be in the increase. If every two hours, half a drachm each of nitrie we allow that besides making up for losses by acid and muriatic acid, mixed together with a but chemical analysis does not show any marked death, the increase will be only fifty per cent. in pint of cold water. The animal may have all numbers, we must consider that the lambs being sorbed agents to be named, and a lasting and useful disinfectant. Used in combination with vellow varieties with which they have been complete their dams, which will add another fifty per preventive measure, when this disease appears well managed grape-vine, of the right variety, and a lasting and vellow varieties with which they have been complete their dams, which will add another fifty per preventive measure, when this disease appears well managed grape-vine, of the right variety, and the right variety, and the right variety, and the right variety and the right variety, and the right variety are represented by the right variety. lambs worth twice as much as were the 100 variety is equally as well suited for food as is ewes, thus making a profit of 100 per cent. on

### Protection from the Sun for Swine

The importance of affording protection for swine from the hot summer rays by providing shade, soft earth to root and water to wallow in, is forcibly pointed out by W. B. Henning, of Waterloo, Ind., in the Bulletin of the American Berkshire Association. Mr. Henning says: Another cause of fatality among swine is the

neglect to protect them from the burning rays of a summer's sun. They are frequently turned not root to get fresh earth to lie in, with neiduces blind staggers in horses and thumps in which it is to be put. cattle, and of course will prove equally injuri- Those beautiful corn syrups which we see at the roots."

### Treatment of Mares in Foal.

"A mare intended for breeding should have no beans or maize, but good sound oats and coarse miller's offal, together with green food of mangold must be avoided. She should not be who have practiced artificial swarming their ments. Their loss was worth all the cost, as it any kind as soon as it can possibly be procured; to become too fat, both being against her prov- two frames of broad and bees from several dif- frauds which are always taking the field. We a sheep-raiser in that county, Mr. Ezra Meech, ing with foal. When her owner is satisfied the erent hives and putting the same in the new is not likely to be injurious, such as stopping into the new swarm, which we, as bee-keepers, it. "An old farmer" writes, seeing the prickly generally to the business throughout the state. heavy weights down hill when between shafts, thought was all right, "The four heaviest fleeces weighed, in the latter, or an empty cart may do the mischief— objectionable in many respects. First, it takes they grew, and I guess would make a pretty See that there is sufficient width between the aggregate, 110} pounds, as follows: 291, 281, 27 plowing or harrowing with very short swing- usually the best brood from too many stocks at few days after the first, which will destroy any and 25½ pounds. But one fleece fell under 18 trees, or working between two other horses, the same time. Second, it is quite likely that in pounds, that weighed 15 pounds, taken from an where she will get jostled much more than if placing so many parts of different families toanimal two years old. These sheep are of the put in an outside place. Not a few mares cast gether they too often get up a war of extersame blood and style of those yourself and Mr. their foals every spring through having been mination, and, thirdly, I have often seen two or Moffit witnessed the shearing of, at my place in rested the previous winter. If every other more colonies made queenless by the novice not Winfield early last month, of which you made horse you have has to remain in the stable, keep properly understanding his business in the mention of in your paper at the time. These the broad mares doing something or other, or searching for queens, thereby getting them sheep were (with few exceptions) bought of Mr. three days' work at barley sowing will destroy killed in the new swarm thus made up. Geo. Hammond, of Middlebury, Vermont, son the breeder's hopes. Ice-cold water is deciof the late Erwin Hammond, the great sheep- dedly bad the first thing in the morning. Food breeder, and pure bred, direct from the cele-should be eaten before water is given, as it must years. First, let me say, have all your hives brated Hammond flock, of which so much has of necessity be, in severe weather. Until they made of exact size, inside measure. Then been said and written in years past. The lot of are getting very forward most farmers allow when you have a good strong stock about ready sheep shown in your presence, I consider the their mares to run in a yard with the other to swarm (naturally, which they will do if let better of the two, if any difference, they being horses. I much prefer having them singly in alone) bring one of your new hives and set it a little better grown, and shall expect heavier airy, loose boxes, first, they won't get kicked; near the hive you propose to divide. Open the absorbent of liquid manure and an excellent

be fed on grass and Indian corn almost exclused you the Detroit Post-Tribane of May 8th, will almost invariably follow suit if allowed to frames, then open your full stock and swing the vented than cured."

### The Black Leg.

In fat and plethoric animals, it is proper to bleed; but if this is not done in the beginning of the disease, it only tends to hasten death. Frequently showering the body with cold water is beneficial. The following physic may be should be inserted in the dewlap. In fact, as a ice to put a seton in the dewlap of all the young stock up to two years of age, and to give ch one from two drachms to half an ounce of salk some distance from the one on which the disease occurred.

### Apiary.

### Tests of Adulteration.

tions in honey are given in Gleanings in Bee the family washing, especially if the soil is dry. into an inclosure so hard and dry that they can Culture, by Mr. H. E. Curry: Wheat starch is detected as follows: Dilute a little in water, ther tree nor shed for shelter, nor fresh water add a drop of lodine. On placing it on looking only to the total yield, but the buyer to cool them. These are cruelties perpetrated the stage of the microscope the starch grains or feeder should bear in mind the radical differ- every season by men who pretend to know how will be seen colored dark purple. Cane sugar ence to be found in different varieties. Esti- to raise hogs, and in view of these facts, is there is not so easily setected, except by the taste, or mating corn in the ear either by weight or any reason why the sensitive system of the hog if granulated, the difference in the crystals can measurement, is unsatisfactory at best. In should not be prostrated, or any wonder that readily be seen under the microscope, as they buying in the fall, 80 Bs. are often taken to semany perish of sunstroke, or are literally burnt are much larger than those of honey. The have conversed, that winter wheat in this clicure 56 fbs. of shelled corn. This, of course, is up by the scorching sun? It is just as essential most common as well as the most dangerous mate should be put in during the month of because of the larger quantity of water it con to protect stock from the heat of summer as adulteration just now is glucose. As honey it- August, and, in every instance, with a grain vermin that infest sheep, and as a preventive to quired is 70 to 68 lbs. At the latter rate there the heat proves far more injurious and fatal. To chemists say it is impossible to detect it by any is an allowance of 14 lbs, or 25 per cent., for the remedy this, let swine have moist earth to simple means; and so it would be if it could be in in that way is like betting on the turn of a cob. This is too much for good varieties, either flint or dent. There are, however, often water to drink, and it is charitable to allow ing a mixture of starch and water at a temper oftener. A large proportion of wheat sowed differences of nearly or quite one-half in the them a pool to wallow in, so they may have ature of 130 degrees to flow into a vat contain- and harrowed in does not come up until the proportion of cob, as we have ourselves tested. protection from flies. Diseases of swine during water acidulated with one per cent. of sullate fall rains, and consequently is small and Prof. Johnson gives results of tests showing the ing fall and winter may be largely attributed phuric acid and kept at a boiling point. In tender and poorly prepared to stand the winter. 28]. We have seen samples which showed less is unsound and discolored is ergoted, and is not sugar; the liquid is drawn off and the acid neuonly injurious to all stock, but poisonous and tralized by the addition of lime. The subsethe ground it germinates readily and gets a of opinion as to the nutritive value of the cob, fatal when fed in considerable quantity. It pro- quent minor processes depend upon the uses to good root by cold weather, besides the tops

A commoner grade is used by brewers, and

by the ergot. But good economy will be honey it may be pronounced adulterated. To prize for American butter at the Royal Agricu to consign such to the compost. Our physician test for sulphuric acid, dissolve a little honey in tural Exhibition, held in London, beginning obtain the benefit of its curative properties and obtain the benefit of its curative properties must give healthy food, pure water, clean pens, barium. If manufactured glucose is present, a ond prize was taken by butter made by John whitish precipitate will be found, but if the Stewart, Anamosa, Iowa, both of whom were honey is poor, it will remain as clear as before.

perfectly clear. Those golden grains which One whose knowledge has been derived from can be seen in honey under the microscope, will experience, recommends, in the London Live- show to a close student the source from which Stock Journal, the following treatment for the honey came. Extracted honey will contain pollen.

### Artificial Swarming.

It has been the practice heretofore with men worked too hard, or on the other hand allowed bees to perform the operation by taking one or desired result has been obtained, it will be ad- hive. Say from six to eight or often ten frames fess to the assistance given to this comfrey busvisable to put the animal to such work only as are frequently thus exchanged from full stocks iness, and creep out of all responsibility about

I have too frequently found the above plan

I now give my plan, which I know to be the best of any I have ever practiced in twenty

come in contact with her. When well known frames apart, gently looking on both sides of the have her closely watched night and day. An bees on the same, which you will hang in your In commenting on the subject of more atten- otherwise healthy foal may not at once break new hive. Also take one or more full frames tion being given to sheep by the farmers of the unless assistance is at hand, as I have too much with the adhering bees and hang it alongside diarrhoa and constipation are much easier pre- old hive, leaving a fall frame between the empty frames, and set this old hive in a new location, and your new hive where the old stock stood, and your work is done, and, to your surprise, you will find it very strong and filling the balance of the frames rapidly .- J. M. Hicks, in Inter-Occan.

### Miscellaneous.

### Plant Grape Vines.

Not only farmers, and those upon large lots, but even residents upon contracted city lots, should plant grape-vines, for from no species of area of ground space. Planted along on the south or east side of the fence bounding the inclosure, they can be trained up on trellises to the pure cold water it will drink. A seton quite a height, if desirable, and the amount of most delicious fruit that can be grown upon a

Bone dust, wood ashes, and such like fertilizers, are best for grape-vines in low ground. petre, once daily, during the week. It will also Stable manure applied in large quantities on be proper to remove the animals to a pasture damp soil will produce diseased vines. On dry ground the effect is beneficial. The best soil for grapes is dry, light, warm and rich. On such a soil apply top dressings of well rotted manure, alternating every third year with a dressing of slacked lime. Where grapes are being raised on damp ground care must be taken to keep the roots near the surface.

To the above list of fertilizers may be added The following tests for detecting adultera- another, which is very valuable-soapsuds after

### Early Wheat Sowing.

The Monitor-Diamond, published in Jewell county, Kansas, says on the subject of early fall sowing:

"It is the unanimous opinion of the successful wheat-raisers of this county, with whom we sown broadcast and harrowed in. Wheat put uniform depth, and if there is any moisture in shade the ground, making a mulch to protect

### Prizes for Butter and Honey.

H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., of New York, had on exhibition at the Royal Agricultural is undesirable. But this one matter of its length counteracted by lard or grease are as effective contained in it. This can be seen by treating it Exhibition held at London, England, last have sent a note to the Country Gentleman, in which they say:

"We have just received a cable dispatch represented by our firm; and also that the Everything used in making tests should be highest prize for honey had been awarded to American honey exhibited by our firm."

### The Prickly Comfrey.

The Germantown Telegraph says of this plant:

"This miserable cheat has about run its career, as but few farmers were deceived by it, and those few made only very small investcomfrey praised in many agricultural papers, "I obtained some roots and planted them, and

be insulted when I offer it to them.' Mr. Vick says in his valuable magazine, "We have known the plant ever since we were born, almost, and never learned that it possessed any value as a forage plant. We have grown it for trial since attention was directed to it for agricultural purposes, and have not found an animal that would do more than smell it."

my place that will touch the stuff; they seem to

Keep a barrel of gypsum in the stables where cows are kept, and sprinkle the floor with it after the stalls are cleaned. It is a valuable

### Notes from the Agricultural Press.

It has been proved by experiments that the same number of animals may be maintained, by by having a ground floor instead of a board agriculture not only as essential to the prospersoiling, in equally good or better condition on something less than half the quantity of land that is required to support them in pasture. him go ahead on the house, putting it together It is well known that a very considerable portion of the produce of a pasture field is rendered unfit for food by the trampling of the animals and the effect of their droppings, whereas, when the grass, etc., is cut, and consumed by stock in houses, sheds or yards, all this waste is prevented, and instead of wandering over land soiled by their droppings, etc., they consume they are safe from the attacks of flies and other prove very much more rapidly than when pastured. This is accounted for by the quietness without having to travel long distances in search of them .- Western Rural.

The time is fast approaching when the men and of great influence. The mind is all the robs the mind of some of its power, just as excessive mind labor exhausts the body. There should be a medium course pursued, and no profession is better qualified to give health, strength and tone to both mind and body, than the farming profession .- Coleman's Rural.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes that a French sugar maker California, and that he has for three years past dried all the beets at a factory in France. "And it is wonderful that the old clumsy chemistry of raw beets is not universally abandoned. of raw beets, full of bitterness, and with only eight per cent. of sugar, our mills will use dried beets, yielding fifty per cent. of sugar. ing eggs. "-Herr Volschaw. Instead of costing seven cents a pound, half that sum will cover costs, and the same mill will produce three times the weight of sugar. Instead of working, at most, three and one-half months in a year, it can be kept busy for twelve months. Instead of being dependent on the vicissitudes of the weather for last year's crop, supplies can be held in stock for two years ahead. Where there is waste steam, Let it be said no more that cane sugar can be made better and cheaper than from beets. Baltimore may yet be destined to outrank New this matter on your attention. It is not a doubtful experiment, nor are our figures suppositious .- Maryland Farmer.

It is time the farmers should manifest some pay .- American Rural Home. spirit, and resent the insults heaped upon them, "Able-bodied blunderers," meaning but stupid," "imbecile," incompetent," are terms frequently applied to the farmers. It is true that some farmers are not as intelligent as they should be, and might be-they do not read and reflect as much as they should, or as much as they might, but it is also true that in a pint of water and pouring it in. It rethousands of them are the most studious readers and profound thinkers that society now affords. It is true that farmers can easily be found who would fill, in the most efficient manner, any position in the gift of the people. Let us have no more of this-" well meaning but weak "-nonsense applied to farmers. The legal fraternity and the political press seem to have an understanding that they shall help each other into office, and then tax the farmers to pay the bills .- Journal of Agriculture.

In may parts of the cou In may parts of the country, crops are now suffering from drouth, and the course of treatment here indicated would tend to lessen its injurious effects. For corn, it is generally admitted; but for potatoes it is less understood. It is true that the potato crop has been sometimes esciously injured by hoging, when the

termined if you will have a ground floor or a board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far better than one of boards, and usually presents TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. the double advantage of being much cheaper, as well as affording no harbor for rats, those great pests of poultry breeders, to which nearly all have to pay yearly, such heavy tribute.

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused They are: 1st. Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$100. While some condemn ground floors, on account of supposed dampness, and consequent unhealthiness, there is no logic in such reasoning, for the buildings can be erected on high ground, which has natural drainage, while the floor of the hen house can be raised several inches by putting in a cart load or so of gravel, building the house in such a manner as to avoid wore an iron collar around his neck. Resist- ship is prettyrapidly extending.

posts to frame (nuil) to, the work can be done have ranked the agriculturist with other promuch more quickly and inexpensively, while, fessions. A broader knowledge now recognizes one, there is just that much lumber saved. ity of the state, but to meet the constantly inin the most approved style, though such houses seldom shelter better chicks than are annually produced in houses which are equally as comfortable, although costing not one-fourth as much as the others .- Poultry Bulletin.

bridge in the town of La Grange, Dutchess Co., seems not to have dawned on the minds of the N. Y. The bridge gave away and the horse their food quietly in an agreeable shade, where was killed. The owner sued the town for damages, and after one or two trials obtained a annoyances. When properly soiled, cattle im- judgment of some \$3,699. The town auditors audited the bill, and the Board of Supervisors assessed the amount on the town. Immediwith which they enjoy their food and drink ately a mandamus was served upon the board, clearer, all the stronger, because the body is duty for which the town was not responsible, and of burdens, and turn over to other more compemade to work. Excessive body labor, it is true, therefore the highway commissioners must pay the bill .- The Husbondman.

To prevent hens from sitting, tie a wisp of straw, about half the size of a wine bottle upon the would-be-brooder's back. Directly the hen feels this incumbrance, she gets off the nest and runs wildly about the fields, striving in every way to free herself from it. After of renown, has taken charge of a sugarie in two or three days' useless struggle she resigns herself to her fate, and apparently makes up their due reward, that a class could settle down her mind to submit to the inevitable. The wisp to the mental stagnation of the unskilled day of straw may then be removed, and it will be found that recent exertions have so changed the his greatest drawback. Gradually this obsta-This decides its adoption. Hereafter, instead current of her thoughts that she henceforth gives up all idea of sitting, and seeks consolation for her wounded feelings in diligently lay-

One leak on nearly every farm may be found in the neglect of the agricultural implements. In traveling over the country, it is no unusual sight to see plows, harrows, wagons, sleds, reapers and mowers, etc., piled in the fence corners in the fields, lanes, barnyards, ond public highways. Whenever you see things piled around in this way, you can set it down that there is at least one leak on that farm. An excuse might drying sliced beets cost one dollar a ton. be found for some farmers of limited means, Nearly all sugar will be No. 1 loaf quality. that they are not able to build shelters for their implements; but we find the same leak on farms where they count their acres by the hundreds Orleans as a mart for sugar. We beg to press and their dollars by the thousand. And of what blessings it shall dispense, rests in the and their dollars by the thousand. And of We believe a careful estimate of the annual shrinkage thus incurred by some farmers would astonish them, and show why farming does not

> Cyanide of patossium is well known to be an intensely deadly poison. It is used by entomologists to kill insects, and a tenth part of a political organization contemplates the accomdrop of the solution on the point of a pin will plishment of no good. It seeks darkness beond. It has been employed to exterminate ing political questions, and taking no interest ants' nests in gardens, by dissolving an ounce quires extreme care in using.

> Give your hogs a rubbing post in some accessible part of their inclosure; it facilitates their udice; and meeting on the same common level keeping clean, and seems to afford them much in the social intercourse, the interchange of

done so well as this spring.

### Latrons of Husbandry.

It is true that the potato crop has been sometimes seriously injured by hoeing, when the earth was hot and dry, the soil being heaped about the plants. Hilling potatoes is always more or less hurtful, as different experiments have shown. We have never found an instance where potatoes, after being planted four or five inches deep, in a good bed of mellow earth, did not give a heavier yield when cultivated flat, than when side by side the earth was thrown up against them. Farmers who fear the effects of drouth, may lessen them by keeping a mellow surface by the frequent passage of the cultivator, and by keeping the surface flat. They may become easily satisfied on this point by treating alternating strips of land in both ways, and measuring the crops.—Country Gentleman.

Some of our breeders do not seem to realize the many ways in which a saving can be made, in the many details in building as well as in the many details in building as well as in the many details in building as well as in the many details in building as well as in the management and care of poultry, else they would secure greater net profits from their birds each season. In the matter of ground floors there is much to be learned, for it is quite an item of saving or expense when you have determined if you will have a ground floor or a board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board one. In most cases, a ground floor is far board Wabaunsee county.

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

### The Grange not an Accident.

The grange has been a growth, not an acci-

much framing, which can be done by planting ance to oppression and a higher civilization Where the breeder has the money to spare, let creasing necessities of the the world as time goes on, a profound science. It is hard to convince the men who are most interested in the fact of this truth. Agriculture, until comparatively recent times, has been considered an art only, and the surest element of success is physical strength. It was routine work. The ad-A valuable horse was driven on a defective vantages of machinery to lift the burden of toil most advanced farmers, and from the days of Abraham the sickle reaped the harvest, and the ox tramped out the grain. Steam and the telegraph changed the condition, and the world entered on the era of machinery. Distance ceasing to be a difficulty, and the time almost annihilated, the markets of the world are requiring it to show cause why the amount thrown open for trade, and the altered condishould not be assessed on the highway commis- tions impose upon the farmer either the necessioners. Judge Barnard decided that the defec- sity of keeping abreast of the world in all that of muscle will be men of brains, of wisdom, tive bridge was not the fault of the town, but bears upon its propri-ty and progress, or to octhe highway commissioners, who neglected a cupy he sub-stratum of the mudsill—the bearer tent hands the work and profits which legitimately belong to agriculture. In the present general diffusion of knowledge there is no middle course. The class or the individual that fails to avail himself of the facilities of broader knowledge or more prosperous circumstances, must fall behind, and thereby consigns to others his own interests.

But it were hardly possible here, when industry, knowledge, enterprise, opportunity bring laborer. The isolation of the farmer has been cle to a true and general progress has been removed in the better and improving character of our common schools, in the more enlarged circulation of the farm journal and books of agricultural science, in the endowment of agricultural colleges and experimental stations, in the making of branches of science allied to agriculture, specific objects of study, and a clearer recognition on all sides of the relation of various industrial pursuits to each other. Thus step by step, the existing conditions have developed, and out of them a harmony and unity in the class most directly concerned. Under proper encouragement this is the law of nature; first the blade, then the ear and lastly the corn in the ear. Out of this growth has come the order of the grange, which of itself is a continuous growth. What its future shall be, and hands of its friends .- Er.

### Grange Notes.

Politics in the grange, as we commonly understand the term is a poor business. A secret cause its deeds are evil. Yet while repudiatin political campaigns or candidates, as a silent political power the grange is exerting a wide and beneficent influence. Not in the making or unmaking of Democrats or Republicans, but in divesting the minds of both of personal prejopinions, and the wise judgment in practical Never in the history of Colorado have sheep affairs, each has exhibited to the the other more common sense, conscientious scruples and broader views than either had believed possible of the other. The tendency is to obliterate the asperity of party-and when this spirit shall be general, party platforms will be somemore than glittering generalities,thing Grange Bulletin.

Everything favors the farmer, if he has a mind to improve his talents and will work and sacrifice for this end, as those do, who take the lead and manage public, and to a large extent, private interests. Days and days of work, and the discipline that comes of it, is what gives the power. Those people whom we regard as the favored ones are always found ready to support any institution that will help build up their class, and what they do for the whole is shared by each. The farmer may do this for himself by giving his cordial support to farmers' institutions. For this purpose the grange offers all the advantages that any reasonable person can ask or hope for; and yet many turn a cold shoulder to this beneficent order, spurning the benefits it is so freely offering to themneither do agricultural papers fare any better at the hands of such persons. If farmers will go dig in the earth and bury their talents intead of improving them, they must not complain if they are taken from them and given to lawyers and others who have been faithful, to themselves, at least .- Dirigo Rural.

### Grange Libraries.

The Grange itsef might dovote a portion of its funds to this object and then let each member further cantribute \$1.00 per annum. In an ordinary sized grange this would furnish a fair library, and each one would get not only the benefit of the one dollar Igiven but of all the other dollars subscribed. There would be no difficulty in thus starting an excellent collection, and it does not need any argument to lection, and it does not need any argument to demonstrate the benefit of such a store of literature .- Canadian Farmer.

A Farmers' Alliance has been formed in England, for the purpose, among other things, of securinga better representation of the agriwhich will insure freedom from dampness. By de it. The time was when the tiller of the soil cultural interest in Parliament, and member-

### 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.

## A GOOD PLAN

Anyone can learn to make money rapidly operating in stock by the "twohinerring rules for success," in Messrs, Lawrence & Co's new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount, and co-operated as a mighty whole, thur scenning to each sharcholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from \$5 to \$5,000, or more can be used successfully. N. Y. Baptis Weekly, September 25, 1878, says: "By the combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$500 makes \$1000, or 10 per cent. on the stock during the month, according to the marke." Frank Lesite's Huistrated Newspaper, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." New York Independent, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." Broaklyn Journal, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in one of Messrs, Lawrence & Co's combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

### Shannon Hill Stock Farm



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

Atchison, Kansas

### ESTRAY.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber June 30, one laage black mare, heavy with foal, white spot on belly about size of a half dollar. Short neck, heavy mane and foretop. Formerly owned near VALLEY FALLS. A reasonable reward will be paid for information that will lead to recovery of mare. WILLIAM GILKEISON, Plow Boy, Shwanee Co., Kan.

## Western Missouri NURSERIES

LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO, MISSOURI.

(20 miles east of Kansas City, on the Mo. Pacific R. R.) These Nurseries are very extensive and all stock roung and thrifty. We call the special attention of

DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN

to our superior stock for fall delivery of 200,000 Apple trees two years old, 4 to 6 feet high; 50, 000 Peach with Pear, Plum and Cherry, grapes and small fruits for the wholesale trade.

With our system we can fit out Dealers promptly end on time. Wholesale prices will be printed by June. We desire every one wanting Nursery stock at wholesale to call and see us and stock, or send for prices before purchasing elsewhere. All stock will be boxed if desired.

James A, Bayles, Prop'r.



SAM JEWETT, Breeder of registered AMERICAN MERIN-AMERICAN MERINOS. Specialties. Constitution, density of
fleece, length of staple
and heavy fleece. All
animals ordered by
letter guaranteed satisfactory to purchaser.
Corresdondence and
examination of flock
solicited, Sam'l Jewett
Independence. Mo.

## BERKSHIRES!

## The College Farm.

We offer for sale a choice lot of young pigs now nearly ready for shipment. These are by imported Mahomet, 1979; Gil Blas, and other noted sires and are from sows of such fashionable families as Sallies, St. Bridges, Lady Smiths, Lady Leonidas, &c. In quality and breeding we know these to be unsurpassed. We also offer a young

## **Short-horn**

Bull, a choicely bred "Young Mary," calved Aug. 30, 1878. Address E. M. SHELTON, Supt. Farm, Manhattan, Kansas

GREAT SALE

## SHORTHORNS! KENTUCKY SUMMER SERIES.

OF

July 30, 1879, -54 head from the herd of A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky., will be sold at public sale, comprising choice representatives of the following families:

ng tamines:

Bell Bates, Mazurkas, Miss Wiley's, Vellums, Fillagrees,

Jubilees, Guynnes, Rosamonds, &c.

For Catalogues address L. BRODHEAD.

Spring Station Ky.

July 31—Vanmeter & Hamilton Winchester, Ky., will sell at public sale 80 head of their own breeding from the following popular families: Roses of Sharon, Young Marys, Young Phyllises, Josephines, &c. Ten young bulls, balance females. For Catalogues address VANMETER & HAMILTONS.

Winchester, Ky.

August 2—Joshua Barton, Millersburg, Ky., will sell at Dublic sale 69 head of Renick Rose of Sharons, Hilpas, Knightleys, Bell Butes, Peris, Miss Wileys, Rosewarys, Young Marys, Young Physiliess, Cypresses, Auroras, &c., including the fine stre, 5th Lord Oxford [51728] and other good bulls. For Catalogues address JOSHUA BARTON, Millersburg, Ky.

The above sales represent the most skillful breeders, and the largest and best herds of Shorthorns on his continent.

### Breeders' Directory.

C. S. EICHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

JOSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs from 2 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

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

### Nurserymen's Directory.

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

WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas, Cat-alogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES. 11th year, large stock, good assortments; stock first class. Osage hedge plants and Apple trees at lowest rates by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on applicatioe. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., has removed ed her office to the west side of Harrison St., 1st door south of Sixth St.

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

TEETH extracted without pain, by Nitrous Oxide gas, or laughing gas, at DR. STULTS Dental Rooms, over Funk's Clothing Store, Topeka, Kansas.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

S. M. WOOD, Candidate for Register of Deeds.

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### **High Grade Cattle** For Sale.

2) head of very superior high-grade short-horns, all oung cows, helfers and calves. Address J. C. STONE JR., Leavenworth, Kan.

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## **Short-Horn 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

### WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contagions disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S 16BACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure fer scab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece instead of injury to it as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return, GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap and safe remedy ever offered to American Wool-growers. No flock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

### MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.



### ONE TO TWENTY-ORE'STOPS. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES Now Ready at Reduced Prices.

These organs are acknowledged to be the best in the World, having taken the HIGHEST AWARD

for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY WORLD'S EXHIBITION for THIRTEEN YEARS But while this superiority is admitted, it is frequently charged by dealers in other organs that the prices of the Mason & Hamlin organs are very high. This is not true. They are but little more than those

of very inferior organs, being sold at \$54, \$66, \$78, 884, \$99, \$105, \$108, \$114, \$126, to \$500 and

884, \$99, \$105, \$108, \$114, \$126, to \$500 and upward, each. They are also sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

Purchasers are cautioned to remember that dealers in organs often recommend inferior instruments, because they get higher commissions for selling them. Insist on having a Mason & Hamlin Organ and you will have the best instrument of the class in the world, at a price but little if any more than that of very inferior organs.

If a dealer declines to furnish a Mason & Hamlin Organ, write to the Company and they will see that one is furnished you at lowest net price or on most fovorable terms.

At any rate, before purchasing or hiring any organ, send for our latest ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, PRICE LIST and CIRCULARS, with useful information for purchasers. Sent free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St., (Union Souare), New York, or 250 and 252 Wabash Ave.,

23-27.

### THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents. One month, 15 " per insertion.

Three months,

Three months,

One year,

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburs securing space in these advertising columns.

Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER.

TO SUESCRIBERS. 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 have been found essential to permanent success.

### The Weekly Capital.

July 1st, as heretofore advertised, we begin the publication of the WEEKLY CAPITAL, a first-class family newspaper, giving latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world, state news, news of the cities of the state, and local news from the capital. It will be full and complete in all its departments, bright, newsy, and entertaining. It will be sent from July 1st to January 1st 1880, for fifty cents. One year for One dollar. Address Hudson & Ewing, Topeka

### What Railroads Have Done for the Farmer.

It has become the popular thing to do for agricultural journals to decry and abuse railroads and their management, and to dwell constantly marvelous change that has been wrought in September when the ground is not wet. Gather country and farm life by railroads. They, the stalks from each root up into a close bunch while the farmer has been sorely abused by them, have made it possible for him to be more than he ever could have become withuot them. The iron horse has annihilated distance and bro't fifty years ago. The change has well nigh revof the town captivated the country boy and girl, made them dissatisfied with their lot and the the slower ways of the farm. But the worst is past and a revulsion of feeling has sensibly checked this unhealthy rush to the town. The pinching poverty of the city, the hollow, selfishness bred in the narrow streets, have no counterpart in the broad landscapes of the country, and the freedom of farm life. This intercourse with the town has quickened the sluggish pulse of country life, and the first delusive charm having been broken by real contact and experience, the farm is steadily reconquering and regaining its lost ground. While the country's intercourse with the town is teaching it much of its rapid and practical turn of are making a rapid growth. business thought, close acquaintance reveals the miserable lack of independence and counterfeit morality, cannot fail to disgust the rugged independence born of the country.

This knowledge has been a great gain and advantage to the country, placing it within reach of possibilities that never could have been attained without our system of steam roads.

While the management of that system is essentially bad, making great public abuses possible and easy of commission, the power of reform is within easy reach of the public. Officers of railroads are not the owners of railroads, and have no right or necessity to be invested with unrestrained and unlimited powers over them. The very organization of our railroads, often drives their management in self-defense to pursue the unwarranted course which is so loudly complained of. They wage a ceaseless war on each other like rival savage tribes, and in order to maintain their existence it is made necessary to rob the public by unjust discriminations. Dishonest men, adventurers like Jim Fisk, have seized upon valuable railroad lines and by their position have piled mountains of debt upon the property by the issue of bonds and stock wholly unwarranted by public necessity, justice or law.

roads, remains in its present crude condition, and corporations are allowed to usurp and exercise powers which are prejudicial to public interest, the real owners, stockholders, of railroads will reap but comparatively small benefits from them, the public will be oppressed and injured in their business, and the lines will fall far short of being the public benefactors they should be. Railroads have undoubtedly assisted not a little in lifting agriculture out of its primitive, sodden, servile condition, and it class to address itself to the task of reforming railroad abuses, growing out of the crude system which allows well nigh unlimited privileges to corporations. But the spirit of bitterness which has characterized the efforts at railroad reform is unwise, and serves to retard rather

tutions. It must be borne in mind that the men keeper. who manage them are not the owners, but the officers appointed by a part of the owners; and officers. Confined strictly to the business of ter through vegetable growth. common carriers, and governed by a code of general laws, the roads would enjoy a more railroad reform than any others, because their products are more bulky in comparison to value than those of any other business, and the hardshipsof unequal and fluctuating tariffs consequently fall most heavily upon them. They can, by addressing themselves to the problem in a business-like manner, divest of passion and prejudice, do more to accomplish a much needed reform than any other class.

### Celery.

The present season has been a very favorable one in all of the eastern section of Kansas for making a fine growth of celery. If the plants have been well cultivated and set in a rich loamy soil they are at present making a rapid can be best accomplished by constructing a weeds and well worked between, that the tops may acquire a strong, rapid growth. For early on the dark side of the picture, forgetting the use commence hilling up about the middle of with the hands and secure them in this position by passing a cord of coarse, soft twine or similar material round them loosely, that the band can be slipped up at will. Draw the fine soil the daily paper to the farmer's door, made up about the plants till only a few inches of the city life familiar to the country, and supplied tops are above the hilling. When the branches the means of frequent and social intercourse be- have grown several inches above the hilling, tween country and town. The crudity of the which will be in a week or less, if the weather former has been rubbed off by contact with the is favorable, slip up the band and again draw the latter. The farmer and his family are enabled earth up about the plants till only a few inches to see more of the busy world through the facil- are above ground. When the process of bankities afforded by railroads, than the farmers of ang up has made it difficult to draw the earth up to the plants, boards may be used to assist olutionized country life. The blare and glare the operation. Take two boards a foot or less in width and nail three strips across on each open at bottom and top. Place this box on the is worse than wasted. banking with a board on either side of the row of celery and fill in with dirt till the tops of the plants only are exposed. Care should be taken not to allow any soil to get in the middle of the bunch of stalks, for if any foreign substance rests on the heart the plants will be injured. Close up the bunches with one hand while with the other the soil is settled and firmed round women. Each building will accommodate the hill. Celery can be bleached earlier by this process than any other, as it bleaches very

ing large quantities for market or for use later plants should be pushed to the utmost in order to give them a rapid and vigorous growth thro' dug up by the roots from where they grew, and placed in trenches as narrow as can be dug. The trenches should be dug deep enough to accommodate the celery in a standing position as it grew, setting but one row in the trench, placing the bunches as closely as they will stand; fill in on either side and pack tightly with moist, not wet earth. The trenches must be nearly as deep as the celery is tall, and when filled in cover the tops with straw-a rather thick covering-on which place earth and on that a layer of coarse, horse stable litter and manure. Finish by laying a board on the ridge directly over the celery. This covering will exclude the wet, preserve the ground from freezing and the celery can be dug at any time during the hardest freeze. The ground where the celery is buried should be a gentle slope if possible, and the trenches run with the descent While our system of transportation and railreadily. Celery well bleached is one of the most wholesome and appetizing vegetables grown and should be a part of every farmer's vegetable crop. The markets for it are never overstocked, and large quantities can readily be sold during fall and winter.

### What Shall be done with the Slops?

This is a standing question which has elicited thousands of answers, but still it is being becomes the part and duty of the agricultural asked, and the answer given in a thousand ambiguous ways by learned doctors and boards of health. Engineers have written learned treatises on drainage, and sinks which have recommended ingenious contrivances, requiring a high degree of mechanical skill to construct, and the frequent services of a plumber or enthan to advance the end sought. Rail- gineer to keep in order. All such devices fail

The prolific source of "chills," typhoid fever, and many other forms of disease which in- from that famous old state, Pa., celebrated the charter under which a railroad is created vade the country home more especially than should totally prohibit its officers from using the city, is a result of accumulations of slops, the road for any purpose whatever, save as a which are thrown out in close proximity to the commou carrier. No other property save the house, daily, for years. The soil of the yard roadway, track, rolling stock and necessary adjacent to the kitchen door becomes satushops and depots should be controlled by any rated with soap-suds, dish-water, and all manrailroad company. The rings within rings of ner of swash filth. Vegetation is powerless to express companies, sleeping car companies, etc., carry off this accumulation of decayed animal are all sources of abuse by which the public is matter, and the place becomes a breeding bed imposed upon. Nothing less than a code of for germs which fill the air and carry disease railroad laws wisely framed by congress can or- and death into the family. The leaching from ganize and place upon a sound basis the exten- the soil thus charged with decaying matter is sive railroad system of this country. The apt to find its way into the well from which the speculative features of these corporations will family supply of water is drawn, and whole have to be lopped off, their ability to make war families are often prostrated with siekness from on one another destroyed, true and comprehen- this cause. The weeds which are so anathemasive reports of their business published, and the tized that insist on growing rank and vigorpower to fix and alter freight and passenger ously close to the farmer's door, are nature's efforts tariffs at will, be taken out of the hands of the to purify the soil by carrying off decaying mat-

It is recommended by health boards, family physicians and learned doctors who make steady prosperity, and the resulting benefits to health a specialty, that all slops and refuse of business would be a hundred fold. Farmers as the house be gathered into receptacles and a class are more deeply interested in a wise carted away. Underground drains are a favorite medium for getting rid of this constantly accumulating filth, but they soon stop up and become useless without a great deal of overhauling, which few are willing to give; so the servants throw the soap suds and the dish water and other slops outside the kitchen door or in the most convenient place where washing is done. Sometimes a barrel is provided to receive them, but the barrel stands in the sun, empty half the time, and when filled, leaks its contents on the ground, and soon "goes to staves."

There can be but one remedy provided for this evil of filth, which must be the construction of a receptacle near the kitchen door, and so situated as to be handier for the servants to empty slops into than anywhere else. This growth. The rows should be kept clear of shallow tank or pit with sufficient capacity to hold three or four cart loads of dirt. Line this tank with brick, or stone laid in cement, roof it over to keep out rain, and have a bin adjacent where a few loads of dry earth can be stored, and as the slops are poured into the tank throw in dry earth and ashes daily to absorb the water. When the tank is filled cart it out to the field to make grain, grass and fruit inplace of disease in the household. All the slops of the house could be emptied into such a receptacle, and being smothered in dry earth, ashes, and a light sprinkle of plaster of paris would be of much advantage-no poisonous exhalations would arise from it. This mode of getting rid of slops and preventing vile smelling mud holes near the house and the accumulation of malaria breeding filth is far easier, cheaper and better than any system of complicated drainage, and has the advantage of adding to the wealth of the farm by furnishing a large edge forming a box about twelve inches wide supply of fertilizing material, which ordinarily

### Washburn College.

This young Western college, located at Topeka, Kansas, is making preparations to extend a collegiate course to females as well as males.

The first of several similar buildings has been commenced for the accommodation of young twenty or twenty-five pupils under the care of a matron. It is the purpose of the college to slowly if the hilling is not done while the furnish the young ladies a domestic, as well as weather is comparatively warm and the plants a scholastic education, and pupils will be required to assist two hours a day in household This process of bleaching requires a large duties. The new education is steadily making , and poverty of city life. Its amount of labor and is not advisable for treat- headway, in which the hands are required to in the season. For general utility purposes, the mind is mastering theories and problems, so that the one will be prepared to assist the other when life's real work begins. Under the the latter part of summer and fall, allowing old system, the pupil graduates from the college them to "grow wild" till hard frosts have about a helpless young man or woman, helpless so far stopped vegetation, when the plants should be as being prepared and fitted for any business, save, perhaps, that of teaching the routine school lesson.

In order to make a living he or she has to be gin a course of education in a new school, in which the college graduate too often finds that he can make no use, whatever, of a large portion of the learning he has been storing up, with a degree of diligence and labor that have undermined his health and wasted the vigor of his young life. The course of education shaped by the cloister and the closet are unsuited to the wants of modern civilization, but our school institutions have clung to it with that tenacity of conservatism whose bane is progress, and vainly fancies it is regal, because musty with, age. We are glad to see that the institutions of young Kansas are shaking off this dead weight, and stepping out into the sunlight and free atmosphere of a newer education, which smacks less of pedantry and more of useful-

### Good Cooking.

A lady reader in Pennsylvania sends a criticism on the article which was published in the FARMER under the caption of the Kitchen Garden, in which she assures us she, at least, is mistress of the art of cooking. We do not doubt it, and would find nothing more agreeable than discussing with her some of her "chicken fixings," when she comes to Kansas.

But, however exceptionably good a cook she may be, she is evidently not a competent critic, as she attempts to criticize an article without understanding its purport.

She being a good cook is not evidence that all of her neighbors are. "One swallow does not make a summer." Probably she could

roads are public, much more than private, insti- to meet the demands of the ordinary house- not find one in ten who can equal her in the Colorado, culinary art. But no doubt they would all like learn, and if "A Lady Reader" who hails for its good housekeepers, will jot down some of her practical knowledge in the art of preparing toothsome viands for the farmer's table, we will be only too glad to give the world the benefit of her experience through the columns of the Kansas Farmer.

> "Old Settler" will find his inquiry about the black currants anticipated by Mr. Bishir in this issue of the FARMER. With regard to crops in Butler county, an "Old Settler" says:

"No fruit but grapes in this vicinity; no grasshoppers or destructive storms. So far, corn splendid, oats a comparative failure, grass light, rains sufficient for garden sauce; stock in good condition; country settled only on the streams which are fine and heavily wooded. A good doctor much needed in this region."

Everybody will recognize in the name of S M. Wood, candidate for Register of Deeds, the clever and ever obliging clerk at the postoffice general delivery. Some people have asked if S. M. Wood meant "Sam," the irrepressible statesman and editor of the greenback paper. No. S. M., means our own Topeka Sam.

### A List of District and County Agricultural Societies.

[From Report of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for quarter ending June 30, 1879.]

Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Iola, Sept. 15 to 17.

Neosho Valley District Fair Association, (Allen, Anderson, Coffey and Woodson counties) Neosho Falls, Sept. 22 to 27.

Anderson County Fair Association, Chanute,

Sept. 10 to 12. Central Kansas Fair Association (Barton ounty) Great Bend, Oct. 9 to 11.

Butler County Exposition and Horticultural ociety, Augusta, Sept. 10 to 12. Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, Sept. 9

Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock As-Spring River Valley (Cherokee county) Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock

Association, Baxter Springs, Oct. 1 to 3. Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Concordia, Sept. 24 to 26.
Walnut Valley Fair Association (Cowley county) Winfield, Oct. 8 to 11. Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, Sept. 10 to 12.

Kansas Central Agricultural Society (Davis ounty) Junction City, Sept. 30 to Oct 3.

Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Ab-

lene. Oct. 8 to 11. Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Troy, Sept. 23

Kansas Valley Fair Association (Douglas county) Lawrence, Sept. 2 to 5.
Ellsworth County Agricultural Society, Ells

vorth, Oct. 2 to 4. Franklin County Agricultural Society, Otawa, Oct. 1 to 4.

Greenwood County Agricultural Society, Eureka, Sept. 10 to 12. Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton,

Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Holton, Sept. 2 to 5.

Association, Holton, Sept. 2 to 5.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
Valley Falls Kansas District Fair Association (Jefferson county) Valley Falls, Sept. 9 to

Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society, Jewell Center, Sept. 00 to 00. Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical

Labette County Agricultural Society, Oswego Sept. 3 to 5. Lincoln County Agricultural Society Linn County Agricultural Society, LaCygne,

Association, Mound City, Oct. 1 to 4.

Lyon County Agricultural Society, Emporia,
Sept. 16 to 19.

Marion County

body, Oct. 1 to 3.
Marshall County Agricultural Society, Marys

ville, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

McPherson County Agricultural and Mehanical Society, McPhers Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical sociation, Paola.

Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical association (Mitchell county). Montgomery County Agricultural Society. Morris County Exposition Company. Morris County Agricultural Society, Parker-

ille, Oct. 1 to 3. Norton County Agricultural Society.
Burlingame Union Agricultural
Osage county) Burlingame, Oct. 1 to 3.
Osborne County Agricultural Society.

County Agricultural and Mechanical institute, Minneapolis. Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Larned, ent. 25 to 27.

Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Reno County Horticultural Society. Reno County Joint-Stock Agricultural So-

Republic County Agricultural Society.
Riley County Agricultural Society, Manhat-ian, Sept. 23 to 26. Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical

Association. Association.

Sedgwick County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, Wichita, Sept. 16 to 20. Shawnee County Agaicultural Society, Topeka, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

Smith County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.
Wabaunsee County Agricultural Society.

Washington County Agricultural Society, Washington, Sept. 10 to 12. Woodson County Agricultural Society, Yates Centre.

### State Fairs.

This Fall's Meeting of Agricultural and Mechanical Associations.

American Inst.
Am. Pom. S'y.
Arkansas,

American Inst.
New York Sep. 17 to Nov. 22.
Rochester, Sep. 17-19.
Little Rock, Oct. 20. 17—19. 20. California, Sacramento, Sep. 8—13. efficient alterative for separating the scrofulous matter from the blood and lungs, and impart-capital State, (Tex.) Austin, Oct. 28 to Nov 1. Cent. Ohio, Mechicsb'g, Sep. 2—5 dreds of consumptives.

olorado,	Denter		14 17
conn.	Hartford,	Oct.	14-17.
Delaware,	Dover,	Sep.	22-28.
at Stock	Chicago,	Nov	10-15.
leorgia,	Macon,	Oct. 27	to Noy. 1.
Ilinois,	Springf'd,	Sep. 29	to Oct. 4.
ndiana,	Indianap.	Sep. 29	to Oct. 4.
owa,	DesMoines	, Sep.	1 -5.
nter-State	Chicago,	Sep. 3	to Oct. 18.
Kan. City Exp.	Kan. City,	Sep.	15-20.
Kent'y. Ass'n	Frankfort,	Sep.	2 -7
Michigan	Detroit,	Sep.	15—18.
Western Mich.	Grand Rap	ids	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Minn. A. and I	M. Ass., Min	neap. S	Sep. 1 -6.
Minnesota	St Paul,	Sep.	1 -6.
Nebraska	Lincoln,	Sep.	8 —12.
New Jersey,	Waverly,	Sep.	15-20.
New York	Utica,	Sep.	8 -12.
Northern Ohio		Sep.	1 -3.
Northern Ind.	Ft. Wayne,	Sep.	22-26.
Northern Ky.	Florence,	Aug.	26—30. 16—19. 23—27. 15—20.
Northern Iowa		Sep.	16-19.
Northern Neb.	Fremont,	Sep.	23-27.
Northern Wis.	Oshkosh	Sep.	15-20.
N. W. A'g. A.	Dubuque	Sep.	8 —12.
New England	Worcester,	Sep.	2 - 6.
N. Carolina,	Raleigh,	Oct.	13—18.
North Ga.	Atlanta,	Oct.	20-25.
Ohio	Columbus,	Aug.	25-29.
Pennsylvania		Sep.	8-20.
Rhode Island	Cranston.	Sep.	9-11.
St. Louis,	San Market J.	Oct.	5-11.
Southern O.	Dayton,	Sep.	22-26.
Southern Ky.	Glasgow,	Oct.	7-10.
S. Carolina	Columbia,	Nov.	11-14.
Tri-State	Toledo,	Sep.	8-13.
Vermont	Montpelier,	Sep.	9—11. 28—31. 8—12
	Richmond,	Oct.	28-31.
Virginia Wisconsin,	Madison,	Sep.	8-12
Wisconsin,	Madraon,	1.00	842 - 352

### Ventilation in Dwellings.

Ventilation in dwelling houses is important at all seasons, and especially during the summer. In discussing the general subject the London Lancet, high authority on all hygienic topics, pertinently remarks that, if a man were deliberately to shut himself for some six or eight hours in a musty room with closed doors and windows (the doors not being opened even to change the air during the period of incarceration), and were then to complain of headache and debility, he would be justly told that his own want of intelligent foresight was the cause of his suffering. Nevertheless, this is what the great mass of people do every night of their lives, with no thought of their imprudence. There are few bed rooms in which it is perfectly safe to pass the night without something more than the ordinary precautions to secure an inflow of fresh air.

Every sleeping apartment should of course have a fireplace with an open chimney, and in cold weather it is well if the grate contains a small fire, at least enough to create an up cast current and carry the vitiated air out of the room. In all cases, however, when a fire is used, it is necessary to see that the air drawn into the room comes in from the outside of the house. By an easy mistake it is possible to place the occupant of a bedroom with a fire, in closed house, in a direct current of foul air drawn from all parts of the establishment.

Summer and winter, with and without the use of fires, it is well to have a free ingress of pure air. This should be the ventilator's first concern. Foul air will find an exit if pure air is admitted in sufficient quantity, but it is not certain pure air will be drawn in if the impure air is drawn away.

So far as sleeping rooms are concerned, it is vise to let in air from without. The aim must be to accomplish the object without causing a great fall of temperature or a draft. This, with an open fireplace, will generally suffice, and produce no unpleasant consequences, even when the weather is cold. It is, however, essential that the air should be pure .- Moore's Rnral

There are three periods of the life of an insect. The first is the larve state. During the second period the insect undergoes a partial transformation, retains his activity and appetite for food and continues to grow. tite for food and contin ments of wings now appear. Some, however, at this age, entirely lose their larvæ form, take no food and pass into a deep sleep. This is called the pupa state. At the end of the second period, insects again shed their skins and come forth full grown and generally provided with wings. Now comes the third or adult state, in which they no longer grow, and during which they produce their eggs. With most insects they produce their eggs. With most insects this period is short, as they die very soon after they lay their eggs. Bees, wasps, and ants, however, live much longer in the adult state. The eyes of adult insects are compound, consist-ing of a great number of single eyes united into one, and this fixed in its socket. Near the eye are the antennæ, which are the organs of sensa-The mouth of insects is constructed according to the plan in view; some are fitted for biting and chewing, others only for the suc-tion of liquids, and each was evidently made to act the part he does in his depradations upon the farmers' crops and trees.

The Cincinnati Grange Bulletin shows enterprise. Its last issue contained a supplement entitled Our Little Granger. It appears to be the design to continue the publication of the sup plement monthly, devoting it wholly to the entertainment and instruction of children.

### Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face and an indescribable yearning to live and take an honored place in the world beside the companions of his youth. And somebody's mother is thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—when her heart and hope will be left desolate—because there was no care for consumption. ner near and nope will be lett desolate—because there was no care for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to its mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable, that men are living to-day, aged, robust men, whom the physicians pronounced in-curable at the age of twenty-five, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a most

### A Lady's Protest against Debt.

A lady gives her unqualified condemnation of the loose credit system and debt making habits of the American people in the Western Progress, of Kansas. She says, "pay as you go."

"I am a great stickler for my country. love her liberties, her restrictions, her laws, To a majority of farmers small flocks-that is, her systems, &c. I think they are the best in numbers remaining in the hundreds-will be the world, generally speaking, but there in one the most profitable. system I would annihilate, if I could I mean the credit system. Beyond all countries in the world, ours is the one in which this is the most used and abused. Pass-books are the bane and pest of domestic economy; a perpetual plague and source of vexation, although having the appearance of great convenience to the purchaser who has his name enrolled therein. When once we get a pass-port to a trading post, grocery, drygoods, hardware, or what not, establishment, when once we have that welcome plau- kota, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon. The gatedit, "all right" to our meek, faint "please charge it;" when we have gone that far, we do not stop with one entry, but rush impetuously on, sending for this, ordering that, not at all realizing what the total will be, and fairly startled at the enormity of the bill when presented, stand ready to contest it any moment. It is a enterprise has gradually been developing at bad policy to buy on credit. No wise dealer sells so cheaply on credit as for cash. A family can live respectably on a very moderate income if they always take the cash in hand and are engaged in the exportation of meats to the buy where they can to the best advantage, both English market direct, and June 20th shipped in food and raiment. Then they will be care- the tenth car-load of beef and pork to England fcl first to get what is necessary. The table is the place for economy. Good, wholesome food meat product of Nebraska and the west is ascosts but little when compared with unwholesome, indigestible luxuries. The dress of a family is so much a matter of taste that it need hardly be said it is just as easy to be respectable and honored in clothing that costs but little, as in that which is expensive. To dress according to one's means is the only respectable style We cannot have a better motto, a surer rule for success in business, successful house-keeping, for making both ends of the year meet than " pay as you go."

Oh, the freedom of that soul unfettered by

FEEDING CALVES .- There is more profit in feeding calves liberally during the first year than later, inasmuch as early development is essential to full success in later growth. A yearling heifer, bull or steer, can be pushed into use a year sooner if well fed, than after deficient feeding. The question, what constitutes good feeding, does not seem to be regarded with sufficient interest by farmers who do not make cattle raising a special business. In a comprehensive sense it may be said, good feeding is any kind that makes good growth. Grass alone will not do as well as with such additions as will increase appetite and stimulate assimilations as well. Calves, to do the best, should not be kept on tattening food, as for instance, heavy grains. For the ordinary farmer who raises but a small number, there is more profitable addition to good pasturage than the refuse of the dairy to which may be added kitchen slops that embrace table wastes other than meats. A little grain may be a valuable addition during summer and autumn-it is certainly profitable after cold weather has set in. Of course, it is pre-supposed that good sweet milk is fed liberally until the stomachs of the young things are prepared for other food taxing digestion more severely. With due attention to these requirements up to the first winter, there comes a new demand—good stabling. It is a good plan to make stanchinns the winter quarters. Calves take to them kindly, giving the advantages of cleanliness and separate feeding to meet indiwidual needs, besides exemption from future trouble in breaking them to the restraint at a deter period. Slop feeding with grain should dater period. Slop feeding with grain should be continued until the next season's pasturage is full, or even later, if it may be done without other cost than supplying the food. Such a course never fails to yield good results, barring only accidents. Of course it will be understood that the calves must be of good vigorous stock in the start. After the first year of such feeding there will be such thrift that the animals may be trusted to take care of themselves on any good fare. Yearlings so reared will compare favorably in size with two year old animals that have been subjected to the "roughing it" system, and they will give far more profit to their owners .- Husbandman.

Mr. J. R. Young, of Norfolk, Va., one of the largest strawberry cultivators in the country pursues the following plan with his plants:

"For a clayey loam, liable to harden after storms, I prefer the narrow-row culture, with the rows as close together as can be worked. After heavy rains, as soon as the ground has dried sufficiently, I run a fine steel-toothed harrow between the rows, just deep enough to pulverize the surface. Keep loose, there will be no baking of the crust. In working young vines I keep my cultivators going from the middle of April until the middle of October, never allowing the surface to harden, or to lie undisturbed long enough to permit the weeds to start. I do not believe in working vines the spring they are bearing. Immediately after spring they are bearing. Immediately after the crops are harvested I start the cultivators and give the old vines the same treatment as the young. I very seldom carry the vines longer than three years."

One of the strongest of the elements that have brought disaster to efforts at sheep husbandry, has been the desire to do a big business. Men reared to other callings, seeing the profits others were reaping from well-directed efforts at sheep husbandry, have hastened to become the owners of flocks; while still others, who have made money from a few hundred sheep,

4

have become imbued with the idea, "the more sheep, the more money," and have soon placed themselves beyond the bounds of prudence, by incurring indebtedness on the one hand, and more care and labor than they are able to bestow, on the other hand-both have been overtaken by the disaster their temerity invited.

The Omaha Journal of Commerce says of the advance made by Nebraska in raising beef:

"The exports of meats and grain from interior points of the United States is becoming an important factor in the foreign commerce of this country. The rapid growth of stock-raising in the west is one of the marvels of the age, and especially is seen to be the case along the line of the Union Pacific, and in the valleys of the streams throughout Wyoming, Nebraska, Daway of all this region is at Omaha, where this immense product is fed and finds a market. Nebraska being one of the best grain-growing states in the Union, holds the position as the "finishing off" post, on the way to the markets of the world. The past six months a new Omaha, which is destined to become one of great importance and profit. Messrs. Harris & Fisher, the well-known butchers and packers, suming large proportions, and this is destined soon to become the center and source of the principal meat supply.'

Coleman's Rural gives the following good advice to persons who work with reapers .

" A great many farmers have lost their lives this year by the use of reapers and mowers. By some accident they have fallen in front of the knives and been cut to pieces. Only wellbroken teams should be used for such machines, and then the utmost care should be used by drivers. Never get before the knife for any purpose when a team is before the machine.

The gold-weighing scales at the New Orleans mint are marvels of accurate workmanship. The larger has a capacity of 10,000 ounces Troy (636 lbs. Avoirdupois) and, when loaded to its full weight, will indicate a variation of onethousandth part of an ounce. Another has bearings of the finest agates. This machine will give the precise weight of a human hair, and is susceptible to the slightest atmospheric

About the first days of June potato bugs invaded Stanstead and Magog, P. Q., in immense swarms, coming from the west and flying not very high in the air towards the east, flight upon! flight, rank upon rank, extending apparantly in line the entire length of the Memphremagog, which they had to cross in order to keep, as it is said they do, a straightfor-ware course eastward. The noise of their wings was plainly heard, like bees swarming, and they were in such numbers that they dark-ened the air. Vast numbers fell into the lake and were drowned.

Ice cream and strawberry shortcake now rally to the bracing up of the church funds, supple-menting the winter's work of the oyster, and the deacon's daughter looks a little more at-

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's.

### 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 German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

### Father is Gettting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.

### Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kid neys, or did you ever know one who was wel when either was obstructed or inactive; and die

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans Eight and nine per continuing Shawnee county.

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

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

### PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disordeas brought on by indiscre-tion or excess, Any Druggist has the ingredients. Addross DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

### Markets.

Mew York Money Market.

New York, July 21, 1879.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD BONDS—Strong and higher.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STOCKS—Market active but speculations irregu-lar, fluctuations being frequent, in some cases lar, fluctuations being frequent, in some cases wild. At the opening there was a slight improvement, but declines soon became general, the list falling 140% per cent. After the first call the general market rose 140% per cent, but during the afternoon there was a reaction of 1401% per cent. Toward the close a firm tone prevailed, coal shares showing the most strength, and prices advanced la per cent, but in the final sales there was a slight. 14 per cent, but in the final sales there was a slight eaction in some instances.

MONEY-21/2@3 per cent.

DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 340

STERLING-\$4 88 weak; for 60 days 4 841/4; sight, \$4 861/2.

### Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, July 21, 1879.

The Indicator reports: The Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 1,899 bushels; shipments,
8,831 bushels; in store, 14,799 bushels; higher;
No. 2, 9119c; No. 3, 88c; No. 4, 864c.

ORN—Receipts, 5,820 bushels; shipments,
2,798 bushels; in store, 73,748 bushels; steady
but dull; No. 2 mixed, 1298c; No. 2 white mixed, 3644c; no rejected here,
OATS—No. 2, 23c asked.

BYE—Nominal.

BYE-Nominal.
BARLEY—Nominal.
EGGS—Supply in excess of demand; | slow; sales at 6:6:014, for candled.
BUTTER—Choice, firm at 11:0121/2c; store packed, quiet at 5:6:0c; grease, 21/2...

### Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, July 21, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 48.870; shipments, 771; supply chiefly common to medium grass cattle, which are slow sale; good to chalce steady; \$2.10; no native steers sold; native cows, \$2.20\(\tilde{a}\)250; wintered Texans \$1.90\(\tilde{a}\)25:\\tilde{colorable}0irado stockers, averaging 970 pounds, \$2.90; quotations based on actual sales,

HOGS—Receipts, 48.658; shipments, 446; market very dull; only a few sold at a range of 275\(\tilde{a}\)

3 15. SHEEP—No receipts nor shipments; market quiet.

### Chicago Produce Market. Сислео, July 18, 1879.

FLOUR—Steady and firm.

WHEAT—Strong and higher. No. 1 spring. \$1
01½ cash: No. 2 spring, 956 dash; July, 9514c;
cash and July, 95½; August, 943e; September
sales 95½c@97c; No. 3 spring, 93¼@98c; rejected, 63@96c.

CORN—Good demand and shade higher: 3614c
cash; 364ec August; 363ac September; rejected,
956.

cash; 3049c August; 3644c September; rejected, 35c.

OATS—Dull and a shade lower; 2714@2734c cash; 2546/26c September.

RYE—Dull and a shade lower; 51c.

BARLEY—Steady; 70c.

PORK—Moderately active and higher; \$8.15 cash; \$8.15@8.1714 August; \$8.25@8.2718 September; \$3.35 October.

LARD—Fair demand and higher; \$5.6715 cash and August; \$57218 September; 5.75 October.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 3.25; short ribs, 4.25; short clear, 4.5514.

WHISKY—Steady, 51.08.

### Chicago Live Stock Market. CHICAGO, July 21, 1879.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 4,400; mixed packing dull and slow, \$3 00@3 25; high, firm and stronger, \$3 60@3 90; choice heavy \$3 60@3 90; butchers' choice, \$3 70@3 85; closed steady.

QATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments 1,400; export cattle steady, fair supply, \$4 80@5 20; good to choice shipping, stronger, \$4 20@5 65; butchers' cows. \$1 50@3 80; Texans, heavy supply and weaker, \$2 30@2 65; same choice, \$3 60; Colorado-Texans, \$2 00.

SHEET—Steady; native, \$3 7045 00; Texans, \$2 45.

### New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York, July 21, 1879

FLOUR—Medium and higher grades duit and heavy; superfine western state, \$3 75a4 15; common to good, \$4 20@74 60; good to choice \$4 65 @6 60; white wheat extra, \$4 7502 35; St. Louis, \$4 10a6 50.

WHEAT—Firmer; 95@97e; ungraded red winter, \$1 03@113; No. 2 do. \$1 1401 14½; ungraded amber, \$1 12@1 13; ungraded white, \$1 10@1 12.

RYE—Western, 67c.
BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.
CORN—Moderately. active; ungraded 43@45c; red and white, 50@53c; round reliow, 50c.
OATS—Moderately active; western, 38@39c; white do. 39@44c.
COFFEE—Steady.
MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged.
RICE—Fairly active.
SUGAR—Quet.
EGGS—Firmer; western, 10@13c.
PORK—Firmer; new mess. \$8 90a8 97½; the latter prime fance;
BEEF—Nominally unchanged.
CUT MEATS—Firmer and quiet; long clear middle, \$4 90@5 00; short clear, \$5 25.

LARD—Strong: prime steam, \$5 97½@66 00.
BUTTER—Quet; western, 7@16c.
CHEESE—Dull; western, 7@16c.
WHISKY—Nominal; \$1 07.

WHISKY—Nominal; \$1 07.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.
Sr. Louis Live Stock Market.
Sr. Louis July 21, 1879.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; fair demand and steady; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4 7024 90; light \$4 4046 50; Colorados, \$3 2564 4 65; grass Fexans, \$2 0048 00; natives, \$3 2564; shipments, 5,000.

HOGS—Fairly active; Yorkers to Baltimores, \$3 60 63 75; good heavy shipping, \$3 3063 50; rough heavy, \$2 3063 25; receipts, 4,300; shipments, 1,100.

### Chicago Wool Market.

Tub-washed, choice								 	٠		39238
Tub-washed, choice Tub-washed, poor to good										 	30734
Medium unwashed			• •	• •		•		•		• •	3073
Medium unwashed Fleece washed	• •	•••	• •	٠	•	•	ľ	*	•	•	out or

St. Louis Wool Market. WOOL—Quiet and unchanged, Tub—choice, 36a 36½c; medium, 33a 35c; dingy and low, 30a3tc. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 24½a25c; medium 23a24c; coarse, 20a22c; light fine, 19a21c; heavy do., 17a19c. Burry, black and cotted, 3c to 10c 3c b less.

### Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro.

- 1	by I. A. Beck & Dio.	
1	WHEAT-Per bu. spring	.65 .95
	" Fall No 3	.85
-	" Fall No 4	.75
	CORN Per bu	.26
	" White Old	28
3-	" Yellow	30
ıt	OATS — Per bu	.35
r,	RYE-Per bu	20@40
٠,	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.00
	" No 2	2.75
	" No 3	2.25
	" Rye	2.50
	CORN MEAL	.90
1.	CORN CHOP	.70
i'	RYE CHOP	.80
	CORN & OATS	.80
11	BRAN	.00
id	SHORT	.70
1	- to the Western	

### Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. HIDES—Green Green, damaged Green, kip and calf. Bull and stag

PORK

TALLOW	
Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket.    BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	on left shoulder "C"; feet. Liberal reward that will lead to her
Roasts   10   10     10	HOWE'S
MUTTON—Chops per lb. 12 Roast 8210	\$500 if it fails to cure er and Kidney dises

	The second		A CONTRACT	A STATE OF	
Grocers	retail price li	st, cor	ected '	weekly by	J. A. Lee
Col	untry produc	e quot	ed at b	uying pri	ces.
A WATER TOO	Don bbl C	lening.	Michig	1911	5.50
APPLES	Por brokel	HOICE	*******		2.00/22.50
APPLES	Per bushel Per bu—Wh	Ita Na			2.00
BEANS-	Medium	Ite Ita			1.7
100	Medium	***			
	Common		****		4.00
	Castor				
BUTTE	R-Per lb-Ch	101Ce		*******	
	Medium			****	
CHEESI	-Per lb			*******	
BGGS-	Per doz-Fres	h			
HOMIN	Y-Per bbl	****	******	********	.20@4
VINEG	AR-Per gal	1111		*****	
E. R. P	OTATOES-P	er-bu.			.40@5
P. B. P.	OTATOES-P	er bu.	******	********	.5
SWEET	POTATOES.			********	1.00@1.2
11	Chickens, D	ressed	, per li		.0
- 11	Turkeys.	11			0
- 11	George.	**	44 41		
ONION	Chickens, D Turkeys, Geese. 8—Per bu				
CARRA	GE—Per doz	en			
CHICK	ENS-Spring				. 1,50@2.0
CHICK	ario opring	10000	Section Con-	19	100

### New Advertisements.

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

## Hahneman Medical College & Hospital

The largest Homseopathic College in the World.

The twentieth Winter Session begins October 1, 79, and closes Feb. 27, 1880, Clinical advantages unsurpassed; dissection material abundant; large, well lighted and comfortable rooms. Fees, \$55. For catalogues, address

T.S. HOYNE, M. D., 817, Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

# GOLDEN ICAL Weekly Capital

# ierces Turgati

### DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY



Diseases, like rivers, spring from small causes. The roaring river may not be easily diverted from its course, nor the neglected disease from its destructive work. Taken in time, disease, which is merely an interrupted function, may be averted by the use of Nature,s remedy.

### Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. It combines the medicinal properties of the best mineral waters in the world. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STRAYED

subscriber near the last of June, smark P. O., Wabaunsee county, mare, about 8 years old, brander "star in forehead, shod on fore rd will be given for information er recevery. ANDREW WILKE, Bismark, Wabaunsee Co., Ks.

Mover-failing AGUE CURE By the carcass " 723 HUWE S and TONIC BITTERS, \$1.00
N—Chops per lb 122 800 if it fails to cure Ague. Dyspepsia. Chronic Liver and Kidney diseases. For Circulars, &c., address Dr. C. B. HOWE, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

### UNTIL

## January 1st.

### FOR 5 CENTS.

We offer our readers a first class weekly newspaper from

July 1st. to January 1st., 1880.

FOR 50 CENTS.

-THE-

Will be a complete family newspaper published at the low price of

### One Dollar Per Year.

Every farmer in Kansas wants a newspaper published at the Capital of the State. It will give the latest telegraphic news from all over the world, full state news, news from the cities of the state, and a splendid miscellany of useful, interesting, and humerous reading matter. It will be the

### BEST. BRIGHTEST,

AND CHEAPEST

## Paper in Kansas.

A fit companion for the reliable old Kansas FARMER. Send in your name at once and begin the first issue July 1st.

### TERMS:

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1 year to any address, \$1.00. Postage paid, from July 1st to January 1st, 1880, 50 cents.

Sample copy of daily or weekly, (after July 1st) sent free to any address.

The reading matter of the FARMER and the WEEKLY CAPITAL is entirely distinct and different. That printed in the CAPITAL will not be put into the FAR-MER. The one is an Agricultural paper, and the other a Newspaper. The two will give every farmers' family asplendid combination at a price within the reach of all. Send money at our risk by postoffice money order, registered letter, or enclose 17 three cent postage stamps.

-ADDRESS-

## **Hudson & Ewing,**

Editors and Proprietors,

### Literary and Domestic.

### Principal and Interest.

"Oh! mother, mother, I am so tired!" "Cheer up, my child, we have not very far to your curls. Now take my hand."

But the child hung back, sobbing with weariness and exhaustion, and the pale, young mother, bending over her in the vain attempt to soothe the hysterical excitement, did not passed close to her, and a rough, hearty voice exclaimed:

"What ails the girl? Ain't sick, is she?" Mary Ellsworth had never seen Farmer Raynesford before; yet the moment her eyes rested on his wrinkled, sun-burned face, with the shaggy brows overshadowing kind eyes, she get a piece of my mindfelt that he was a friend, and made answer promptly:

"Not sick, sir, but very tired. We have walked a long way."

"Got much further to go?" asked the farmer, tickling his horse's ear with the end of his whip.

"To Breckton."

Mr. Raynesford gave a low whistle. "That's four miles off, and the little gal is

pretty nigh used up a'ready,"

"I know it," said the woman with a sigh, " but I have no money to hire a lodging nearer In Breckton I hope to obtain work in the fac- ever saw !"

Farmer Raynesford gave the seat of his wagon a thump with the whip-handle that made old Bonney drop the mouthful of clover he was nibbling from the roadside and prick up his ears in astonishment

"I won't hear no such thing!" said he, energetically. "Why, that child can't go twenty rods farther! Here, get in along with me. You won't be none the worse for a bit of supper and a good night's rest. I know Hannah'll scold!" he muttered, as he lifted the little girl to his side and extended his hand to the mother, "but I can't see folks perishin' by the wayside and never offer to help 'em. I don't care if she scolds the roof of the house off."

He drove rapidly along, making occasional interjectional remarks to his horse, while Mrs. Ellsworth drew her thin shawl around the little golden head that already drooped drowsily upon her shoulder, and thought with a deep sensation of gratitude upon the shelter heaven had provided her in her sorest strait.

It was an odly shaped old farm-house, gray with the storms of nearly half a century, with a broad door in one side, overhung by giant lilac bushes, and a kitchen where even in the bloomy month of June, a great fire roared up the wide-throated chimney, and shining rows of tin winked and glittered at every upward leap come true. Didn't I say you would live to re-

Mr. Raynesford jumped out of the wagon, threw the reins over a post, and went in to conciliate his domestic despot.

"Look here, Hannah," he said to a tall, angular looking female who emerged from a pantry near by, her face nearly or quite as sonr as the saucer of pickles she was carrying, "Jest a couple more plates on this table, will you? I've brought home a woman and a little gal I found a piece below, e'en most tired to deaththey was calculatin' to walk on to Breckton, but I thought it wouldn't hurt us to keep 'em over

"I am astonished at you, Job Raynesford," said his better half in a tone of indignant remonstrance. "We might jest as well hang out a tavern sign at once and be done with it: you're always bringing home some poor, mis'able creetur or other and-"

"There, there, Hannah," interrupted Mr. you when you're anyway reasonable, but it goes clear ag'in my grain to see poor folks a sufferin' and never stretch out a helpin' hand. 'Taiat scripter' nor 'taint human natur."

"Well, go your own gait, Job Raynesford," responded his wife tartly. "Only mark my words, if you don't end your days in the poorhouse, 'twont be through no fault o' yourn !"

She shut the pantry door with a bang that made all the jelly cups and milk pans rattle, while Job, with an odd grimace, went out to help his guests to alight.

our notions, you know."

"If all the world were like you, sir," said the young widow, with tears in her eyes, "there would be less want and suffering, by. far."

Farmer Raynesford pretended not to hear; he was lifting the little Mary out.

laugh; "I'm having a donation party of my bright pink ribbon.

own, to-night. Here, little one, see if these berries don't put some color into your cheeks." All the evening Mary sat by the hearth, with

"Wha are you thinking about, dearest?" wife.

asked Mrs. Ellsworth once. She drew a long sigh, and whispered:

'Oh, mamma, he is so kind to us!"

When Mary Ellsworth and her little girl set worth looking at," he said, playfully. he gate, fumbling uneasily in his pocket, and round to his side.

glancing guiltily around to make sure that Hannah was not within seeing distance. When Mary extended her hand to say good-bye, to her astonishment a bank bill was thrust into it.

"Don't say nothin'," muttered Job, with a sheepish air. "Ten dollars sin't much to me, and if you don't chance to get work in the facgo. Come closer, let me brush the dew from tory right away, it may be a good deal o' use to you. Needn't thank me-you're as welcome as flowers in May?"

He bent over to kiss the child's fair forehead, and stood watching them until the two slight figures disappeared, and only the golden sky hear the rumble of advancing wheels until they and the moving crests of summer woods remained.

> "Ten dollars!" ejaculated Mrs. Raynesford, who had witnessed this little episode from behind the curtains of her milk-room window. "Is Job Raynesford crazy? To give ten dollars to a poor, strolling vagrant! If he don't

And she hastened out, her cap border fairly standing on end with horror. Job awaited the coming tempest with philosophic coolness, his hands in his pockets and his lips parted in a good-natured smile. It was not the first piece the instant he spoke she started as if an arrow of Mrs. Hannah's "mind" that had been be- had smitten her, and her tender hands clasped stowed upon him, nor did he suppose it was likely to be the last.

the volley of wrath had been discharged on his band politely infleible. At length Jacob Raynesluckless head, and Mrs. Raynesford had returned to her butter-making. "but she' got the greatest faculties for scolding of any woman I

The years flitted by, sprinkling the steep old farm house with crystal drops of April showers, and thatching it with the dazzling ermine of January snows, many and many a time. Gray hairs crept in among the raven locks of Farmer Raynesford, care-worn wrinkles began to grow around his mouth and brow. Alas! those swift-footed years brought troubles innumerable to the kind old man.

"Twenty years!" mused he, one bright June morning; "it don't seem possible, Hannah, that it was twenty years ago this very day that I dow, and standing there with the rosy and amcaught that ugly fall from the hay-rack, and got lame for life."

He looked down at the crutches that lav by his side, as he spoke, and sighed from the very depths of his heart.

Hannah stood in the door-way, tossing corn o a forlorn little colony of chickens. Twenty late in the wide world. years had not improved her in any respect-she was gauntier, bonier and more vinegar-taced than ever.

"Yes," said she, slowly, "and perhaps you don't remember that it was just twenty years ago to-day that you threw ten dollars away on that woman and her child. I told you that you'd end your days in the poor-house, and I don't see but what my prediction is likely to

"I don't deny, Hannah," said the old man, but that I've done a good many things I've been sorry for-we ain't none of us perfect, you know, wife-but that is not one of them. No, never for a minute repented being kind to he widow and the fatherless."

Hannah shrugged her shoulders but made no

"Didn't you say you were going up to see hat rich lawyer about that five thousand-dollar note to-day?" she asked, presently.

"Yes, but I don't suppose it'll be much use. If he'd wait a little I'd do my best to please him. Jones says he'll be sure to sell the old place from over our heads, however; they tell me he's a hard man. I mean to explain to him just how the matter stands, and-

"I told you how it would be, long ago !" ejaculated Hannah, unable to retain her vexation. "What on earth ever possessed you to sign for esse Fairweather?

"I s'posed he was an honest man, and I wouldn't see an old friend wronged."

"Fiddlesticks!" exclaimed Mrs Raynesford. That's your calculation, Job! There-Zeke has brought the wagon; do start off or you'll be too late for the York train!"

And Job meekly obeyed, only too happy to husband has given it to me. See!" escape from the endless discord of his wife'sl railing tongue.

ly through the stained glass casements of Mr. floor. "Don't mind my old woman," said he, apol- Everleigh's superb gothic library. The room ogetically, as Mrs. Ellsworth sprang to the was decorated with every appurtenance of "she's kind o' sharp spoken, but she wealth and taste. Velvet chairs, with tall means well after all. We ain't all jest alike in backs of daintily carved rosewood, were scattered here and there; marble vases occupied niches beside the doorway, and the rarest pictures hung on the paneled and gilded wall. But the prettiest object of all—the one which the the gentleman? What did he say?" rich lawyer oftenest raised his eyes from the writing to contemplate with an involuntary smile of pride and affection-was a lovely wo-"Set on them blackberries, Hannah," said he, man in a white cashmere morning robe, trimtoward the close of their evening meal; "the med with white velvet, who stood opposite, arlittle gal's so tired she can't eat nothin' solid." ranging flowers in a bouquet. She wore a "I was calculating to keep them blackberries spray of berries, carved of pink Neapolitan for the donation party, to-morrow," said Mrs. coral, at her throat, and tiny pendants of the Raynesford, rising with rather an unwilling air. same rare stone in her small shell-like ears, Nonsense!" quoth the farmer, with a broad and the slender waist was tied round with a

"There, Walter, isn't tthat pretty?" she asked, holding up her commpleted boquet.

"Very pretty," he answered, looking not set her han is in her mother's, and her large blue the roses or geraniums, but directly at the blue eyes fixed carnestly upon the kind farmer's face. eyes and golden curls of his beautiful young

> "You are not even noticing it," she pouted.

"Because I see something so much better

out next morning upon their long walk to "Do you really love me so very much?" she

He rose and drew her caressingly toward

"My dearest, you are more precious to me than the whole world besides!"

She let her head rest for a moment on his shoulder, and when she raised it there was a tear on her eyelashes.

"Oh! Walter, if mamma could only see how happy we are!" There was a knock at the door. Mrs. Ever-

leigh slipped from her husband's arm with the prettiest blush in the world; and was very busy with her flowers when the rich lawyer's "right hand man" put his grizzled head into the

"The old man wants to see you about that Fairweather business."

"Show him in. Don't look so disappointed, love," he said, as the grizzled head appeared; I shall not be detained three minutes, and the orses are at the door."

Mary Everleigh never troubled her pretty ittle head about business matters, so she never even looked as the halting sound of old Mr. Raynesford's crutch echoed on the carpet. But together, listening as intently as though her life depended on hearing every word. The "She means well," he said to himself when old man was pleading and sorrowful-her husford turned to go.

"Well, sir," he said, in a subdued tone, don't know much about law, and law books, but it does seem hard that an old man should be turned out of the home that has sheltered him for sixty years, and all for no fault of his own. They say you are a very rich gentleman, sirfive thousand dollars may seem a small sum to you, but it is my all !"

Mrs. Everleigh's soft voice broke the momentary silence that succeeded this appeal.

"Walter, come here one minute, I want to peak to you."

He obeyed, somewhat sruprised; she drew him into a deep recess of a stained glass winber shadows playing about her lovely brow, like some fair pictured saint, she told him how, twenty years ago, a wearied child and its mother were fed and sheltered by a kind-hearted stran- squares of about two or two and a half inches ger; how he had given them money and kind wishes, when they were utterly alone and deso-

"But, my love, what has all this to do with my business matters?" "Much, Walter! I am that little child!"

"You, my dearest?"

m persuaded saved my life that night, stands layers of cotton wadding, not batting, and tack vonder, with gray bowed head and sinking

"Mary, you must surely be mistaken."

know him among a thousand. You said you loved me this morning-now grant me one little boon ?"

"What is it, dearest?"

"Give me the note he spoke of."

Mr. Everleigh silently went to a small ebony cabinet, unlocked it, and drew out a folded paper, which he placed in her hands. She glided up to the old man, who had been gazing out of a window in a sort of reverie, and laid her soft hand on his arm.

"Do you remember the little golden haired Mary whom you found with her mother, wearied out on the road side, twenty years ago?"

"Do I remember her, lady? It was but this very morning I was recalling the

scene." "And don't you recognize me?" she said, smiling up in his face, as she drew back the drooping curls. "i am little Mary."

wildered silence; all He stood in b den the truth seemed to break upon him, and he laid his hand upon her head with a tearful blessing.

"And your mother, my child?"

"She has been dead for years; but it is my dearest task to be the instrument of her gratitude. Here is the note you indorsed. My

A small lamp was burning in one of the niches, she held the bit of paper over its flame The rays of the noonday sun streamed bright until it fell a cloud of light ashes upon the "Well?"

> Mrs. Raynsford met her husband at the door at the instant his crutches sounded on the little gravelled path.

ago to-day?"

of it not twelve hours since? What has that to bave a delicious soup. do with our troubles, pray?"

cipal and interest! "What do you mean, Job Raynesford?"

the note that has hung like a millstone around paying a sacred debt of gratitude; but Heaven and serve. knows I looked for no such reward."

ford was so taken by surprise that she really each lemp, salt and pepper at pleasure, I tea-could not speak. speed of solar dissolvel in sweet milk, and could not speak.

my financial mistakes?" said Job, archly.

Mrs. Raynsford had no argument suited to the emergencies of the case, so she wisely said -nothing.

### Children's Gardens.

I wish every mother in the country knew the graat satisfation to be derived from the little plots of land the children cultivate as their own. No matter how small, it has a peculiar charm, and its mixed and incongruous plantings often yield astonishing results. · No radishes so crisp as those your little son will lay beside your plate, the reward of his toil and care. No flowers so beautiful as those your loving daughter brings in some bright spring morning, nurtured and tended by her own hands. The earliest hepatica of the woods grows serenely in the shade of a "May tree," and wild violets flourish in Annie's gentle care. In our home each child has a plet of ground and an apple tree, the fruit of which, always fair and beautiful, is shared generously, and the surplus sold for pocket money. Sometimes an early melon finds its way to our table from the garden of our industrious boy, and is praised and appreciated as a reward for his labor. Little two-year-old has a garden too, and while we try to teach him not to pull up the happy family of flowers and vegetables that thrive there, we delight in his glad murmur as he roams like a true Bohemian in the summer sunshine, saying, "my gardee, my gardee," and taking a whole potato from the cellar where his restless feet often wander he plants it deep enough for the hens to pick out, and nothing daunted, sows a handful of peas over it. But as he grows older he will learn that this is not the road to success, and try to copy the care and vigilance displayed by his elders. Even "Baby Hope has a little circle filled with sweet wild flowers brought from the woods this spring, "to be ready when she can gather them," the children say-and our eager young botanists are ready to search for a new flower to transplant into "Hope's" garden. By such innocent pleasures is home made happy and beautiful.-Rural New Yorker.

APGHANS .- (1) A very pretty lady carriage afghan is made from one yard of Turkish towelizg hemmed. Then take four ounces of zephyr(blue is pretty), make into balls, sew on in between, then steam. All zephyr ones are prettiest, either crocheted in stripes or by commencing with one stitch, increase to fifteen, then crochet eighteen times with fifteen stitches, then narrow down to one stitch. These are to be knit of afghan stitch-seal brown and blue or clouded green. (2) Get common cheese "I, my husband, and the noble man who, I cloth, have both sides alike, put between it two very closely and evenly with zephyr or worsted balls, made by winding the zephyr round a piece of card board a number of times, then sew "I cannot be mistaken, Walter; I should it firmly to its place, and cut and trim. Then crochet the edges with the same shade and tie in a fringe. This makes a pretty and serviceable afghan, as it can be washed without injury provided you get washable colors in wool. The afghan should be one yard square without the fringe, and before you crochet the edge, they must be turned in and run with a coarse

### Cream Pie.

"Rural," I see in the FARMER that you wish a country writer to tell you how to make real cream pie. I think this a good rule: One cup sweet cream, one egg, one tablespoon flour, two tablespoons sugar.

I will give you my receipt for a butter pie Take a piece of butter the size of an egg, twothirds cup of sugar, one cup sweet cream, one tablespoon flour, stir butter, sugar and flour together, then stir in the cream. Flavor with nutmeg. Pour in a plate lined with pie-crust; SHUNGANUNGA.

LEMONS.-For the sick headache take a tumbler two-thirds full of finely crushed ice, the juice of 1 lemon and 1 teacupful of white sugar This mixture, eaten by degrees or all at once, will allay the feverish thirst and quiet the disturbed qualmish stomach, as it is not sweet enough to be nauseous. For a cough or a tickling in the throat, take the juice of two lemons, the beaten white of 1 egg, and enough powdered or fine granulated white sugar to make a thin paste. A teaspoonful of this mixture will allay the irritation and cure a cough in its early stages.

CHICKEN SOUP .- One chicken, four quarts of water, one tablespoon of rice, one onion, one "Why don't you speak? Of course I know potato, one turnip, one-half cup of tomatoes, two you have nothing but bad news to tell, but I stalks of celery, pepper and salt to taste. Put might as well hear it at once. Have you seen the gentleman? What did he say?"

"Hannah," said Job Raynesford, folding up his gloves, "do you remember the ten dollars I gave that poor young wanderer a score of years ago to-day?"

stalks of celery, pepper and salt to taste. Put on the chicken in cold water, and boil to shreds. Strain the broth, return to the kettle and add rice, and in about half an hour add potato, only in the stalks of celery, pepper and salt to taste. Put An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolute will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one plut food. Sold everywhere, or sent by neall of eight letter stamps. I say that the chirch and cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolute will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolute twenty will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders not and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolute twenty will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolute twenty will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolute the says that sheridan's Condition Powders are absolute twenty will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolute the says that sheridan's Condition Powders are absolute the says tha small pieces, the tomato, and pepper and salt. Why, of course I do; didn't I remind you Boil well, and serve very hot, and you will

BEEF TEA .- Use 1 pound of beef and 1 pint Just this-to-day I received payment, print of water. With a sharp knife scrape the beef into fibers. This should be done on a board. Place the scraped meat into a delicately clean "The little golden haired child that sat be- sauce pan, and pour & pint of boiling water over side our hearthstone that June evening, is law- it, cover closely and set by the side of the fire yer Everleigh's wife, and I have seen her burn for ten minutes, strain into a teacup, place it into a basin of ice-cold water, remove all fa the note that has hung like a millstone around my neck for many years. She said it was but put in another basin of hot water, warm again

RICE FRITTERS .- Two cups of boiled rice There was a moment's silence. The old man made into a batter as thick as can be stirred was pondering over the past, and Mrs. Raynes with rolled cracker-crumbs, mashel potatoes of sweet milk and flour to form the dough; drop Breckton, Job Raynesford went with them to ssked throwing down the flowers and coming "And now, wife, what have you to say about into boiling hot butter, and cook for five min-

### 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

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out it free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Pertland, M.

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw a Co., Augusta, Maine

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AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 53 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. SCARCE BOOMS and Mare Protos. Sample, Sc.

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Term opens October 15, 1879, Tultion, 280 per year. No ex

B. For circular address HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.

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\$1050 profits on 39 days investment of \$100 mal returns every week on Stock Opti \$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500.

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ANSAS. Parties wanting information about Kansas, should

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the old reliable Land Firm of Topeka, for informa-tion and papers. They buy and sell Real Estate, Place Loans, Rent Houses, Pay Taxes, Make Collec-tions and take charge of property.

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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 1001 miles from you. Pensions increased and ar-rearages collected. No fee unless successful. Best of references given on application. Address, with of references given on application. Address, with stamp, A. L. SHADER, Rantoul, Champaign Co., Ill.

## MAKE HENS LAY.

### TREES!

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 Mapie, 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 Stawberries, Send for Price Lists, Address D. B. WIER, Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill.

## Apple Trees,

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

Scott's Improved Sheep Dip.

Has been thoroughly tested for the last two years. We know that it will cure scab, and kill all insects that infest sheep. We are prepared to furnish customers with it on reasonable terms, Apply to A. Scott, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Kausas.

### Millwood, Leavenworth County.

July 12.—Eds. FARMER: After many difficulties on account of the frequent rains, our wheat is all harvested, and the threshing machines have started, many of our farmers theshing from the shock. As I anticipated in my last, the yield is much better than expected early in the second that threshed being the season; the average of that threshed being fully twenty bushels per acre, and the berry mostly fine quality.

fully twenty bushels per acre, and the berry mostly fine quality.

Corn has made a most unparalleled growth, and promises a large yield, though the breadth planted is not as large as common, many of the wheat raisers not raising enough to do them.

Late potatoes have made an excellent growth, and promise well; also garden vegetables of all kinds. I have succeeded this year in getting a fine stand of celery plants, and it is now growing thriftily. I don't know how it is, but I have not generally succeeded in growing the plants. The seed will germinate well enough, but when the plants are half an inch to an inch high, they seem to come to a stand-still, and finally dwindle away. I have, with the exception of one year, made a complete failure with egg plants, notwithstanding I have tertilized the plants well; but when the plants come to be three or four inches they come to a standstill, and all the coaxing I can do with the hoe fails to start them. They seem to be attacked by the black cabbage or turnip's flea, and entirely destroyed. Have others met with like difficulties?

tirely destroyed. Have others met with fixe difficulties?

To those who desire a winter squash par recellence, let me commend the new "Marblehead" of Mr. Gregory. It leaves the Hubbard, Butman, and all others, far behind.

Let me also beg of your lady readers, those who have not already got them, to buy a paper of seed and start a bed of seedling (mixed) verbenas. My wife started some plants this spring, and at this writing has a bed "all abloom with beauty, made up of some six or seven colors, that is a perfect feast for the eye.

I have now growing some of the "Dummore" potatoes, and so far as I can tell now, they are the coming potato for winter use. It grows to a very large size, and even now these not fully matured cook dry and mealy, and the hills are full and running over. It is a pure white, and if its keeping qualities are equal to the peach blow, it is an acquisition. One of our citizens raised last year, one hundred bushels from one barrel of seed.

A. G. Chase.

## THE STRAY LIST

### HOW TO POST A STRA

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1896, scotton 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 orward by mail, notice containing a complete description faul strays, the day on which they were taken up, their fpraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, of the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fitry cents peach 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 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.

a stray.

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

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

places in the towaship, giving a correct description of such 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 towaship, and alle an amidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not driven or cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised if or 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 such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmez in three succession makes.

It such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shal be advertised in the Kansas Farmers in three successive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summens to the householder to appear and appraises such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the titte 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 sum of such stray sum of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

Fees as follows:
Fees as follows:
head of cattle.
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARKER,
TO KANSAS FARKER for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more

mentioned, for each and advisor taker-up than \$10.

Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up appraisement and all his services in connec-tion therewith

### Strays for the week ending July 16. Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk.

.50

MARE—Taken up by William Morew, Miami to, one black mare under medium size, lump on left flank, branded on left shoulder with letter P, star in forehead, 10 years old. Valmed at 450.

FONY—Taken up by John F, Alcorn, Scott tp, one light brown mare pony. It hands high, small spot in forehead, small spot on end of nose, supposed to be 8 years old, no other marks nor brands perceivable. Valued at \$15.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John A. Pogue, Grant tp. June 28, one dark bay or brown mare, 2 years old, small star in forehead, no other marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$29.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by E. D. Bolin, Sherman tp. (Farling on P. O.) one black pony horse, 13% hands high, age 3 past rand on left shoulder and left hip. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by W. J. Burns, Falls tp, May 8, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forchead, white ring around left hind foot, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$39. Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk.

[Greenwood County—F. J. Cochrane, Clerk.]
[Greenwood County—F. J. Cochrane, Clerk.]
[PONY—Taken up by Martin Hanson, Salt Springs to,
April 21, one sorrel mare pony, about 5 years old, glasseved, and brandston the left shoulder with the letter Vitters of the control of the country of the

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

For Girls and Young Ladies. Exclusively, under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils. The company of the property of the company of th

LaBette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk,
MULE—Taken up by W. W. Campbell, Richland ip, June
18, one brown mare mule, 14 hands high, 6 years old,
branded on left shoulder with figure 3. Valued at \$50.

2

Marshall County—G. W. Lewis, Clerk, COLT—Taken up bego. Hersey, Waterville tp. June 9, one bay mare colt, 3 years old, with a strip on her nose. Valued at \$40. COLT—Also one bay mare colt, 1 year old, star in fore-head. Valued at \$25.

Montgomery County—Jno, McCullagh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Goo. D. Miller, Fawn Creek tp, May
22, one dark bay mare, about 7 years old, branded J H on
left shoulder. Valued at \$55.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Miller, Fawn Creek tp, May
22, one dark bay mare, about 7 years old, branded 4—4 on
left shoulder and 4 on left hip. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Left years old, 13 hands high,
branded on the left fore shoulder with J U, and on left jaw
No. 14. Valued at \$15.

Morris County-A Moser, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Hannah Gunter, Clark Creek tp. June 30, one dark brown pony mare, 4 years old, white spot on left shoulder, white star in forehead. Valued at \$15.

Osage County—Ed. Spaulding, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by J. G. Jolley, Fairfax tp. May 31, one gray mare pony, 14 hands high, 6 years old, with halter on. Valued at \$25.

Russell County-J. A. Poff, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Henry Lentenmeyer, Center tp. May 16, one bay horse, supposed to be 9 years old, collar narks on each shoulder, saddle mark on right side of back.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by S. M. Atterbury, July 2, one bay mare, 13 hands high, 8 years old, white stripe in face, branded with letter, thus, "A" on right shoulder, shoes on fore feet. Valued at \$25.

Smith County-E. Stevens, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Alfred Hatch, German tp, and posted before George B. Humell, J. P., one chestant sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, with letter Z branded on his left hip. Valued at \$50.

### For Sale

Cheap. One hundred and fifty two-year-old steers Address CHAS. LATHROP, Hays City, Kansas.

## Kansas Pacific Railway.

### Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Creat Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Solid for the Colden Belt.

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the lime-stone section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific.
The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878:

the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878; the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26.513.958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796, 403 bushels spring weat; total,

### 32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13:335:324 bushels, or over 41 per cent, and including unreporting counties, fully 14.000.000 bushels, or 45 per cent, of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORNI Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89, in the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn. of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27,399,055 bushels, or 31 per cent. nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The foreyoing facts show conclusively why
39 per cent of the increase of population in the State during the past four years; and
40 per cent. of the increase in population during the past year; and
43 per cent. of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1876, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

state in 1578, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,090,900 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best Iand in America, at from \$2\$ to \$5 per acre one-quarter off for cash, or on \$6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. Interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific \$26 to \$30 will secure \$0 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$360 in cash will buy it outright.
Send to \$1.9 (ilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kass, for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers Tickets, Rates, etc., It is malled free to all applicants.

Read all you can gather about Kansas, and when you decide to start, be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWA!

T. F. OAKES, Gui'l Superintendent.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

### PROVERBS.

"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters."
"Study Hop Bitter books, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy."
"When life is a drug, and you have lost all hope, thy Hop Bitters."
"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely or, it."

"Hop Bitters do not exhaust and destroy, but restore and make new." "Ague, Billousness, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters remove easily."

Bitters remove easily.

"Bolls, pimples, freekles, rough skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cure,"

"Inactive kidneys and urinary organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cure them all.

"More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Best.

### **COLLEGE OF THE** Sisters of Bethany,



## BETHANY COLLEGE,



CHALLENGE FEED MILLS, to be run by water, wind, steam or horse power. CHALLENGE WIND MILLS for pumping water and all farm purposes. CORN SHELLERS, FANNING MILLS, HORSE TREAD POWERS, SWEEP POWERS, WOOD SAWS, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Horse Hay Rakes, etc., for Kas., Neb., & Minn. Circulars free.

THOMAS SNOW, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me

### LIQUID COLORS COTTAGE

25 Shades ready for the Brush.

These paints are prepared with our Double Boiled Linseed Oil, and are the Best in the Market., Be sure and Buy them! If your dealers don't keep them, send to us for Circulars and Prices. We also manufacture

### Strictly Pure White Lead,

BARN, BRIDGE AND FENCE PAINT, Genuine Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,

PURE LINSEED OIL PUTTY, &c. Orders by mail receive special attention.

Chicago White Lead & Oil Co.,

Cor. Green and Fulton Sts., Chicago. E. W. BLATCHFORD, President.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor

TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.



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

organs to healthy activity, and preserves the nutritive health and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, phiable, and strengthened; lost hair regrows with fively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thinhair thickens, and faded or gray hair resume their original color, Its operation is sureand harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp, cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

sible.

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

PREPARED BY

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

# THE BEST

## FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every mail brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the ageny of an awful scaled or burn subblued, the horrers of rheumatism overcome, and of a thousand and-one other busings and mercies performed by the old reliable Mexican Brastang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedily sured by the

erybody, from the ranchero, who ri

spendily cures such allments of the HUMAN FLESH as Rice mastism. Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Manales, Burns and Scalds, Cute, Bruines and Sprains, Poisonens Bites ; 4d Sings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sings, Ulcore, Freetbites, Chilbinias, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease.

Sore Mipples, Caised Breast, and indeed every form of external disease.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and a c ci don't so which the BRUTE CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures sprains, Evenny, Stiff Feinder, Harness Sores, Moef Briscases, Feot Mos, Sersew Worm, Such Hellow Morm, Saratches, Windgalls, Spavim, Farey, Rimgbome, Old Serse, Fell Evil, Film supon the Sight and every ether allment ow which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Fard are liable.

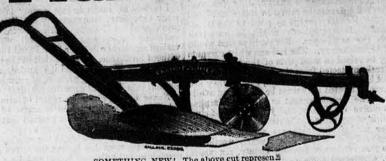
A twenty-five can bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

It cause 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.

"Prairie Chief."



SOMETHING NEW! The above cut re NEW BREAKER, OUR

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 ease and without breaking the sod! It is made with our solid Slip-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 superfor and desirable qualities which cannot but bring it in great favor.

DON'T BUY TILL YOU SEE IT VERY SIMPLE & WONDERFULLY EFFECTIVE IMPROVEMENT. RAISING THE PLOW EASILY OPERATE IT. NO SPRINGS, CATCHES, DOGS OR GEARS. SIMPLICITY ITSELF. Send for Circular giving full information to FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO., 63 N. Desplaines St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## **ACKNOWLEDGES**

HENCE IS

In Fact, as well as in Name.

We Invite Comparison! Defy Competition! And Rely Upon Merit!

We would say to all who contemplat buying a GRAIN DRILL this year DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU SEE THE

# SUPERIOR Force Feed Garin Drill

If your Dealer dou't keep it, send for illustrated pamphlet. Address

THOMAS, LUDLOW & RODGERS.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

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J. E. HAYNER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OR-

G. Brandner,

Manager Branch House, Kansas City, Mo.

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

CHIMNEY FLUE.

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.

M. A. SPEAR, Proprietor.

J. H. SPEAR, General Agent.

### Kansas Currants.

W. C. in KANSAS FARMER, July 9th, asks "Can red currants be raised in this state?" and "Is the Kansas currant as good as the red or white?" Both questions might be answered with one word—yes. But perhaps that would not be satisfactory. The red and white currants may be raised in most parts of the state, if sufficiently protected from the heat of the sun by a tight board fence or stone wall, but as they are generally treated they must be considered a failure. The Kansas currant as the name implies is a native of Kansas, and I believe is found wild in many parts of the state. But like most other wild fruits, there are several varieties, some really good and others nearly worthless. The first settlers of Barbour county, six years The first settlers of Barbour county, six years ago, discovered some of these wild currants, which were very fine, and at the time made considerable blow about them. Being convinced that there was something valuable in them I procured some of the roots, and have had them on trial ever since. I have now had four crops of them. The first we used while green, and they were not very satisfactory, being insipid and tough, Since then we have found they and tough, Since then we have found they were best when fully ripe. There were many people here who had so much prejudice against black currants, that they could scarcely be induced to give my currants a trial, but usually, after trying them a few times, they would pronounce favorably upon them; some saying they would not give them for any other currant; for, while others might be superior in one or two qualities, they were superior as a whole. Among its superior qualities may be mentioned: the bush is perfectly hardy, bears enormous crops, and is over six weeks ripening all its fruit, the berries are much larger and are not so sour, yet this black currant is more of a sour than a sweet. C. BISHIR. Hutchinson, Kansas.

### Medicine Lodge, Barbour County.

July 15,-Having received letters making inquiry about our county I wish to communicate through the columns of your paper for the benefit of any who may be desirous of changing their locations, for one of the best, (if not best,) stock-raising county in the state. Bar-bour county borders on the Indian Territoy, 210 miles west of the east line of the state, on that tract of land known as the Osage Indian trust land, subject to preemption by actual settlers. No county in the state is more abundantly supplied with water than Barbour, Medicine River, Elm Creek, Salt Fork, Big Mule, Little Mule, Hackberry, and Drift Wood are the principal of the state of the sta cipal streams with numerous tributaries having sand and gravel beds. Springs and lakes are numerous throughout the county. No stagnant or impure water is to be found. The streams are fringed with timber, consisting of Elm, Cottonwood, Walnut, Hackberry, Mulberry, Ash, etc. The bottoms on the streams range from one-fourth to one mile in width extending to rough, rolling hills, and in many places are found deep canyons containing Cedar. Cattle winter in this county exclusively upon native grasses, of which Buffalo Grass, Winter Grass, Salt Grass, and Wild Rye are the principal grasses, with Blue Stem for summer grazing. All combined, make this probably the safest mand most economical stock-raising county in the and most economical stock-raising county in the state. The cattle wintered in this county and adjoining here on the south during the past win-ter would approximate about one hundred thousand head, of which the losses were less than two per cent. The county would probably accommodate three times the amount of cattle that are now here. Good locations for stock can be had for \$100 to \$1,000, according to im-provements. Medicine Lodge, the county seat, a thriving town or city of the third class, is sita thriving town or city of the third class, is sit-uated at the junction of Medicine River and Elm Creek, and cannot be surpassed for beauty of location, scenery and health. It is com-posed of as good society as will be found in the east. Many stock men are locating here for the benefit of society and schools. There are three per thousand. Wood, \$2 50 per cord delivered. Any one desiring further information, who will address me at this place, I will be pleased to answer their communication W. W. Cook.

### Omio, Jewell County.

July 10 .- Having formerly been one of your readers, and wishing to be again, with permission I give your patrons a few items from what we think the fairest portion of Kansas.

We have had a favorable season up to this date, but present indications bespeak dry weather, though we hope for the best.

The wheat harvest is the lightest we have had since the settlement of the county. The acreage is small, and the yield will be much below the average.

A severe hail storm on the 29th of May in-

jured the wheat in many localities.

Corn still looks promising, and if blest with seasonable rain the crop will be more than an

A large amount of breaking has been done this season, and good frame or stone buildings are fast taking the place of "dug-outs" and sod houses. The sluggards are giving place to men of enterprise, and our country is beginning a

new era of progress. We are yet without a railroad, but hope another harvest may bring us that harbinger of prosperity so long needed.

The assessor's returns give us a population of

14,000, in round numbers, which is an increase

of 4,000 in three years.

Some cases of blackleg among cattle and cholera among hogs are reported, but the general condition of stock is good.

W. S. Thompson

### Osage Mission, Neosho County.

July 14 .- Wheat all stacked and some of the oats. Wheat in this neighborhood, fair crop and of good quality. Oats short, but well headed. and of good quality. Oats short, but well headed. Corn looks well, nearly all out in silk. Castor beans are looking well, early potatoes fair crop, late potatoes look well. The crop of prairie grass is short. Apples and peaches a total failure, grapes promise an abundant yield.

We have had plenty of rain here for corn and beans. A dry spell in the spring made the cats short. Late frost injured the wheat. Whent put in with a drill stands the winter best.

The class of cattle, here are mostly natives.

The class of cattle here are mostly natives, crossed with short-horn. The sheep are a cross of the cotswold. Hogs, a good lot of berkshire and Poland China. I consider the Berkshire the best hog for all purposes.

This part of Kansas is hard to beat. Church

and school privileges abundant. Tame grass does well, blue grass sown in prairie bottom takes well, timothy and clover look well; wish

we had more of it. No butter or cheese factory in this part. Wages of farm hands from ten to twelve dollars per month. Mechanics' from one to one and a self dolloars per day. SAMUEL STEWART.

### Twin Ranch, Edwards County.

I opened my ranch in this county last February by constructing necessary buildings, and breaking about 175 acres, with unusual labor, and using the screw harrow, the soil was pulverized six inches deep, so that I used the drill without hindrance. Moisture left in the ground from winter spows sprouted the grand it. from winter snows sprouted the grains, and it came up nicely, giving promise of growth. But without rain, life and growth soon disappeared. Never having noticed a report of farm prod-

Never having noticed a report of farm prod-ucts from this county in the columns of your valuable journal, I take for granted that it has never raised anything deserving a report. Cer-tainly there was nothing in the catalogue of spring crops, sown last spring, nor in the line of vegetables, but universal blight and disappoint-ment to all. Copious showers, however, have fallen in time to give promise of millet, some corn, and pasture on bottom lands.

Corn, and pasture on bottom lands.

Our hay must come from other quarters.

Buffalo grass scarcely started. A few more good showers may save some farmers from bankruptey, by giving us small feed crops.

"Go west, young man," but not so far west as Edwards County.

I had intended weeks ago to enquire

through the columns of your journal as to the practicability, legality and cost of ditches as substitutes for fences in Kansas, and have just noticed in your issue of July 9th, in an es-say read by the Hon. James Kirney, before the Bay State Michigan Institute, that in Holland ditches are used in common for fences. Is there any state law in Kansas to prevent the use of ditches for fences, and if not, why is it not a cheap and durable mode of fencing? TWIN RANCH.

There is rather more water in Holland than in Kansas, and ditches serve the purpose of drains, as well as fences. Dry ditches in Kansas, we fear, would not turn Kansas stock very successfully.—[ED.

### Rural Economy.

Economy on the farm, if taken in the right sense of the word, will lead to prosperity. But many people have a wrong idea of its use. It is not economy to buy farm machinery on a year's credit at the rate of seven to ten per cent. interest, depending on a crop that is not yet sown to pay for it with. If the crop should fail your note never fails to come due, or that weather or excessive rain never affects it. It will stick to you as long as you have a foot of cash and when the machine is out of season, you get it for a reduction of credit prices. But comes due, the land must be mortgaged, or some great sacrifice made to meet the payment. Or, if the crop is good, you must sell it as soon as raised, when the price is generally the lowest, instead of holding it and doubling your money if you were a free man. It is far better to hire a machine and put is

a smaller crop than to risk so much and pay so dear in the end. After it is bought it is economy to preserve it and make it last as long as possible. A mower, reaper, drill, or any other machine, is not in use but a small fraction of

tle economy and do without them. That is one of the many ways economy is used in the wrong

It is economy to keep a machine well oiled, not to oil it all over alike, as some parts may need oil every half hour and other parts once a day. One half hour's running of a hot journal more harm than a month of constant use when well oiled. But some think it economy to save the oil or the time used in oiling.

hay alone, without grain, when not working. A horse may not eat quite as much when idle, but if starved will be in a poorer condition to work after his rest than he was before, when he ought to be gaining strength for his coming duties. He should have just what he will eat up clean and no more, then he will have a fresh appetite, but if feed is laying by him all the time, he takes a bite now and then, and never becomes hungry enough to eat a full meal. That way is nearly as bad as the former; if you don't believe it try it yourself with a piece of bread in your pocket.

There should be economy in feeding hogs but not in starving them, but just what they will time and a peck at another. A good plan is to shell the corn with a sheller, pick out the best corn for the horses, the poorest for the stockhogs and the medium for the little pigs and fatting hogs. Have three or more barrels, according to the number of hogs; place them in a convenient place for water; fill with shelled Height 10 feet 10 inches corn and water; use in such a way as to have Weight, 7960 lbs. corn and water; use in such a way as to have the corn soak three days at least; feed in boxshaped troughs, giving them plenty of room to Height 10 feet 4 inches.
Weight 7825 lbs.

It is economy to farm just as much land as you can farm well and no more. A field of twenty-five acres plowed with the cultivator Weight 7440 lbs. twenty-five acres plowed with the cultivator four times and harvested as soon as rine, will pay better than fifty acres cultivated twice and harvested in the winter or spring. There is less labor to the per cent. of profit on the former, and the same with all other crops.

There is something more gained by good cultivation. The weeds never get a chance to drain of interest never stops running. Dry seed, and soon your farm will be clean and easy to tend.

Some think it don't pay to manure land in land or any thing to feed it on. If you buy for Kansas. It is new and don't need it. That is cumulate in heaps about his stable and yards, to give the air an offensive smell and breed disease among his stock.

It is economy to live in such a way as to be able to buy groceries and dry goods for cash, if you have to live close for awhile. You will sleep better, be a free man, and be able to go from one store to another, wherever you can make the best purchases.

By economy on every side you will be able to hold your produce for the highest market price, instead of selling it as soon as raised, when the price is generally the lowest, to pay a machine debt or store bill.

Some farmers work late and early for years and are always in debt, and wonder why it is the year, and when not in use it should be their neighbors, who commenced equal with them, are so much better off. The reason is

> Among the things that we ought to reform is our wild-cat system of education.

THE BLOOMSDALE, SWEDE, OR RUTA BAGA IS

## **FOR**

THE GOOD SORTS ARE NUMEROUS.

Now is the time to prepare to sow.

Descriptive Pamphiet without charge on receipt of postal card with full address.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, seed Growers.

Nos. 21 & 23 S. SIXTH STREET, PRILADELPHIA.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS SENT FREE.

THE AMERICAN BARB FENCE.

The above cut is the exact size of the strand. The barbs are so near each other as to make it the only fence that is a sure protection against mail as well as the most unruly cartle; the only fence not cruel to animals, as the barbs cannot go through the skin; they prevent each other; the only fence that cannot slide through the staples. Our galvanized strand is soldered together from end to end, which adds greatly to it strength. Secured by the Bottom patent and free from litigation. Adopted by the prominent Railreads o the west. We are in no combination to keep up prices. Iron Posts, 25 to 40 cents. Fence Wire Strainers, \$3 F. C. TAYLOR, Gen'l Agent, 60 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

### CALKIN'S NOVELTY CLOTHES WASHER. Our Latest & Best.



PRICE, \$6.00.

AGENTS WANTED.

Here is a good opportunity for farmers and others out of employment to make big wages. On receipt of \$5, we will send, free of expense, one sample washer to parties wanting Agency. Send for terms to agents. Mention Kansas Farmer, and address

CALKINS BROTHERS.

27 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

## TOPEKA, SATURDAY, JULY 26th.

or box, where the want of grease is the cause, and there is a great deal of friction, will do ONLY SHOW THAT WILL KANSAS

Tremendous Cluster of Gorgeous Shows.

You may call it economy to feed a horse on Dense night converted into dazzling day by the ELECTRIC LIGHT; 18 Electric Light Chandeliers, equal to 35,000 gas jets. Cost us \$15,000 Requiring 20-horse power Engine, 40-horse power Boiler, 900 Revolutions per Minute, 28,000 yards Insulated Telegraph Wire.

## THE GREAT ONDON CIRCUS.

SANGER'S BRITISH MENAGERIE AND THE FAMOUS

## INTERNATIONAL ALLIED SHOWS,

eat up clean, and in such a manner as not to waste it—not in a foot of mud, a bushel at one time and a neck at another. A good plan is to Mighty Shows Consolidated. All for One Price of Admission.

COOPER, BAILEY & CO., . . . SOLE OWNERS.

### A HERD OF 10 MONSTER MONARCH ELEPHANTS. CHIEFTAIN.

MANDARIN.

PRINCESS;

MAMMA, Height 10 feet 21 inches. Weight 7435 lbs. VICTORIA,

Height 9 feet 10 inches. Weight 6985 lbs. THE FAMOUS FIVE GREAT LONDON ELEPHANTS.

Height 9 feet 3½ inches. Weight 6330 lbs. KHEDIVE.

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Height 9 feet 71 inches. Weight 6445 lbs. JULIET. Height 4 feet 4 inches. Weight 1170 lbs. ROMEO.

Height 4 feet -6 inches. Weight 1221 lbs. PRINCE, THE CLOWN. Height 46 inches. Weight

THE CELEBRATED INTER-NATIONAL ELEPHANTS.

THE FEMALE ELEPHANT "VICTORIA" ABOUT TO BECOME A MOTHER Will be on exhibition daily without extra charge

Kansas. It is new and don't need it. That is the way to keep it new. There is no land too rich to wear out. Besides, a farmer that loves health and cleanliness, will not let manure ac-

The Monster Concern of the Universe, in all its Regal Magnificence, will be in TOPEKA JULY 26, without fail, despite wind or weather, and with it will come the greatest feature ever secured by any show in the known world, and a feature that alone and exclusively belongs to this exhibition, the

## GRAND ELECTRIC



No Other Show has it. Beware of FRAUDS.

The effect of this truly marvellous light, when it is

### 168,000 YARDS OF SNOWY CANYAS

Is beautiful beyond the power of words to describe. Its soft, mellow, silvery, ethereal rays, shed a halo of im-perishable glory over all surrounding objects. It is indeed

### HEAVEN'S OWN GIFT TO EARTH.

It makes the darkest, densest, blackest night, into glorious sunlit day. It is like the rays of a dozen dazzling ter than nothing; or take it apart and put it in some long unused part of the stable or barn.

Some think they cannot afford to build places to store machinery; they must use a little economy and do without them. The without apart of the stable or barn.

Russell County.

It makes the darkest, densest, blackest night, into glorious sunlit day. It is like the rays of a dozen dazzling suns concentrated. It melts steel without apparent heat. It illuminates a radius of two miles. It burns with phosphorescent efful-series entitle or the stable or barn.

Some think they cannot afford to build places to store machinery; they must use a little economy and do without them. The without apparent heat. It illuminates a radius of two miles. It fairly glows with phosphorescent efful-series entitle to the whole world address it. And yet with all its magnificence, it is but one of a thousand great features belonging only to this

\$10,000 Challenge Circus Company. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

CHAMPION, MR. CHAS. W. FISH, Bareback Trick Rider.

Her First Appearance in Amerea SENORITA ADELAIDE CODONA, Bareback Principal Hurdle and Hurricane Four-

### 8 CHAMPION DOUBLE SOMERSAULTERS.

The Apollo Horseman, FRANK MELNILLE Greatest Living Somersault Rider. The Beautiful and Talented LAWRENCE SISTERS,

Mid-air Equilibrists in their terrific leap for Life WILLIAM DUTTON, WM. H. BATCHELOR,

The Acknowledged Champion Leaper. First appearance in America of the Whirlwind Rider Senor DON GERONIMO BELLE.

AWATA KATSNOSHIN, The Japanese Wonder. First appearance in the East of JOHN LOWLOW, America's Champiou Clown.

First appearance in America of

THE BROTHERS LEGTARDS. The Irish Clown

JOHNNY PATTERSON. The Beautiful and Accomplished Miss LOUISE BOSHELL.

Senor DO.

Mile. Heilene,
Mile. Pauline,
Mme. D'Atalie,
Miss Addie,
Miss Addie,
Miss Watson.
Miss Taylor,
Mile. Niles,
Nat Austin,
A. Livingston,
G. Arstintali,
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FOUR KING Leo Levere, G. Austin. Jas Murray. Jas. Donovan. G. W. Johnson, Cossim Cassim.
J. Berkley,
T. King,
N. Lawrence.
R. Ellingham. FOUR KING PUNSTERS: John Lowlow Johnny Patterson.



The Biggest Menagerie Ever seen under canyas, comprising representatives of every species of rare, costly and beautiful animals mentioned in Natural History.

### SATURDAY, JULY 26, No Later.

And on the morning of that day the most Stupendous, Gilttering, Spectacular, Mardi Gras Street Procession ever seen in Topeka will be given.

### TWO MILES OF ENTRANCING SPLENDOR.

Over 110.000 sold. Is used in any tub. Is easy to operate. Washes clean—no hand rubbing necessary. Will last ten years with ordinary care. 30 to 50 pieces carefully folded in a tablecloth or sheet can be washed clean in three minutes, and a large washing can be done in ONE HOUR.

N. B.—This is the only show travelling that will not allow candy, peanuts, lemonade or prize-package redding in the circus. You will find none of the above with this show, but you will find it with every carefully folded in a tablecloth or sheet can be washed clean in three minutes, and a large washing can be done in ONE HOUR.

Admission to everything, 50 cents; reserved (opera cushion chairs), 25 cents extra: children (under nine years of age) half price. years of age) half price.

\*\*Doors open at 1 and 7; commence an hour later.

MARK WELL THE DATE, JULY 26 ONLY.

No Pestpenement. No Change. Rain or Shine. The Only Day. Remember the Date. No Paste Diamonds with this show. Everything New. Everything Grand.
All Railroads run at Cheap Excursion Rates.

Will also exhibit at Atchison July 22, St. Joseph 23, Leavenworth 24, Lawrence 25, Kansas City 28 & 20, Ottawa 30, Olathe 31, Paola August 1, Holden 2, Sedalia 4,