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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

#### Strawberries.

I have been engaged in strawberry culture for the last twenty-five years, and fruited nearly every variety that have been introduced during that time, and by a thorough system of weeding out varieties, I now have a selection that I confidently believe I can grow here with the certainty that a crop of corn can be grown. I have grown the Wilson ever since its introduction and always regarded it as one of the best market varieties, but the Dr. Warden has excelled it the past season in every respect, and I think I can realize as much from one acre of Dr. Warden's as on two acres of Wilson's. The Dr. Warden is uniformly large from first to last. A large proportion of them first-class berries that sold readily in Chanute the past season at 20 to 25 cents per quart, while the Wilson, after a few pickings ran down to second-class berries that we could hardly sell at half the former price; and the good taste of the Dr. Warden is that it stands high on the stem, and colors up sometime before it is thoroughly ripe, (and very solid when perfectly ripe,) giving the shipper several days in which to market them and if he has other varieties getting over ripe, he can ship them and let the Dr. Wardens remain on the plants with safety until he has practical importance. more time to gather them. It is also an excellent amateur berry, as it comes in a few days after the Wilson, and continues to bear long af- be an agricultural State. It is true we have in ter the latteris gone. It is of large size, handsome appearance, excellent quality, and so firm that it is one of the very best for canning, preserving, etc.



The Dr. Warden Strawberry.

The Cumberland Triumph is a very large, handsome berry of the best quality, and will prove, I think, nearly as profitable as the Dr. Warden. The Champion is a very fine berry a favorite of my old Horticultural friend, Dr. Warden, of Ohio. The Charles Downing is one of the very best aneateur berries, but rather soft for distant transportation. Monarch of the West is a good berry; the Captain Jack is also a very promising variety, but Great American and Forest Rose were a complete failure with me this season.

I set last April a year ago, two thousand plants, embracing a general variety, including those named, on sandy loam one-half mile south of Chanute, on Prospect Hill. The ground was ploughed as for corn, the plants set cattle died of the disease. In March, 1866, the the hog cholera germ acted like the vibrios, in rows six feet a part, a row of corn set between act went into effect requiring the slaughtering of while Dr. Klein discovered that the vibrio doing the rows of plants for shade; the stalks were al- all animals exhibiting symptoms of the disease, the mischief belonged to the genus bacillus. lowed to remain until the crop of berries was and the removal and quarantining of those ex- Now no bacillus can live in oxygenated infugathered, to break the force of sun and wind, posed. The number of deaths in England had sions, nor can any vibrio within my knowledge. In December I mulched the plants with castor the act was passed, and was on the increase. In adopt the germ theory) do not live and work in tion from a second attack; diseases produced by but notwitnstanding all these disadvantages, we more months it had wholly ceased. gathered five hundred and sixty-one quarts, be- The same treatment will eradicate hog chol- brane which separates the blood cells of the the chief danger of "catching" the disease. sides what was eaten in the patch by the family era from our land, and it is the only treatment lungs from the air cells, for that would expose and visitors.

#### Chanute, Kansas Entomology in the Schools.

above branch of science on the list of studies horses of the country would be destroyed? upon which applicants must pass in order to even among the teachers are not prepared to is no less a criminal folly.

vision will not admit of a doubt when the subect is carefully examined from a common sense standpoint. It should be remembered that we live in an eminently practical age. The tendency of the age is to bring everything down to practical utility. People are awakening to the these hogs, the total cost would have been less Klein, as the cause of the disease, is, by full fact that there is little benefit practically or than the sum now expended for "a commission asthetically in spending a large proportton of to investigate." our school days in pouring over the dead languages and the ancient classics to the neglect of those branches of knowledge that have a direct all the loves and hates, the caprices and intrigues, the lewdness and debauchery of the gods and goddesses of the ancient Mythology? That there are many good things in the ancient languages none will deny, but all these excellencies have been translated into the English so that no man need go further than his own mother tongue to get all these good things, The folly of making such things constitute so large a portion of a good education is further manifest when we consider that such has been the advance of knowledge in modern times that there is now far more of direct practical utility, All of them are difficult to cure, when estabthat which has an important bearing on the happiness of the race, than can possibly be learned by any one man in the longest life time We conclude therefore, that it is wisdom on the part of our law makers to direct the attention of teachers and pupils to those subjects that are of

Another point worthy of special notice is the fact that Kansas is and will always continue to prevalent theories we adopt. If we adopt the this State water and wind power enough, when and germs which propagate these diseases. If utilized, to do the manufacturing of the world; but this does not and never can do away with metamorphosis theory, then we destroy all retthe fact that this State has the finest agricultural lands in the world, and even when the manufacturing resources of the State are largely developed it will only make her agriculture of still greater importance. Whatever, therefore, has a direct bearing on the agricultural interests of little money out of it, on hog cholera. the State will have an increasing importance with the development of her resources.

That entomology is of this nature does not admit of a moment's question. A knowledge of this with geology and botany, is of so much importance to the agriculturalists that we cannot conceive of a man's being an intelligent farmer and yet be ignorant of these branches of knowledge. It is well therefore that this branch has and there only can they thereafter thrive. been placed on the list to be studied by our teachers. And now our State and county Superintendents, instead of using their influence to they remain dormant until the oxygen is abhave these very useful branches strickeu from sorbed, then they commence to devour, conthe list, should insist on the teachers of the sume or decompose the organic matters held in State qualifying themselves to teach them in solution. They pervade the infusion and renthe common schools. And the farmers of the State should insist that their children be instructed in these eminently practical and useful and verified by Tyndall. branches of knowledge.

L. J. TEMPLIN.

## Plagues and Pestilences.-I.

Hutchinson, Kas.

by the prevalence among farm animals of fatal, type of the others. It did not take long to disspreading diseases. Over twenty millions of dollars' worth of swine die annually from the Klein discovered by direct microscopical exampestilence known as cholera, yet it is well ination, that arterial blood does not contain the known to persons who have carefully investi- germs of hog cholera. True he does not mengated this plague, that it may be wholly arrested and stamped out.

In 1865 the cattle plague broke out in England, and before it was stamped out over 200,000 to get arterial blood in that way. I discovered tiration and suppuration. Both affect the brain, the plants ploughed and the weeds kept down. reached an aggregate of 7,310 per week, when bean hulls and old prairie hay. The late frost one month it declined to 3,361. By the end of arterial blood, nor upon any surface exposed to the venous ferments, or non-air-breathing killed the three first setting of bloom, cutting the third month the death rate was 500; by the the air direct. They are not communicated by the early crop short. The dry weather the last | end of the fourth month it was 160, and by the | inhalation, for that would land them upon surof May and first of June reduced the late crop, end of the fifth month it was 11. In three faces exposed to the air, where they could not

that will afford final and complete relief.

and quartered in public stables, and to drink at canal, after oxygen is all absorbed, they begin others, are germ diseases, caused by air-breath-saved from wide fluctuations. 1f they go hig 1 The legislature of Kansas has placed the public water troughs, how long before the

Suppose we suffered rabid dogs to run at obtain an "A" grade certificate. From this it large without let or hindrance? The suffering is presumed that it is intended to be taught in of a man to keep upon his premises cholerathe common schools of the State. This is such hogs, or sheep with the rot, or with scab, or cata decidedly progressive movement that many, the with splenic fever or any suspicious disease,

law for the slaughtering of all animals exhibiting symptoms similar to those exhibited in vantage is it to a boy or girl of the present age truction of all pens, sheds, buildings and the to spend months, if not years in the study of like, where the infected animals have ranged or ries, and there, when first imbibing deoxidized wind or air currents, and presently fall either been quartered.

With human plagues, we cannot kill the unfortunate victims, but a state that does not provide for the protection of the lives of the uninfected, fails to discharge the first duty of government-"the protection of the lives of its subjects." A state that will not protect its people from the pestilences which sweep off the domestic animals of value, fails to protect its people in their property.

These plagues and pestilences which affect man and his beasts, have much in common. lished in the blood of the victim; all of them are easily kept out of the blood when all cooperate to that end. Out of a living organism the substance which causes these plagues is easily destroyed or escaped from; in them it cannot be destroyed at all after absorption from the spot of first landing. It makes no difference in the truth of this statement which one of the germ theory, then we destroy the organisms we adopt the molecular-change, or retrograderograding molecules whetever they may be found, and enough is now known to teach us where to look for them.

A discovery of my own throws some light or this point, and I had heped to be able to turn

The germs of decomposition are of two dis tinct orders. One of them must have oxygen in the medium where they work, and the other cannot abide where this gas is held in solution. In ordinary processes of decay, the oxygen breathers pervade an infusion as long as oxygen is held in solution; when it is absorbed they appear as the scum or pellicle on the surface

The non-oxygen breathers, by resting spores fall from the air also into the infusion, but there der it turbid and cause the emission of foul odors. These facts were pointed out by Pasteur

Now the exigencies of my food-preserving process, demanded that I should determine whether the germs of disease were capable of acting as the germs of decay, (or decomposition), or not. The hog cholera flesh was Year by year the agricultural interests suffer chosen, and the hog cholera germs taken as a tion the kind of blood he drew. I only assume that it was arterial by the fact that he drew it from the living animal, and would be most apt latter by mucous engorgement, producing hepa-

The germs of the hog cholera then (for I work. They do not bore through the memeither enter the venous circulation by direct absorption, or they are taken up with the chyle and poured into the portal vein, and presently pervade liver and spleen-organs whose office appears to be to filter venous blood and remove from it certain ingredients and convert some

exposure to oxygen, killed outright, and the these diseases are drawn into a position where dead plasma of these organisms probably en- they may be carried to a favorable nidus by be-The need of the farming interest is a rigid gorges the lungs with first, mucus, and finally ing swallowed; but I am of the opinion that with pus-like matter. . The resting spores of the the great source of these infections is the food organism are not, however, so easil; ' troyed. Some of them pass through the arteries and in abundant shower. From the dried feecal ries, and there, when first imbibing deoxidized blood, beginning again their decomposing upon articles of food commonly eaten uncooked, work, rupturing venous capillaries and staining as fruits, vegetables, melons, etc. They also, in the skin with purple, or venous discolorations, cities and villages, fall into reservoirs, wells and and from these nidi pouring into the larger cisterns, and upon housetops, whence they are veins a fresh supply of the leaven of the washed into cisterns; they fall into milk, on the

> The contagium is probably poured into the air to some extent from the lungs after the softening of that organ has begun. But The great source of the infection, as I pointed gut in the FARMER over a year ago, is the excrementaceous matters, or droppings.

> Mere contact with, nor approach 56, infe animals, is not sufficient to communicate the disease to well ones, except in rate cases. knowledge of these facts gave me, in Illiabsolute control of the plague, as I have of ments to show.

The bearing of this discovery upon the eral laws of disease, can hardly ail to be aportant. A summary of this relation was 1 3 sented to the Kansas State Medical Society at or not I do not know, but may be briefly epitomized as follows:

1. The site of the first lesion will enable us to determine the point where the contagium of a spreading disease is first established in the animal organism

a disease germ enters the system by swallowing or by inhalation; those affecting the alimentary organs being swallowed, and those affecting the air-passages being inhaled.

3. Diseases communicated by inhalation, emit their infecting matters by the breath, and on absorption enter the arterial blood at once, and being borne to the skin, produce red eruptions which erode to the air; diptheria being an exception as to eroding the skin, and whoopingcough as to absorption into the blood.

4. Diseases communicated by swallowing, affect the stomach and bowels first, producing, usually, gastric and entric fevers, and on absorption, enter venous blood, giving dark discolorations to the skin, but in these erosion does not open out to the surface until done by slough ing or gangrene.

5. Diseases under No. 3 are conspicuous for affecting the throat-larynx, especially; they also exhibit a greater thinning of the walls of the arterial side of the heart than of the venous side; they also affect the kidneys (an arterial organ) more than the liver and spleen. Those under No. 4 chiefly affect the stomach and bowels, are attended by aggravated fluxes, or concover, by chemical methods, what Dr. Edmund stipation, and by fetid, frothy discharges, loaded with the germs of the disease; they soften the venous heart more than the arterial, and the liver is more affected than the kidneys.

Both classes affect the lungs sooner or later; the former establishing acute inflammation, the the former by exciting active delirium from the action of the germs upon its substance, the latter by producing chiefly stupor and coma, from improper nutrition of that organ.

6. Diseases caused by the arterial ferments, or air-breathing germs, generally afford exempgerms, are rarely attended with exemption after one attack.

With this key, almost any one can classify these diseases, and learn therefrom wherein lies Small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, erysipelas, them to arterial (oxygenated) blood only, where chicken-pox, sheep-pox, cow-pox, epizootic in-Suppose glandered horses were suffered to they could not work. They are swallowed fluenza, glanders, distemper, whooping-cough, then, and from the surface of the alimentary diptheria, mouth disease in sheep, and some active operations. Here they multiply, and in ing germs, and they are propagated by germs in New York the railway manager kindly steps due time penetrate the mucous membrane, and emitted into the air and drawn into a new land- in to check the cupidity of his rural customer infectious.

Diseases caused by non-air-breathing germs endorse it. That it is an eminently wise pro-

cholera symptoms, along the banks of the Ohio in 1856, had been slaughtered, "sick and well," But the venous blood, loaded with germs, is also poured into the heart, and from thence it also poured into the heart, and from thence it also poured into the heart, and from thence it also poured into the heart, and from thence it also poured into the heart, and from thence it approach, attended with reasonable precautions, approach, attended with reasonable precautions, does not infect.

It is not denied that by breathing, germs of and drink into and upon which these germs fall dishes from which we eat, etc.

· In cholera, hog cholera, rinderpest, yellow fever and plague, they are showered in greater abundance than in typhoid fever and typhus fever. In the animal plagues they fall upon the grass, and so favor an abundant spread of their kind. Out of the blood, and especially out of the organisms affected, these germs are remarkably easy of destruction; landed, and especially after absorption into the blood, they run their course," for a chemical that will kill them will also kill blood globules, blood, tissue and all, if given in a dose sufficient to kill them in the blood.

Malarial fevers not being diseases which one afflicted individual can give to another, are not here considered, though they too have been, as

This is a portion of the things determined by my investigations of the "hog cholera," whereof From time to time I have given your readers notes. The whole argument, and many of the experiments, and all the authorities, have been laboriously collected into a book, which I have, ous lesion, will enable us to determine whether as yet, been unable to have published, and now think of re-writing, under the title of these papers, and in it gather together all the substantial and essential facts in regard to the nature, cause, mode of treatment, means of prevention, mode of dispersion, etc., of the several plagues C. W. JOHNSON. and pestilences.

> The committee appointed by the legislature of this state to investigate railway abuses, began its service in New York city last week, and on the very threshold of the subject, unveiled a system devisid in contemptuous disregard of all interests, except that of the powerful corporations that are enabled through it, to divert business from its legitimate channels, building up or tearing down private interests, as may suit the selfish designs of the autocratic potentates. It was shown on the same evidence of the Assistant General Freight Agent of the New York Central railroad that special rates to favored shippers, were common, the will of the railway managers alone directing the distribution of favors and that will guided only by selfish desire. It was shown that frieghts were often taken to or from competing points at a loss to the carriers, recovery being made from defenceless points. Favored shippers in Utica and Syracuse it appeared were able to command service at one-half, or one-third the rates regularly charged to all others in those places. The unsophisticated freight agent could see no harm in such an arrangement. He was utterly oblivi ous to the effect on business conducted by men against whom the discriminations were made.

has such ineffable simplicity that the ingenuous agent speaking for his masters, was fain to commend it to the committee as perfect in the abstract and charming in its operation. It was in substance, "Charge what the article transported will bear." Thus, when potatoes are high carry them across the state for thirty cents a barrelmore if they will bear it-but when they are low take them for ten or fifteen cents. No reference to cost of carriage, that is an element not brought into calculation, for it tends to make railway business complex in the method of charging. The beneficence of the rule will be perceived by farmers who are by it enabled to see how prices for the products of their lands are ing by mere approach, hence they are highly by absorbing the rise—unless he allows it to be diverted to the local shipper who has a specia 1 rate. Is it any wonder that farmers of the inteare typhoid fever, typhus fever, plague, rinder- rior feel the depression resting upon their busipest, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, dengue, hog ness through the operation of such a moncholera, splenic fever, Texas cattle fever, and strous usurpation of their rights?-The Hus

Another rule, adopted by Dick Turpin,

# farm Stock.

### The Holland Cow.

Hon. Jas. Birney, Minister to the Netherlands, read an essay before the Bay City, Mich., Institute, on dairying in Holland. He says of the cows of that country:

" Holland is the paradise of cows, but the te m' Holstein' is a misnomer, and the 'Holland,' or 'Dutch' cow is really superior to the 'Holstein.' The Holland cattle are regarded as the best known for yield of milk and cheesemaking. A dairyman who carries on a large business near Utica, New York, gives as the result of his experience that the milk in Halland cows vield is greater in quantity, richer in quality and better adapted for butter and cheese making than that of any other species he has knowledge of. The genuine Holland cattle are almost invariably white and black. Some few of them are of a mouse or Maltese color, but they are regarded as of a depreciated or halfbreed stock. One family of them is so definitely marked that when seen at a distance on e would suppose that they were black, with a perfectly white cloth bound around their bodies. In traveling all through Holland scarcely a epecimen of any other color will be seen. The Holland cattle are thoroughly short-horns, more so, indeed, than the Durham. Their shape is very symmetrical, with long, straight back, small head and trim limbs. They are of gentle and manageable. Their pastures are Over these they rarely leap During the pasturing season they run upon

the time they are clothed with a blanket of he made use of an illustration which the king hempen cloth which defends them from the understood very well—the affection of a poor fogs of the night and the flies of midday. They man for his pet lamb, which "ate of his meat, are milked with punctuality. When the milker takes his seat, with a cord always at hand he daughter." ties the I hind legs together, and with another attaches their tail, so that it cannot be whisked about. Over the large vessel into which the in the earliest ages of the world, and even in milk is poured, when the pail becomes full, a the most salubrious climates, sheep were refine strainer is placed so as to catch all foreign garded with affection, and watched over with particles. The most perfect care is taken of the tender care and solicitude. And when such lots in which they feed. Every few days a man attention to the wants of these animals was will go over them with a shovel or rake in hand necessary for their preservation in the most and scatter the droppings and supply the land | congenial climates, where nature provided with some fertilizing substance to keep the grass amply for their sustenance, it is plain that the in healthy vigor. They practice here upon the exertions of the sheep-breeder must be greatly theory that it is just as necessary to feed land increased in cold countries like the northwestas it is to feed animals. During the winter the ern states and Canada, where winter is very secows are confined in brick houses, constructed vere, and snow sometimes covers the ground to afford the greatest possible comfort and con- for four months. venience under the same roof, and at one end of the building the dairyman or herdsman has his fore Julius Cæsar invaded that country. In family. Between the residence and the stable the time of Agricola the Romans established a is a large apartment used for the care of the woolen factory at Winchester, and from that milk and the cleansing of the vessels in which day until the present, the manufacture of it is carried to market. It is supplied with a woolen cloth has been fostered and encouraged stove and a well of water. The stable is ob- in England. It was her woolen manufactures long, with a hall through the center, from which that first raised her into opulence and power, all food is supplied, the head of the cows on and enabled her flag either side being turned toward the center. The flooring is of brick, and the cows stard upon a brick platform five feet six inches in width. immediately behind this is a gutter of the depth ents which fertilize the soil. There is a Sweof eighteen inches which catctes all exerements; dish proverb which says that "sheep have still back of that is an isle or walking place. golden feet," an evident allusion to the great The gutter is thoroughly cleansed every mornand preserved for use. .

done with the regularity of clockwork.

pleasant sketch on the sheep:

Naturalists have failed to discover the sheep in a truly wild state in any part of the world, although several animals have been found which bear a close resemblance to this animal, place in the price of mutton, and these circum- card the milk until the animal is again all color. such as the mouffon, the ovis montana, or big horn, etc. The milk of the sheep was used by the ancients as food long before the flesh was customary offering to the gods.

son of Adah and Lameh, of the posterity of lost on account of the inferior quality of his Cain, was the first nomadic shepherd, or ac- offspring. cording to the language of Holy Writ: "The father of such as dwell in tents and have cattle." This was about five hundred years before the

Christ the flocks of Abram and Lot were so Greenland can be received as the center, and ficient pasturage; and although nearly 4,000 minds of stockmen in our state. years have since elapsed, the shepherds of The first symptoms of the disease were first Arabia and Tartary, in the magnitude of their noticed shout two weeks ago, and these were flocks, and their system of managing them, found in the vicinity of, and in the immediate thirty per annum. bear a close resemblance to the nomades of the trail of Mexican lumber haulers who were the Scriptures. Not many years ago, Sir James owners of several hundred head of oxen which lay one hundred and twenty per annum. Chapman, when traveling near Aleppo, met a they had brought from southern Colorado and party of Turcoman shepherds who had more New Mexico this spring to haul lumber for than 300,000 sheep and goats; and Dr. Shaw, the different lumber firms of this city. another celebrated traveler, mentions with astonishment the immense flocks of the Arabs.

larly during the heat of summer; and that is a the conclusion that it is attributable to the remarkable scene in illustration of the manners and customs of the Orientals, where Jacob neighborhood demanded that the Mexicans and visits his uncle Laban and finds the sheep coltheir cattle should leave, and consequently lected at the well, and Rachel preparing to they notified them of their conclusions, and at water the flocks. Afterwards Jacob became a sheep-breeder, and it is evident that to him, we their southern homes. are indebted for the improvement which has ally admitted that sheep were originally black it. Cattle of all ages are effected, and it comor brown, until Jacob by his celebrated strata- mences, as says our informer, with a loss of appegem succeeded in obtaining a different color. tite, a sudden shrinking away of the animal and selected the whitest and best, and there is every reason to suppose that the improvement three to six days the animal dies. A post mor-Solomon in his Canticles compares his mistress' teeth to a flock of sheep newly washed. In his essay on wool Lucock asserts that the improvement in color soon spread into Arabia and thence into Persia, Syria and Egypt.

The Jews gave names to their sheep, as we learn from the Scriptures, which contain many beautiful allusions to the tender care of a shepherd for his flock. The prophet, speaking of the Messiah, said: "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs in his arms, he shall carry them in his bosom, and

gently lead those that are with young." The Book of Psalms contains many allusions to pastoral life, such as, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want; He maketh me to lie that the Governor has not delegated to him eslarge frame. In disposition they are notably down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters." David, the renowned King not enclosed by fences, but by shallow ditches. of Israel, was a shepherd, and his first feat of bravery was performed in defence of his flock, and when the prophet Nathan wanted to rethe lot set apart for them. During much of prove him for compassing the death of Uriah, drank of his cup, and was unto him as a

> Nearly all the historical account of sheep which have been handed down to us, show that

Sheep had been raised in England long be-

# "To brave a thousand years, The battle and the breeze."

Pasturing sheep has a tendency to improve grass-land, as their droppings contain ingrediimprovement which takes place in impoverished it. The manure is all taken to vats in the yard The size of sheep and the quality of the wool no authority to deny it. [ED. are materially affected by the peculiarities of Above the rear of the cows a pole or cord is the soil and climate of the locality where they extended through the entire length of the sta- are raised. Hence the adaptation of the varible. To this the tail of each cow is attached ous breeds to the places where they are fed. in such a way that when she lies down it is al- In Europe those sheep which are fed on hilly ways suspended sufficiently to prevent its con- downs or heathy mountains are remarkable for sorbed. The flow is decreased, and the animal tact with dirt. Sand being plenty and cheaper their light carcasses and fleeces of medium ding By this are quality and are k own as short-wooled sheen. rangement the cows are kept entirely clean, and while the heavy sheep, which are fed on rich her full flow. This is not so bad, however, as

watering, feeding and milking of the cows is Without entering into a discussion of the poison the milk. This being the case from any comparative merits of the fine-wooled and coarse-wooled sheep, we would remark that the milk may not show signs of taint to the eye; it The Breeding and Management of Sheep, former have for many years been considered the most profitable for the production of wool, The Western Rural publishes the following and the latter for mutton, and each breed is peculiarly adapted to certain climates and soils. Latterly long wool has been in great demand for the manufacture of delaines and fabrics of If the cow shows any tenderness or redness similar kind and an advance has also taken stances have tended to enhance the value of heavy, long-wooled sheep.

brought into requisition. Commentators are of towards successful sheep-breeding. None but sold for family use. In the end they make the opinion that the Hebrew word which the trans- the choicest and best should be chosen for the most money, for consumers and reputable deallation of the Bible had rendered "fat," should breeding flock. They should be as nearly ers are apt to be shy of those who have from have been translated "milk." From the matched in size and age as possible, as "like time to time sold them such milk, or its butter writings of Virgil and other ancient authors, it produces like." The second step is the selec- and cheese." is evident that in the pagan times, milk was a tion of a first-rate buck, and this should be done regardless of expense, for a few dollars From the scriptures we learn that Jabal, the saved in the purchase of a buck may be trebly

### Cattle Diseases.

A very fatal disease has broken out among Two thousand years before the birth of the cattle on that part of the Divde of which

The disease was so fatal and pronounced that the stockmen of this part of the Divide became

In ancient times sheep were watered regu- alarmed, and upon investigation they came to presence of these southern cattle, and the whole neighborhood demanded that the Mexicans and this writing they, the Mexicans, have left for

The disease is of the nature of a bloody taken place in the color of wool. It is gener- murrain, or at least that is the name given When he separated from Laban, he probably a rapid loss of flesh. The excements of the selected the whitest and best, and there is evanimal are of a bloody nature, and in from progressed from his day, for in the time of tem examination shows the smaller entrails of David the flocks were as white as snow, and the animal to be full of matter resembling clotted blood, the kidneys enlarged and also full of

From the above very brief and indefinite diwhich we think is very unsatisfactory, and treated, as a first rale cow. may be very inaccurate.

Together with others, we have urged upon this disease is, and to know whether it is contapecial powers in the matter, but thinking as he has been done.

At this writing we learn that the disease is subsiding somewhat, and hope that the end has been reached. So far less than two hundred to find and bury the dead animals,-Colorado

### That Heavy Fleece.

In the Kansas Farmer of June 25th are reorted some heavy fleeces from the Solomon Valley. A splendid showing, and no rubbing t out for any valley in any country. But Solon Steere is made to read, a Merino ram shered 40

have supposed there could not be a finer oppor- ers. tunity to do this than in the Solomon: but we want to know more about this 40 lbs. fleece than is told in this brief report.

Who bred the sheep; his age; what family of Me rinos; when was he sheared last, and what did he shear at each former shearing; how many days was this fleece growing; what did the same weigh after being sheared; how condition of the wool; do your neighbors believe this; is a fair and equal 365 days one year's growth of fleece ?

Turn on the lights and let the whole truth be known and make us believe the report. Send us a sample of the fleece.

Parties having that heavy fleece please respond. We publish the item as a news item. We do not wouch for its truth. We thought it ing, and a stream of water made to pass through land when it is converted into pasture for sheep. a heavy story when it met our eye, but we had

### Keep the Cows Healthy.

It it now generally conceded that milk unduly retained in the udder of the cows is abgradually goes dry. Once this process begins, next to impossible to bring the cow l the milk never takes the odor of the stable. The lowland pastures, are known as the long-wooled. to allow the bag to become inflamed, and thus cause, the milk should never be used. The may even taste well, or so nearly right as not to cause alarm; and yet it will taint the entire mess, and in the end the whole will become little better than poison when made into cheese, since then the putrefactive process still goes on. about the udder, or if it be hard or swollen, disright. Through this care certain dairymen are able to get extra and uniform prices for their A good selection of ewes is the first step butter and cheese, and especially for the milk

### Poultry,

# Eggs from Different Breeds of Poultry.

Fanny Field, a lady correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, says that "after repeated experiments with the different varieties of fowls, and mented in the same direction, I have concluded queen. great that Palestine could not afford them suf- which has caused serious apprehensions in the that the laying capabilities of the principal varieties are about as follows:

"Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins eggs, seven to the pound; lay one hundred and

Dark Brahmas-eggs, eight to the pound; "Black, White and Buff Cochins-eggs

eight to the pound; lay one hundred and twenty-five per annum.

"Plymouth Rocks-eggs, eight to the pound lay one hundred and fifty per annum.

one hundred and fifty per annum.

"La Fleche-eggs, seven to the pound; lay one hundred and thirty per annum

"Black Spanish—eggs, seven to the pound; lay one hundred and forty per annum. "Leghorns-eggs, nine to the pound; lay on

hundred and sixty per annum. "Polish-eggs, nine to the pound; lay one hundred and twenty-five per annum.

"Bantam-eggs, sixteen to the pound; lay ninety per annum.
"I regret very much that I did not keep account of the cost of food consumed by each va-

riety."-Ex.

One half the care and labor required to earn five dollars for one that is known to be perfect. fifty dollars tilling some crop, will produce that amount for the farmer if bestowed on his flock troduce her to the colony. On a mid-day, blooded matter. No report of the condition of of fowls. If you propose to him to persistently the heart, liver, lungs, or stomach, has reached neglect his best cow from one end of the year to

the soil and trees themselves .- Poultry Yard.

### Tomatoes for Chickens.

A bed of tomato plants set out in one corner of the poultry yard and enclosed by a temporary lath fence, until the fruit begins to ripen, and then thrown open to the young chicks, will very profitable source of food. The young We are willing Kansas should beat the birds almost live on them for a while, and the world, and can't see why she should not. We fruit is healthy and nourishing. Try it, fanci-

Eggs in Case of Trouble.-The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which it will be well to remember. When, as sometimes occurs by accident, corrosive anbliwas he fed during the last year; what was the mate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs taken will neutralize the poison and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

### Hen Lice.

After a protracted fight with these parasites, in which all known and published remedies had been cried with but partial success, T. Grierson, of Naples, N. Y., gave the roosts and hen house a coat of tar, applied while nearly at boiling heat, with an old brush, filling all the crevices and well-known hiding places of the insects with the hot, sticky material, and finished the work with dusting plenty of flour of sulphur over it. The remedy proved effectual and none of the insects have been seen since.

## Apiary.

### How to Italianize.

The excelent qualities of the Italians as compared with the black bees, says the Rural New-Yorker, are so much in favor of the former that all amateur bee-keepers should supersede their common stock with Italians as soon as practicable. The Italians have been cultivated so many decades, perhaps centuries, in the valleys of northern Italy, and in appearance differ from the common bees only in having the three first segments of the abdomen of a bright yellow

To Italianize a colony, it is by no means necessary to sell or kill off the black bees. All that is required is to remove the old queen, and in her place introduce a fertilized, pure Italian. The queen is the mother of every bee in the hive. She lavs the eggs from which all workers, drones and queen-bees are developed. Hence, when a pure Italian queen becomes sov-

By a "tested queen"-a colloquial phrase among bee-keepers-is understood a queen that has been fertilized, and the purity of whose progeny has been ascertained. An investment in such a queen is a valuable acquisition to the apiary. An untested queen, though she can be bought cheap, is at best but a game of chancea lottery-upon the fortunate turns of which no prudent bee-keeper will stake the value of his getting prices for our butter in this market."

"Houdans-eggs, eight to the pound; lay stock. Many and plausible arguments have of late been brought forward both for and against the practice of selling "dollar queens." We would advise those of our readers who may desire to purchase queens, that in the choice between quality and cheapness, they should invariably choose quality. If a breeder can furnish a tested queen, young and healthy, and warranted to be fertile, pure and prolific, for one dollar, then well and good; she is all that can be wished for; but if there is the least chance of her having imperfections that will interfere with her fruitfulness, or of having met a black drone, or that she has not been fertilized at all, she should be rejected; and rather than buy such a mother, one should pay from three to

A pure queen obtained, it remains but to in-

when the bees are busy gathering honey, and most of them are absent in the fields, blow a the other, he will set you down as a candidate little smoke into the hive to quiet the bees; for a lunatic asylum, yet a common sized flock then carefully take out and examine one frame agnosis of the disease, has been formed the of fowls, such as are kept at most farmsteads, after another until the old queen is found. opinion that it is the bloody murrain, but will yield as much value yearly, if properly Having found and destroyed her, together with all queen cells that may be under construction, the frames should be replaced. Next catch the Some farmers make it a practice to keep new queen by the wing (always by the wing, as the Governor, on account of the importance of their poultry in their orchards from early she may be seriously injured if grasped about the matter to stockmen of the state, that he spring until cold weather sets in, and they find the body), and inclose her in a small wire-gauze send chmpetent persons to ascertain just what that it pays. A picket fence should be built cage, made by bending the gauze over a finger around the orchard, high enough to prevent and uniting the edges, leaving it open at one gious or not. We have urged this, knowing their flying over, with suitable buildings in the end, and close up this opening with a wooden corner of the yard to shelter them at night. plug, or by bending the edge. When thus Thus situated the poultry will thrive and pros- caged, place the eage between two frames, so is the head of our state government, he can well per, keeping themselves in good condition, and that her majesty can help herself to honey afford, on account of the vital interests at stake, the increase of eggs will be greatly augmented from the comb. Only in very rare instances, to assume a few prerogatives not granted to him by their usefulness enhanced to their owners at when the bees have been a very long time withby constitution or statute. But so far nothing least, on account of the myriads of insects and out a queen, and have lost all hope of rearing worms they destroy, and which will more than one, is it advisable to introduce a valuable repay the cost and labor of building the fence. queen to a colony without caging her; but hav-By keeping them inclosed in this manner, a ing been in the cage from thirty-six to fortylarge number of fowls may be retained in the eight hours, the bees will have made her achead have died, and great care has been taken orchard, and the continual scratching which is quaintance, and she can then be released. done by them will prove advantageous both to Again, blow a little smoke into the hive, and if the bees should be much agitated, sprinkle them with a little peppermint water; then open the cage, daub her back with a drop of honey, and let her go out among them. If they take but little notice of her-content themselves with sipping off the honey, and then go on with their work-she is safe, and can be left without fear; but if they clinch her, and form a ball around her, she must again be put into the cage for a day or so, when the trial may be renewed. Once acknowledged ruler of the colony, she is out of danger, and in due process of time the black bees will die out and the hive be filled with active, am iable Italians.

## Miscellancous.

### Extracting Cream.

And now advices come from the dairy savans of Sweden that centrifugal force is to be applied to the separation of cream from the milk, and the process of making butter and cheese be greatly simplified and cheapened. An account of the experiment has been published in the Record of the Swedish Royal Agricultural College. Mr. Arrhenius, in the account referred to, affirms that the application of centrifugal force is likely to have an important bearing on the manufacture of butter as well as cheese, and in conclusion he says:

"It must be remarked that a revolution seems about to take place in the dairy business by the application of centrifugal force for the separation of cream from the milk. Experiments in this direction have been made in Germany, as well as in our own country, by Dr. G. de Saval. A dairy, constructed on this system, has already been completed in Kiel. Much may still be lacking in the construction of the apparatus hitherto used for the purpose, that by continual observation and invention may be supplied, and which again will lead to such a simplification of this system that it may be practically adopted. We may therefore look forward to a time, not far distant, when milkpans and milk-rooms will be useless; for the milk then will, immediately after the straining, be put into the cream-extractor or skimmer, in which the milk and cream are immediately converted into butter and cheese, only a few hours after milking; and hence our dairy utensils will thereby be rendered useless."

### Cure for Colic in Animals.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman gives the following cure for colic in horses, which is convenient at all times and easily applied. He says he has never known it to fail: Spread a teacupful, or more, of fine salt on the ereign in a hive, her progeny will be pure Ital- back of the animal over the kidneys and loins, ians, and as the life of those bees that are and keep it saturated with warm water for hatched in spring, or early in summer, and twenty or thirty minutes, or longer if necessary. have to collect the honey of the season, is but If the attack is severe, drench with salt water. about three months, while those hatched in the I have a valuable bull, weighing nineteen or fall, that go through the winter, live only about twenty hundred, which had a severe attack of seven or eight months at the most, it will take colic a year ago last summer. I applied salt to but a comparatively short time until the old his back, as above, and it being difficult to bees have disappeared from the stage and their drench, we put a wooden bit in his mouth, comparisons with others who have experiplaces are filled with the children of the new keeping it open about two inches, and spread salt upon his tongue, which together with the If one has no pure Italians from which to salt upon his back, relieved him at once, and raise a queen, the only alternative is to procure within a very short time equilibrium appeared a young, tested queen from a reliable breeder. fully restored. I have for several years past successfully applied this treatment to other animals in my herd.

## Too Much Salt in the Butter.

Albert D. Shaw, writing from England, says: I am assured by butter dealers here, that bad salt is one of the chief causes of our failure in

#### Brown's Grove, Pawnee County.

but verry little growing for man or beast. It is very discouraging, and no doubt there will be some suffering. I am glad to hear some are trying the tame grasses with some degree of success. I would be glad indeed to see a field of beautiful clover, and in my opinion the future of this country/depends greatly upon the success of its cultivation. It appears to me the bufful. of its cultivation. It appears to me the buffalo grass will amount to nothing when the country becomes fully settled up. It takes too much land to graze one creature now. Mr. Editor, I would like all who report, to be explicit in regard to location a year may be a product to the success. gard to location, so we may know what part of the state they are in. Some, do not give even the county, and brother farmers, please write often, give dates and facts so that when we read the FARMER, we may feel that we have something reliable. Some people tell us the eastern part of the state in its early settlement was just as dry as this part is now. Is that a fact? Can red currants be raised in this state? Is the Kansas current as good as the red or

I may say in regard to drouth in this part, that it has been so severe that very little plowing has, or can be done.

W. C.

#### Gardener, Johnson County.

June 21.-Corn never looked better and

cleaner at this season of the year. All other crops are a total or partial failure.

Wheat comes the nearest to a full crop—a little over half of last year's yield per acre, and were it not for the chinch bug would be of better quality; yet there are some fields fully not clast year and many more which will up to last year, and many more which will hardly average eight bushels per acre.

Oats and flax are thin on the ground and generall very short, and will come far short of a full ore.

full crop.

Castor beans are not a success with most of our

Castor beans are not a success with most of our farmers; many are plowing them up and seeding to millet, yet there are occasional fields that never looked more promising.

Fruit of all kinds is remarkably scarce. There is occasionally an orchard which has a fair show of apples. Cherries, none; same with pears, plums are scattering. Raspberries would have been plenty, but the extremely dry weather cut the crop short. The Kittatinny blackberry is fruiting well considering the canes were so badly winter-killed.

Early potatoes are almost a failure. There

close as you can place it in front of your bee crose as you can place it in front of your bee hive containing a strong swarm, raising the hive just high enough so your bees can enter from all sides, and your bees will fill it with clean, pure honey, without a particle of bee bread. The first cold snap that comes in the fall, your bees will all go back into the old hive when you can remove your box full to some when you can remove your box full to some dry place, and thereby have an abundance for

ll seasons of the year.
No farmer can afford to live without bees. They are indispensible to the health and comfort of almost every one, although they do sting if you pinch them. Their disposition is not unlike that of the mule; if you show fear they soon know it, and will master you.

G. M. W.

# Anthony, Harper County.

June 30.—Although Anthony Township dates its existence, as a farming country, from April of last year, our report of crops will com-pare favorably with other counties. Wheat is all harvested, and has proved much better than

Since the lasl rains, which were general over southern Kansas, corn has improved wonderfully and bids fair to make a large crop. Oats will beshort.

Much land is open for pre-emption, and any one wishing good farms at \$1.25 an acre, can find no better opening than to come to Harper County. At present settlers come via Wichita, but after the first of September the railroad will be extended to Wellington, in Sumner County. A general invitation is extended to all wishing homes in this garden land of south-

## Sterling, Rice County.

June 20th.—Our long-continued dry weather has come to an end. Had no rain since the 26th of May. In some other parts of this county there was no rain for six weeks. During all this time the wind has been blowing almost constantly, with scarcely any dew at night, yet corn continued to grow all the while. Oats short. Wheat will not average one-third

of a crop.

Chinch-bug is making its appearance in some

We have had gentle showers for the last three days, and to-day it is raining almost inces-We are in the midst of harvest. Farmers

have not been able to cut any for two days on account of rain. There is a very large acreage of corn, which

looks generally good. There was a very fair showing for fruit in the early part of the season, but the hail demolished about half of it in this vicinity and departments.

trade are in daily session, and they are always would, we believe, and himself in just as good request, with, perhaps, many chances in his favor. If the farmer allows the professional in other parts of the county all of it. Dry weather has made havoc with small fruit.

Brown's Grove, Pawnee County.

June 20th.—I take great pleasure in reading reports in your excellent and interesting paper from different counties. I should like to hear from every county in the state that is settled. I am glad to hear that some counties are in a flourishing condition with good prospects ahead—this county (Pawnee), I am afraid is a little too far west. The elevation is too great, consequently we have a great deal of high wind and drowth; the settlement in this county has nearly all been made in the last two years; people come here poor and have not much of a start yet; this season has been so dry there is but verry little growing for man or beast. It is very discouraging, and no doubt there will be rather in "buying the greenbackers," but rather in "buying the greens." But as the Farmer is not a political paper it is not expected to discuss the political issues of the day; but as some of these issues are considerably green, it might not be out of place, at least, to draw the attention of our farmers to the green part, especially now as the "greens" are scarce after so mush dryness. Well, the most important issues for the farmer at present is to raise more greens and look more closely after the "greenbackers," and let the greenbackers take care of themselves. I think I shall stick to my party and raise all the corn and wheat and pork I can until after the next presidential election, and then if I don't get to be a post-master, or road-overseer, or councilman, or

### Agnes City, Lyon County.

June 21st.—The harvesting has commenced. Wheat is well filled, but will yield only half a principles and purposes can hesitate for a morrop. Corn is looking better than I ever saw it ment about joining the order. It is our duty crop. Corn is looking better than I ever saw it at this season. There is a larger acreage planted this spring than last. The larger part of the corn has been laid by for this season. Oats will be a fair crop, so will spring wheat that was early sown with drill. Late sowing and that sown broadcast will be a poor crop. We have been having all the rain that was

necessary for growing crops, and yet there has not been any heavy rains to raise the streams this spring until the last week.

Farmers feel confident of a large corn crop. Hogs on the rise; some sales at \$3, live weight; about all sold

about all sold.

We are having a large emigration in this township, and still there is room for more. Those that have energy and enterprise can find cheap farms, that will make good homes, in a splendid country, good soil and timber, water that cannot be excelled in any country.

E. C. Edwards.

# Patrons of Husbandry.

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

There is occasionally an orchard which has a fair show of apples. Cherries, none; same with pears, plums are scattering. Raspberries would have been plenty, but the extremely dry weather cut the crop short. The Kittatinny blackberry is fruiting well considering the canes were so badly winter-killed.

Early potatoes are almost a failure. There are enough tubers in the hill, but they are small.

We had the best rain last Friday night that we have had for a year, and which did us a world of good. It came in good time for early planted corn which is just tasseling.

Many of our farmers in planting their corn this spring followed the planter mark. This they let lay until the corn was well sprouted. They then crossed their ridges with a heavy harrow, thereby leveling the ground. The result was that the corn came up free from weeds in the hill. Had the early scason been wet, the planter marks would not have held water thereby rotting, the planted corn. We think this a great improvement over the too common practice of doing nothing to the planted corn until it is large enough to plow. I wish to say a word more to the numerous readers of the FARMER, particularly those who are interested in the Bec culture (which every farmer ought to be). The honey season will soon commence, and if you wish to secure an abundance of delicious honey. Take an empty hive and set on a level with the alighting, and as close as you can place it in front of your been hive containing a strong swarm, raising the farmed and the search and the containing a strong swarm, raising the farmed and the search have a heavy have a set of subordinate Granges we have a set of subordinate Grange

## TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

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:

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.

# A Glance at the Situation.

At this season of the year the farmers throughout this broad land are in the midst of toilsome labor on their broad acres of ripening cereals, fruits, etc., and it is to be feared that many connected with our beneficent order are disposed to give little thought to grange duties. The Patron of Husbandry, published at Columbus, Miss., thus glances at the situation in the following reasonable editorial remarks, which we reproduce for the benefit of those of our brethren in the north who may be inclined to grow lukewarm in grange work:

"If they will not take time to attend the meetings of the grange, it would be well for them to give a little thought to the situation. They and their children, perhaps, are in the fields sweltering in the hot sun or dripping in the rain, and have no time, perhaps, to seek shelter from either to make and secure their crops. And when they have made them, and are ready to sell, they must give away the larger part for the support of an army of middlemen of various kinds and degrees, and to maintain a vast system of railroad and steamboat lines. Most of these middlemen, from the welldressed drummer to the lordly cotton buyer and life through the avenue of some trade or promerchant, are indulging in ease, or hastening to summer resorts where they seek recreation during the heat of midsummer. The farmer has no time to watch the movements of trade or state of the markets, nor to calculate from the reports of the growing crops what the aggregate yield will be, unless he is a regular at- have never risen to notice at all. They act on tendant of his grange, or a constant reader of a the belief that they are the only persons that grange and agricultural paper. Perhaps he can be called into public life, ignoring the fact cares little for these things any way. But the that it is the training they get that constitutes merchant and cotton buyer are not only fully the difference rather than the calling. A farmer posted with the markets, but their boards of of equal learning and culture with the lawyer trade are in daily session, and they are always would, we believe, find himself in just as good

are not based on the "greenbackers," but months are few and simple, and their reward, rather in "buying the greens." But as the when the final account is rendered. is sadly diswhen the final account is rendered, is sadly disproportionate to the labor and hardships they have undergone.

"Why is this? Mainly because the farmers work more with their hands and less with their brains than the middlemen do. And this disparity in the toil and hardships and rewards of the two classes will continue just as long as the farmers reject the opportunities offered by the

#### The Material Advantages of Co-operation.

It is specially important that patrons, knowing the many benefits and advantages arising from our order, should keep before the minds of their co-laborers on the farm who do not belong to the order, all the facts necessary to inform them of its principles, purposes and intentions; for we hold that no farmer who once becomes ment about joining the order. It is our duty to elevate our fellow-workers; and in no better or more simple way can this be accomplished than by increasing the boundaries of the grange, and instilling into the minds of farmers the personal interest each has in the order and its co-operative movements. We feel that we cannot too strongly or too frequently present this subject to patrons. The co-operative business feature of the order is the great lever that must move agriculturists. Self-interest is the ruling passion in humanity, and farmers as a class are but human in this respect. They must see that the grange will pay in dollars and cents before they will come in. Members of the order have it in their power to convince their neighbors of the pecuniary benefits of our co-operative system. It is not necessary that any of our confidential arrangements be unlawfully revealed, but we can show our neighbors that the material advantages which result from the co-operation of many people are very considerable and not to be lightly regarded; that to sell to the best advantage, and to buy as cheaply as possible, is to increase the profit of farming, and, consequently, any plan which is likely to enable farmers to do these two things, must be considered worthy of serious though and attention. That the grange organization is and attention. That the grange organization is capable of doing this for its members is so well FRUIT TREES! known and accepted a fact that no true patron thinks of denying it. Mistakes may occur, of course, but that is the fault of individuals and not of the system, which is calculated to insure satisfaction if but carefully carried out.-Farmers' Friend.

### How Shall We Buy and Sell.

"Buy for cash and in quantity," is a fundamental maxim of the grange, and practically worth a whole volume of finance. The want of ready means has interfered with the average farmer's taking advantage of this simple rule. Do what we may, when the coffee and sugar and boots are wanted, the pocket-book is empty, and purchases are made in a retail way, on the credit system, to be paid "after harvest." He wonders why he never gets along in the world.

Apple trees two years old, 4 to 6 feet high; 50,

Sometimes he sees the big leak, but seems to be

ourseless to ston it. The grange has opened powerless to stop it. The grange has opened up the way by obtaining a capital fund by a small loan from each member, to be used as a purchasing fund for the commodities the farmer wants. Many granges find it more convenient and cheaper to distribute at the grange hall at fixed times than to open a store. Here retail quantities are sold at wholesale rates, the loss saved ranging from ten to twenty-five per cent. Rather a heavy interest to pay! This plan of distribution has common favor and adoption more readily than a "store," with salesmen, shelves, counters, and all the other appurtenances of a grocery.

The reason is simple enough-it costs next to nothing. The grange hall furnishes the storeroom and a member will attend to the wants of customers at a nominal rate. It requires less capital. It avoids the accumulation of dead stock. It is simple in its management, requiring no complicated system of book-keeping, the simplest entries of purchase and sale answering every purpose. It takes away the temptation to buy on credit. In its distribution of profits it is substantially the same as the Rochdale plan-refunding to each one the diference between the wholesale and the retail price, but making the return at the time of the purchase instead of some future date. The capital may be turned over again and again. It induces members who want an article to turn out on grange rights. The main inconvenience is, it is apt to interfere or delay the evening's work .- Grange Bulletin.

## A Word to Farmers' Sons.

Farmers' sons are quite apt to suppose that they can only attain to any coveted position in fession. They look about and find the wealthy men nearly all belonging to these classes; they do not stop to consider that only the successful ones come to view; that for every one of these who has acquired wealth or distinction ninetynine others have failed and disappeared, or "Thus it will be seen that the farmers are at man to monopolize all the advantages at the weather has made havor with small fruit.

Money is scarce, times hard and "green-backers" plenty. We live in hopes, but they pleasures and recreations during the summer vantage all the way through.—Dirigo Rural.

# 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

# A GOOD PLAN

Anvone can learn to make money rapidly operating in stock by the "twohnerring 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, thus securing to each shareholder 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. Baptist Weekly, September 25, 1878, says: "By the combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$50 pays \$350, or 7 per cent.; \$100 makes \$1000, or 10 per cent. on the stock during the month, according to the market." Frank Leslie's Rustrated 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 uper correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." Brooklyn 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. Ad-dress G. W. GLICK.

# **High Grade Cattle** For Sale.

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

# Apple Trees,

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

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

# 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 oung and thrifty. We call the special attention of

DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN

to our superior stock for fall delivery of 200,000

With our system we can fit out Dealers promptly and 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-OS. Specialties, Con-stitution, density of fleece, length of staple and heavy fleece. All animals ordered by letter guaranteed sat-isfactory to purchaser. Corresdondence and examination of flock solicited, Sam'l Jewett Indepen den

# COTSWOLD RAMS

FOR SALE

Ten pure bred yearling and two-year-old Cotswold Rams bred in Cahada from imported stook by James Russell, Toronto, Canada West Stock Association and Colonel Taylor, London. Also twenty ewes out of same flock for sale. Swain Bros. and Bates, Lawrence Kansas. P. O. Box 297.

## HAYCOCK AND STACK COVERS. A good investment. Saves your Hay or Grain. Send for circulars. Gilbert Hubbard & Co., Chicago.

# 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 fushionable 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, Kansa

### Strayed or Stolen. \$5 00 Reward for Information!

Strayed or was stolen from the subscriber living at Mission Creek P. O., on the 1st of April, one sorrel roan filley, 3 years old, about 14½ hands high, very white in the face with a muddy white tail. One thorough bred bay pony horse coit, well built, one year old black mane and tail: no marks or brands.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the rocovery of these animals.

Address D. C. KEELER, Mission Creek, Kas.

### Breeders' Directory.

- L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.
- C. S. EICHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.
- FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Cor-respondence solicited.
- DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale Correspondence solicited.
- H ALL BROS. Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices // less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

### Nurserymen's Directory

- EES SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit I Trees of the bost, 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.

### Physician.

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

### Dentist.

- 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.

# **Durham Park Herds**

ALBERT CRANE,

# **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. Prics Low. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Theroughbred English Berkshire Pigs.

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

# WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TOBACCO 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. GUARmasters. 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.

# GREAT Cattle Sale.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS,



The Stock breeders of Jackson county, and H. S. Grimes of Cass county, Mo., will sell in KANSAS CITY, MAY 24, 1879, About 50 thoroughbred cattle, and about 30 high

This stock has, in almost every instance, been bred by the person offering it for sale. While our number is not large, Our Stock is of Superior Quality.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, or four month's satisfac ory paper will be received. Catalogues ready May 10th, 1879.

A. J. POWELL, Cor. Sec. Independence, Mo:

# LEWIS & TUTTLE

-COMMISSION HOUSE.-211 & 213, Monroe St., Chicago. Liberal advance on consignments. Sacks furnished without charge. Quick sales and prompt returns. Write for further particulars.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the undersigned was on the 12th day of June, of A. D. 1879, appointed by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, administrator of the estate of Joseph C. Miller, deceased. Those indebted to said estate will call and settle claims at once, and all persons having claims will present them to the said administrator or said probate court for allowance.

JESSE C. CHENNEY, Administrator. court for allowance.

JESSE C. CHESNEY, Administrator.

# STRAYED!

\$10 00 Reward.

From near Topeka, one 3-years-old bay mare, rather small, branded on right shoulder with a †; also one 3-year-old mare, dirty brown with a few grey hairs mixed; blaze in face, both hind feet white, branded on right shoulder with †. A reward of \$10 Will be given for information that will lead to their recovery.

THOMAS WHITE, Topeka, Kan.

# Scott's Improved Sheep Dip.

Has been theroughly 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., Kansas.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Capy, Weekly, for one year, One Capy, Weekly, for six months, One Capy, 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, " per

One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, " 15" per insertion.
Three months. " 12" " 10" "
One year. " 10" " 12" " "
One year. " 10" " 10" "
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburgs securing space in these advertising column.
Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for each, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one.

A notification will be sent you one set 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 dis principle which is strictly adhered to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

#### The Weekly Capital.

July 1st, as heretofore advertised, we begin the publication of the WEEKLY CAPITAL, a Life of Christ, and heads its advertisements 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 Kansas.

### Adjournment of Congress.

Congress has adjourned after a stormy extra session costing the country one million of dollars, and doing nothing really necessary in the way of law making that could not have been done in twenty-four hours, but leaving unprovided for, the necessary machinery to carry on the Federal courts. They refused to make an appropriation of \$600,000, to pay marshals who stand in the same relation to the Federal courts that sheriffs and constables do the local courts. The "moonshiners," who run illicit distilleries, forgers, counterfeiters, mail robbers, letter thieves, dishonest postmasters, smugglers, etc., may now ply their nefarious business with impunity, there being no longer any authorized officers to serve warrants and arrest them. This precious piece of legislation is in clear violation of law, by the highest law-making power in the country. All laws on the statute book require appropriations to be made by congress to carry them into effect. And here is one of the most important, a part of the judiciary, which no man of any party has ever spoke of being unnecessary, virtually annulled for the time being, as a retalliation on the President, for his refusal to agree to the repeal of another act, which makes it the duty of the Federal government to keep order at the polls and see that a peaceable and legal election is held for officers of the general government, a law isdispensible in such places as New York, Philadelphi, Baltimore, Chicago, and other large cities, where the local authorities, to perpetrate their control do not hesitate to form collusions with the worst elements of society, to corrupt the ballot box and defeat the will of honest citizens.

Congress as well as the majority of the State legislatures is composed very largely of political adventurers who have no country that they care for at stake, nor property except what they are enabled to make out of politics as a trade. There is no remedy for this growing unpatriotic evil, save that which the agricultural press almost universally, are pointing out, which is a change of the present material of which lawmakers are composed, and the substitution for it, of a larger portion of educated, practical farmers. They, as a class, have the largest interest in just, economical and stable government The legal class which constitutes nine-tenths of our law-making bodies, is the most dangerous class that law making can be placed in the hands of. The rings and large corporations which are always lobbying for special laws, have the ablest and most unscrupulous of that class in their pay at large salaries. They fill congress and the legislatures with these paid and retained attorneys, and by this means ride rough-shod over the rights and liberties of the people. With a congress largely composed of such material, is it strange that such scenes as characterized the last, and many previous sessions, are witnessed? The patriotism of such men knows nothing higher than striving to gain by parliamentiary tricks, temporary party advantages.

There is no remedy for this evil which is constantly growing, but the education of farmers in the science of political economy and the practice of debate. It is their business in a greater degree than all other interests combined, to see that the government of the United States is conducted economically, and that every law is founded in principles of justice and rigidly enforced. The agricultural class has the greatest stake in the government and the least voice in making its laws. It has the greatest incentive to be just and the least temptation to promote corruption. The legal class has the least at stake in the government and the greatest temptation to be venal.

### Mississippi Levee Commission.

The president has appointed the commission authorized by congress to examine and report

THE KANSAS FARMER. upon the Mississippi river levees and their im-Messrs. Ben Harrison, of Indiana; James E. Eads, (civil engineer), Missoufi; R. Morgan Harrod (civil engineer), Louisiana; Lieutenant Colonel Q. A. Gilmore, Major Cyrus B. coast and geodetic survey.

The people of the western states and the lower Mississippi country, will look for the report of this commission with much interest. The growing needs of the west cannot much longer dispense with the services of its great river system of transportation. It should, long ere this, have become the great leading national question of all this western country, and every congressman sent to Washington should have his first duty to assist in devising a plan to completely utilize the water way to the gulf, will insure the running of vessels of large tonnage at all seasons of the year as far up as St. Louis. If the Mississippi can be made navigable for sea-going steamers that fact should be demonstrated, and the work commenced, when the transportation question will be solved.

### Wanting Something for Nothing.

A book concern in Cincinnati advertises the "Free to All," in order to attract attention; one of the many ingenious devices of advertising. Some parties who are on the lookout to get something for nothing, send the six cents in postage stamps and receive circulars and propositions to canvass for the book. The territory is free to all who will work to sell books, but then parties who have been verdant enough, to use a mild term, to expect a present of a book worth \$2 to \$5, for 6 cents, write to us, wishing to know if "this isn't a swindle." The circulars this book concern sends with the postage, costs them probably six cents, and what gain could there be in this kind of swindling? Now, parties who send six cents, expecting to receive a book worth \$2 to \$5, must believe, if they think at all, that the book has been stolen and that the government will transport it in the mails to them without cost to the sender.

These shallow parties making complaints, not only expose their own innate dishonesty, but their exceeding simplicity. Newspapers can furnish information but they cannot furnish good sense, reasoning powers or honesty when nature has denied them. There are a great many people on the look out to get something for nothing, and when they think they have discovered the opportunity and make the attempt, they are almost sure to be cheated, as they deserve to be. We have known farmers over anxious to grow rich, hearing of some plausible scheme to grow rich without much work and in a short time, mortgage or sell their farms and go into the new venture. In a short time they have not grown wealthy, but lost all they had. All such business belongs to that class of industries known as getting something for nothing. Or in plain Saxon, gambling, and they are justly punished. In place of chiding their own dishonesty, credulity and folly, they are too apt to growl at the whole world and censure their best friends for allowing them to be duped.

## Hog Cholera.

On the first page of the FARMER this week we republish the paper of Mr. C. W. Johnson on the causes and nature of hog cholera, the article as first published having contained some errors. The germ theory and molecular-change-the philosophy of nearly all disease—are discussed in such a way as to make a scientific subject easily comprehensible to the most ordinary thinker. The wonderful building up and tearing down process of nature is accomplished by the apparently most insignificant agents-even the motes that are seen in a ray of sunlight! This paper of Mr. Johnson, and the one which is to follow, open another door into the great wonder world of science to unsophisticated eyes, pointing to the infinitecimal enemies to the health and life of man and his animals whose attacks upon his life begin with the infant's first breath and never for a single second cease till their victim is finally conquered and dragged back to the dust whence

In these researches Mr. Johnson believes he has not only discovered the cause, but a remedy numerous experiments, and a number of certificates from parties in Illinois, whose hogs he treated for cholera, while he making investigations in that State. He has in conclusion a work on the subject of hog cholera its cause, cure, etc, which we doubt not will attract the attention of medical and scientific men throughout the country. His articles which we are publishing at present in the FARMER will be found intensely interesting as well as instructive.

### A new Corn-Fodder Knife and Hedge Pruner.

Mr. R. F. Talmage had on trial and exhibition, a new knife, designed for cutting up cornfodder, trimming soft hedge, and to take the place of the sickle in trimming grass borders and small lawns. This knife is about twelve inches in length, having a concave waving edge, with "hawk bill" point. The blade is attached to a wooden handle, in size and shape almost identical with a broad-axe handle, and being set at an obtuse angle with the handle, the cut is a circular motion, giving the knife great power and efficiency in the hands of the operator. The knife was pronounced an excellent tool by persons who gave it a trial.

#### Great Sale of Short-horns.

The FARMER to-day contains an advertise ment of the great sale of short-horns—the sum merseries,- at Millersburg, Ky. The cattle to Comstock, and Major Charles R. Suter, United United States, and a rare opportunity is offered This feeling, carried to extremes, was the most among the group being Washington, Web-States engineering corps, and Henry Mitchell, to procure breeding stock of the finest quality, prime cause of our late great railroad riot, or ster and Giddings. at fair prices.

### Farm House Surroundings.

when opening his claim? He looks over his ity among capitalists. land for the best place to secure a good well-a very wise plan. He next looks for a good po- best interests of the farmer, and how can they faculty with which man is endowed is more sussition for his house where he can take a view of best be attained. the surrounding country and where the health- In the great West where land is so very cheap, verance and application, may attain intellect-

they don't need much protection. This is not a general thing all over the state, but you will find a great many cases to correspond. Some, states want, is a home market at remunerative that love beauty as well as corn fields, will build prices, for all farm products. This can only be think, rote for yourselves. Cultivate a mind with a view to that. Put the house, not in the deep hollows, or on the highest hill, but in a medium between. If on the top of a hill, the constant winds of winter and summer will be a great annoyance. If in the deep hollows, the ains will make it muddy and musquitoes will be much worse. Put your hog pens east or west of the house as the north or south winds are the most prevailing. Have the stable and ow yard, pig pens and corn-crib as near togeth- interests, and the interests of the farmer are er as possible, and at a good distance from the house. Then the flies and all other vermin, corn cobs and all filth of the stable and pens will not be an annoyance to the family. As soon as possible after the house is built, a hedge row should be broke around the house, enclosing an area of ground large enough to contain a garden patch, an orchard and space near the house to plant a few flowers and forest trees. The sooner you get your hedge ready the sooner you will have a protection against hens and pigs. If you plant a few rows of trees inside or outside of the hedge, or sow the seed of the box-elder, cottonwood and soft maple, they will make a protection for the fruit trees when they come into bearing and a protection against the wind for the house and all its surroundings. If the trees are all planted so they can be cultivated with a plow, they are no more labor or expense than an acre or two of corn. A great many would like to have such a place; and after one was planted and grew a few years and they chanced that way they would give a good price to obtain it. But to think of sowing the seed of forest trees, or of making all those improvements, and waiting for them to bud into beauty and comfort, that would be looking too far into the future. They might die before they reaped the fruits of their labor, so they live with the patch of corn up to rs always in view tipping the swill pail over on the door step or coming into the house: thus choosing disorder and filth instead of order and beauty.

T. W. HEY.

### Farmers and Politics.

The question of whether, and to what extent, farmers should take part in politics is receiving, as it should, the serious consideration of our most intelligent men.

That farmers, and all laboring men, should take an active part, and extend a controlling influence in politics, is self evident, particulaly in states where a very great majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. This nation, regarced as a whole, is an agricultural nafor hog cholera, and this belief is borne out by tion, and in many states, especially in the West, agriculture, and the various branches of business growing out of it, constitute the entire business. Hence, as a nation we are prosperous in years of great agricultural prosperity, but when farmers, as a class, feel depressed and embarrassed, the wheels of business seem blocked, and a general stagnation is the result, nearly all kinds of business feeling the effects of it. Inasmuch as a greater number of men are engaged in farming, with more money invested, and with a greater annual money prothe success and prosperity of the nation dedairy produce, beef, etc., than any other, and, indeed, almost all others, it necessarily follows that the interests of farmers should receive careful attention, and his representatives nearly or quite, hold the balance of power.

Next arises the question as to the real interests of the farmer. What are beneficial laws,

and what injurious. Many men, having of late appeared to take a deep interest in the welfare of the farmer and laboring man, some from selfish, and personal wise, have endeavored to excite a feeling of en- members.

mity against capital, and array in open hostility, the laborer and farmer on one side, and the capitalist and professional man on the other. Nothing could be more unwise, nothing more unstatesmanlike, nothing more injurious to the strike, with all its long train of sorrow, suffering and desolation, the depression of business, Education is now within the reach of every loss of property and life. It will in any land one, no matter how humble. Of all classes, only bring oppression upon the already op-What is the first thing a Kansas farmer does pressed, and produce the most excessive timid-

The question arises as to what are for the

been elected with the understanding that it was giving zephyrs can be freely felt. He builds a where the most productive and easily cultihouse according to his pocketbook. But his vated soil in the world can be had for the ac- a class, they need to read more, think more stable, that contains his team, that are to break ceptance of it as a gift, the inference would study more, talk more of matters of political up his farm, work his crops, haul his grain to most naturally be that wealth and independ- importance, and become better informed on the depth of water at all points controlled, which market and do his every bidding; in short, to ence is within easy grasp of any man, no mathelp him to provide all his comforts and necester how poor. But facts are otherwise, for of but as members of a common profession, having saries, to buy his machinery, etc.—what kind of what avail is a great abundance of property great and important local and general intersts a place have they got provided for their resting with no value? Farm products are worthless at stake. They, as a mass, may cease to become hours? Whether the house be a good one or a very poor one, the stable will generally be composed of a few poles laid on posts set in the parts of the West so great is the production over rise in the scale of intellectuality, until they ground and some prairie grass or straw laid over the consumption, and so great the cost of ship- will cease to be carried about by false theories, it. That is not for the first year, but for years ping to Eastern or European markets that and pernicious, cunningly devised political to come. This is a mild climate, they will say, prices are greatly depressed, and the Latin hobbies. They should become conversant with, they don't need much protection. The next maxim reversed, the farmer having little in and become so much interested in all public beauty spot you will notice is a hog pen and much. What is the remedy? Surely not in matters as to become sovereign leaders, whose perhaps a chicken house. All these out-build- engaging in a useless war upon the only instiings will be from a rod to five rods from the tutions that make the land, or its productions Then the most gifted, the most influential and house so feeding will be handy. If you visit of any market value whatever; viz., the rail reliable of their number should be selected to the same place ten years from that time, the roads. That these great corporations are "soul- represent their wishes. Political demagogues same improvements will still exist, except per- less" and avaricious, and grossly unjust, that no longer needed or appreciated, should be haps the shed stable will be all gone but the they require certain legal restraints cannot be kindly permitted to pass into oblivion, and, posts. The horses have become acclimated, denied. But the farmer and laboring man can backed by a powerful and intelligent constituuse the ballot. Let him use it.

What the West wants, what all the inland in national affairs. brought about in time, and in only one way. by the aid of capital safely invested in manufacturing by the emploment of large numbers in manufacturing various commodities for home consumption and for export. Who shall be consumers, but not producers? To this end legislation must be brought to bear, capital must be made to feel safe, the chasm between labor and capital amicably closed up, for their largely identical.

Why should cotton be shipped in quantities from this country to Europe, then manufactured into goods, reshipped to this country, where it is sold, perhaps to the original producers, who purchases the productions of his own land, after having it shipped across the ocean twice, paid the tariffs, and several commissions to des ers? The consumer of the manufactured goods, though he be the producer of theraw material, pays all the tarriffs, commissions and transportation expenses in the price of his goods. Why not, if necessary, pay a little more to operatives at home, who in turn, enable him to obtain a more remunerative price for products, while keeping the money and labor at home?

Why should corn, raised in Kansas, be shipped to Mass., made into corn starch, reshipped to Kansas, and sold back to the farmers who

Again, I repeat, what the West most needs is by the extensive establishment of manufacturfarm to supply the numerous operatives, while overeating." the farmer, factory, operative and capitalist become customers of each other, their real interests in the main identical, the prosperity of all-each, however, having a personal interest forts "endow a single half century with the possibilities of a cycle," and compress this huge globe into a neighborhood.

There are also a multitude of other interests of minor impornance to farmers that only practical farmers can fully understand, and the question arises as to what class of men shall repreresent agricultural districts in legislative bodies. All great corporations, members of all lic works are managed in the spirit of monopbranches of business and professions requiring oly, and are controlled by persons entirely un special legislation, or that need representation to watch their interests, or prevent undue dis- up private interests instead of promoting the crimination, or legislation against them, know well that their needs are better guarded by for low freight and increased facilities of transone personally interested, who has a practical knowledge of their business in all its minutest fully consider these important facts, and to ask details, than by any other, even though possessing more native ability.

They invariably act upon such knowledge. Yet farmers, and in fact, all classes of laboring men are too apt to be dazzled by the gilded duction, than any other branch of business, and equipages, and captivated by the smooth adaddress of men who only solicit their patronpends on agricultural products, cotton, grain, age to use the power thus obtained for personal ends, leaving the interests of their constituents to care for themselves.

The experience of all ages, especially of the present one, shows that important interests in matters of legislation should only be entrusted to men of marked ability. Hence the conclusion that only the ablest men should represent the farmers.

Some men are in the habit of saying that very little talent can be found among farmers. That in case farmers be given seats in legislamotives only dissembled, and appeared what tive bodies they will have little or no influence, they were not. Others more enthusiastic than and soon become the tools of more shrewd

We should heed the criticisms of enemies, and profit thereby ofttimes. They may speak truths that warm friends keep back.

Is the charge of inability true? We do not hesitate to answer, no, and would point to nube sold at this sale are the best herds in the best interests of our great Republic, than this. merous illustrious examples in proof of it, fore-

> This is, in every sense, an age of progress none are benefitted more by a general, thorough knowledge of all ordinary affairs, both public and literary, than farmers. To have influence men must cultivate the mind, and no ceptible of improvement. Farmers, by perseency, the farmer would wield a great influence

Again let me repeat, farmers, study, read, power before which the man of dollars and fine dress shrinks into the semblance of a contemptible rnsect. You can send the most gifted men to represent you anywhere, place them in any position of responsibility, and the talk of your mental incompetence will be hushed and become a thing of the past.

M. A. BUTTERFIELD.

### A Defence of Pork Eating.

It has become fashionable among conservators of health and learned doctors on diet, to cry down the use of swine's flesh as unwholesome and indigestible. A. B. Smith, an M. D., of Rochester, comes to the rescue of the pig, and concludes an article on the good qualities of pork, in the Democrat and Chronicle, in the following vigorous language:

"We are indebted to the sturdy pork enters of New England for the settlement of western New York, who every Saturday dined on pork and beans, and who came into the wilderness and made a table of a maple stump, on which they sliced their cold, boiled pork, which, with the wheaten bread and vegetables, was almost their entire diet. It is lamentable to admit that may fastidious young men of this generation, who eschew pork, are fast dissipating the savings of their sturdy sires in sumptuous living, and the farms cleared and improved with so much toil and privation, are, in a multihome market, and that can only be obtained tude of cases, passing into the hands of porkeating Germans and Irish. It is not among ing interests. To bring about this end is a work the pork-eaters, as a rnle, that we find the vicof time, needing the aid of such laws as shall tims of Bright's disease, liver complaint and protect home manufactures from too great com- palsy. We must seek for other causes than petition with foreign ones. The farmer needs pork to account for indigestion and other ailmanufacturing establishments located in near ments now so common. Prominent among proximity, with their smoky signals calling from a thousand valleys, for the products of his and highly spiced condiments, which lead to

IT is doubtful whether the public generally understand that every railroad charter in this each depending largely upon the prosperity of and the other states is granted by government, with an express or implied right that the peof his own-let the fruit of their combined ef- culiar privileges thereby conferred are subject to public control for the general good; and, by the laws of Massachusetts, the right to purchase the property of any railroad corporation is distinctly declared in the statutes under which the eorporations exist. Though railroads are chartered for the public good, and entrusted with rights belonging alone to the people in their governmental capacity, yet these essentially pubaccountable to the people, whose aim is to build general good. When we see the public demand portation entirely disregarded, we begin to carewherein lies the natural remedy.-American Cultivator.

> A special meeting of the Directors of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society will be held at the Courthouse in Topeka, at 2 o'clok p m., on Saturday, July 12th, to transact such business as shall come before that meeting. The Premium List will be ready for distribution at that time.

> Advices from London, June 15th, report the loss of fifty-one tons of American meat by spoiling in transit. The meat had been detained in New York ten days before shipment. It is not a matter of surprise that the meat should have spoiled, after being so long kept in New York, when the murcury was rangeing about the nineties.

> The estimated wheat crop of this, Shawnee County, Kansas, is 10 to 12 bu. per acre.

### Agricultural Fairs.

The indirect benefits of the town, county and state farmers' fairs are even greater than those 2d, and one of the best animals of that famous for which they are especially established. The fair is to encourage great crops, fat cattle, serviceable and fast horses, cows which give rich and abundant milk, skill in plowing, knowledge of fertilizers, and all the processes of the most successful farming. This is the direct object, but it is more than all this to the farmers. It takes them out of the routine which is dwarfing to their humanity, and making them more unless you go north into Clay, Clinton and farmers than men. Every trade and profession narrows the man who devotes hims elfexclusively to it. Even what are called the liberal professions are no exception. One would suppose that the minister would be the most liberal of any. His themes are the highest and the broadest, his opportunities for study and observation ample, but the minister with a parish on his hands has many narrowing influ- just suited to place her in the position; her ences against which to contend. He is apt to breeders selling continually to supply ranchmen judge of merit as proportioned to the assiduity in the far west. with which people attend meetings or subscription for the support of the gospel, and it is cu- ing the sale catalogues, for the great sale week rious to observe how much broader and more liberal they become when retired from the pas- the greatest number of Short-horn breeders ever toral duties with a competent support. The legal profession is called liberal, but the lawyer of several of our great Kentucky breeders, comfalls into the habit of looking to precedent mencing with the herds of A. J. Alexander, as the ultimate authority, and they learn to Esq., Woodburn, Spring Station, Ky., July look upon morality as conventional. Some of 29th; Messrs. Hamilton and Vanmeter, Stock them announce it in these bold words, and it is Place and Sycamore, near Winchester, Ky., a narrow tendency of the law to bring men to July 31st; Hon. T. J. Megibben, Fairview this view. The physician becomes pedantic in Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 1st, and Joshua Barton, everything by his own yardstick and scales, ing influence against which men have to contend if they would be full, round men. The occupation of the farmer is favorable to

independece of character, and not wholly unfavorable to independence of thought. But the dle, we inadvertently suggested the name of toil is so absorbing, the business leads to infrequent intercourse with men, except the same lific. round of acquaintances, that the farmer is apt to grow stupid as to everything but his own round of employments, and it is common to hear the epithet applied, "a rusty old farmer." It is not uncommon for a bright and promising young man to become a rusty old farmer, and the brighter, more energetic and more assiduous in business, the more likely he is to fall oughly and give their conclusions through the into the ruts and become more of a farmer than Ohio FARMER. he is a man. Now the agricultural fairs lift the farmer out of his ruts and sets him upon an entirely new track, or at least so far new that it rubs off the rust and the dust of the home soil and brings out the man underneath. Sunday and the parish meeting house do something in the Eastern manufacturers in the last fifty years this way, and the town meeting a good deal, but the agricultural fair brings him in contact 50 cents per pound. It can readily be seen with men of similar pursuits with his own but that the price at which wool is selling to-day of diverse views, and also with men whom he is much below an average of past years. Wool does not see elsewhere. It is a stimulus which can be shipped from the wool-growing sections is needed to the monotony of a country life and an influence more beneficaal than the promotion of breeding fat oxen, fast horses, great milkers, big crops and fine ploughing. The farmer is benefitted more as a man than as a farmer by these gatherings. The social meetings, alone, of men from different neighborhoods is a polishing influence, and there are always new notions, new suggestions and new in-timacies which break in upon the routine of the of American wools are becoming better known needs such influence more. Men of all occupations in cities and villages meet daily with other men of varied occupations. The townsman is narrowed by his surroundings just as much as the countryman, but in a different way, and he needs a differnt corrective. To the farmer the autumn fairs are a better fertilizer to his own soul than to the knowledge of his business Moreover they are pleasant and profitable to all of us, for the roots of our prosperity are in the soil.

# Among the Blooded Stock.

Mr. L. P. Muir has taken a run amongst the short-horn breeders, an account of which he has given in the Live Stock Record, which will be of interest to our many readers who are engaged in the stock business more or less:

"As it has been my good fortune to spend two weeks in Missouri and Kansas lately, and thinking your many readers would be glad to hear what I was doing in Short-horns, I concluded to drop you a few lines. There was never a better prospect for corn west of the Mississippi. Wheat looks well, oats and hay good. I attended the great sale of the Hamiltons and the Jackson county breeders at Kansas City, and met with breeders and ranchmen from all parts of the west. There were fifteen hun dred or two thousand at the sale, and one of th finest looking sets of gentlemen I ever saw, and all of them wanted Short-horns; consequently the 300 head sold found ready purchasers, and the sale was one of the best of the season. From Kansas City we went to Leavenworth to attend the first large sale ever made in Kansas. About eight hundred to one thousand gentlemen attended this sale, and this herd was sold at the highest average of the season. Mr. Stone, although the youngest breeder in the county, had his herd in superb condition and every purchaser was well pleased with the animals they got. Mr. Stone, has a large herd left and will held his next sale about the last of May, next

On my return from Leavenworth, I went to see the herd of Seth Ward, at Westport. He has a capital herd of sixty head, both for excellence and breeding. The pure Oxford bull, 3d Duke of Vinewood heads his herd, while his females are the Vellum, Mazurka, Brampton Rose, Miss Wiley, Young Mary, Bell Duchess, and other noted families. From here we went

year.

to Independence to see the many fine herds in that locality. Col. C. C. Childs has quite a good herd headed by the pure Kirklevington Duke tribe, while his females are of the Craggs, Young Marys, etc. He has as good a looking set of cows as we ever saw on one man's farm. Mr. John Smith, Mr. Anderson, H. M. Valle, Alexander, Mr. Pugsley and others are in this locality, and all of them have first-class herds; in fact you can not find so many breeders in any one county as there are in Jackson county, Mo.,

Platte. Here are located the herds of the Duncans, James M. Clay, Alex. Breckenridge, Geo. Dawson, the Gordon Brothers and others, all with first-class herds. Then down in Saline there are several fine herds, among the most notable is that of H. D. Ayers. Missouri is destined to be one of the great Short-horn breeding States of the Union. Everything is

Since my return I have commenced compilin July next, at which time we expect to see assembled on the continent, to witness the sales his profession, the store-keeper gets to measure Esq., Millersburg, Ky., Aug. 3d. These herds each rank among the best in the world, all of and every trade and calling has some narrow- them being headed by the Duke, Oxford and Red Rose sire."

> In noticing a seedling raspberry in las tweek's issue of the FARMER, sent by Mr. A. E. Chan-Holman's Prolific, instead of Chandle's Pro-

### The Wool Market.

The outlook for the wool market in the imnediate future appears to be good. F. J. Hiatt & Bros., extensive wool growers in Ohio, have been studying the wool market thor-

"The increase in number of sheep or pounds of wool has not been keeping pace with the increase in populatiou. This being the fact, we cannot be expected to produce all the wool that the mills can and will use. The price paid by for X and XX Ohio wool has averaged nearly of Ohio, to Philadeiphia or New York for one cent per pound, and will cost but a fraction more to Boston. Competing lines of transportation have reduced the cost of shipping very considerably. Improved machinery has reduced the labor and cost of manufacturing woolen goods. The demand for skilled labor is better supplied than at any previous time in farmer's life with beneficial effect. No class and appreciated, for their superior strength, du-

and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column.

≇ 8 and 9 電 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans

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

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

# Markets.

New York Money Market. New York, July 8, 1879. GOVERNMENTS—Firm.

RAILROAD SECURITIES-Strong. STATE BONDS-Dull.

BAR SILVER-11316. MONEY-21/2@4 per cent., closing at 21/2 per

DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 31/2@ 41/2 per cent. STERLING-\$4.88; for 60 days \$4.88; sight,

Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, July 8, 1879.

WHEAT—Receipts, 13,921 bushels; shipments, 4,975 bushels; in store, 86,195 bushels; market excited and higher; No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 95c; No. 4, 80c bid. 80c bid.
CORN—Reccipts, 15,265 bushels; shipments, 23,127 bushels; in store, 6,505 bushels; dult and neglected; No. 2 mixed, 304gc bid; No. 2, white mixed, 354gc bid.
OATS—No. 2, 30c bid, 34c asked; market nom-

nal.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—Nominal.

Eigls—More plenty and weaker; 9c.

BUTTER—Quality of receipts generally poor and

market quiet at 10211c for choice dairy; store

packed, 6a8c.

# New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1879. FLOUB—Fair demand and higher, the improvement mainly on low and medium grades; superfine vestern state, \$3,7564,00; common to good \$4,1064, 500 to choice \$4,50781,00; white wheat extra, \$4,65675,25; St. Louis, \$4,1046,50 WHEAT—Demand active; rejected spring, 83,085c; ungraded red winter, \$1,1061,2112; un-

graded amber, \$1 17@1 20: No. 2 do., \$1 17@1 18 ungraded white, \$1 14@1 19.

BYE—Unchanged.

BARLEY—Dull.

CORN—Quiet and lower; mixed. 48\\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\fr

hite do . 40@43c. COFFEE—Firmer. SUGAR—Nominally unchanged. MOLASSES—Dull. RICE—Unchanged.

CK—Unchanged. IGS—Dull and unsettled; Western, 10@12c. DRK—Firm; old mess choice, \$9.75; new,

PORK—Firm; old mess choice, 48 75 7 100(10 50).

HAY—Unchanged.
BEKF—Firm

GUT MEATS—Quiet and firm; long clear midles, \$5 15@5 25 : short clear, 5 75.

BUTTER—Dull: Western, 7@154sc.

CHEESE—Steady: Western, 3\(\pi\)5\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)7\(

### St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Sr. Louis, July 8, 1879. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,390; offerings altogether of grass Texans, which are active and 10c lower; sales at \$2 50d3 25; common to good native, searce and wanted at higher figures; \$4 2545 00 for fair to

and wanted at higher higher; demand largely exceeds supply; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.85@400; rough heavy shipping, \$31.40@3.60; butchers to Philadelphias\$3.73; receipts, 763; shipments, 1,367
SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; scarce and wanted; fair to choice, \$2.75@3.75.

### St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, July 8, 1879. FLOUR—Unchanged WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2 red, 99% 210115c cash; 91% bid July; 983% August; 95% September; No. 3 red, 95% CORN—Dull; 34% cash and July; 35% bid August; 31% bid September.
OATS—Firm; 29c cash; 29% bid July; 36% bid August.

GATS—Firm; 29c caah; 2144c bid July; 504c bid August, RYE—Dull; and lower; 4265145c bid cash. WHISKY—Steady; \$1.05.
PORK—Quiet; jobbing at \$10.25.
BULK MEATS—Normal; shoulders \$3.85; long clear, \$4.40; short clear, \$5.05; short ribs, \$4.40 (49.5).
BACON—34.507.5 (5.65.85).
LARD—Dull; \$4.05 asked.
BUTTER—Dull; creamery, 15.417c; choice dairy

13@14c. EGGS—Dull: 7@71/2 candled.

### Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, July 8, 1879. CBrcago, July 8, 1879.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Demand notice, prices advanced but unsettled and irregular, 31 00/21 0044 bid July; 1836 bid August; 80. 3 spring 84c.

CORN—Fair demand and higher; No. 2 high mixed; 84c384sc cash and July; 374/sc August; rejected, 34c.

OATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2, 336,35386 cash and July; 2348cAugust.

BYE—Fairly active and a shade higher; 514/sc cash and July of August.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

PORK—Inactive and lower, 34 50/90 524/sc cash; 59 85/8/7 34 871/4 August; 39 63/4/2 7754/3 September.

er. LARD—Market inactive and lower; \$6 0714 cash; 3 121/208 15 bid August; \$6 200 8 221/2 bid September.
BULK MEATS—Shoulders, \$3 95; spare ribs, \$4 95; short clear, \$5 05.
WHISKY—Firm; \$1 06.

## Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 8, 1879. The Droyers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 15,900; shipments, 5,100; market slow but higher; mixed packing, \$3 50@3 75; light, 3 9074 10; choice heavy; 3 80@4 05.

OATTLE—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 2,000; market dull: prime ripe cattle; \$4 80@5 00; fair to good shipping, \$3 8574 60; Texans, \$2 5073 10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 210; market fairly active and 25c lower.

#### Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, July 7, 1879.

The Indicator reports :

The indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 600; shipments, 725; market active; native shipping steers, averaging 349 pounds, selling at \$4 40; native cows, \$2 1562 85, feeding steers, \$3 0563 85; native Texas steers; \$2 4063 10; Colorado steers, steady at \$2 2563 10.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,618; shipments, 824; market firm, 5a10c higher; sales ranged at \$3 6063 75; with bulk at \$17063 75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 97; shipments, none; quiet and unchanged.

## Chicago Wool Market.

O MICOND	2041200000000
Tub-washed, choice	35@3
Fine unwashed Medium unwashed	
Medium unwasned	. 25@3
Fleece washed	

No More Hard Times.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged, Tub—choice, 32½a 33c; medium, 27a 29c; dingy and low, 25a27c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 20a21½c; medium 19a30c; coarse, 16a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy do, 15a16c. Burry, black and cotted, 3c to 10c 2 h less.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine western and state, \$3 25a 75; common to good, \$3 65a3 90; good to choice, \$3 50a4 50; white wheat extra, \$4 15a5 25; St. Louis, \$3 30a6 00.

١	Topeka Produce Market.
1	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lec   Country produce quoted at buying prices.
-	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu
	Tepeka Butchers' RetailMarket

# BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb.....

Round Roasts
Fore Quarter Dressed, per 1b...... Hind By the carcass MUTTON—Chops per lb. PORK

# Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.

" Fall No 2

" Fall No 3.

" Fall No 4.

CORN—Per bu...

" White Old. Fall No 4

CORN — Per bu

"White Old

"Yellow

OATS — Per bu

R Y E — Per bu

BARLEY—Per bu

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs

"No 2

"No 8

"Rye

CORN MEAL

CORN CHOP

RYE CHOP

CORN & OATS

BRAN

BRAN

BRAN....SHORT.... 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
Dry flint prime
Dry Salted, prime
Dry damaged!.
TALLOW

# 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.

JOSHUA FRX, 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.

# U. S. SCALE CO.

Terre Haute, Ind. Wagon Scales, R. R. Track and oth ers. Warranted best in use. Sold the cheapest.

GREAT SALE

# SHORTHORNS! July 1st. to January 1st., 1880. KENTUCKY SUMMER SERIES.

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:

ing families:

Bell Bates, Mazurkas, Miss Wiley's, Vellums, Fillagrees,
Jubilees, Gwynnes, Rosamonds, &c.

For Catalogues address L. BRODHEAD.

Spring Station Xy.

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.

will set at public sale 70 head of the following well known families: Desdemonas, Gwynnes, Laucus, Gragos, Lad y Lanquishes, Surmise, Duchesses, Miss Wileys Blooms, Red Daiseys, Princesses, Fennel Duchesses, Rose of Sharons, Walf Ryes, Kirkliving-tons, Lady Bates, dcc. For catalogues address

T. J. MEGIBBE'N, Cynthiana, Ky.

August 2—Joshua Barton, Millersburg, Ky., will seil at Dublic sale 69 head of Renick Rose of Sharons, Hilpas, Knightleys, Bell Bales, Peris, Miss Wileys, Rosemarys, Young Marys, Young Phylliese, Cypresses, Augustas, &c., including the fine sire, 5th Lord Oxford [31738] 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 this continent.



A man of noted health was asked how it was he emed to be slwsys well. "I am not particriar in y meals; I eat what I like and w henever I feel un-r the weather, I resort to my

# Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

which I always keep in the house." Wise man and economical as welt. He does not resort to violent means for relief. He uses Nature's remedy in the shape of this aperient. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



# reservower and Thresher and Glenner, at the Centennia as shown by Official Report, which any: "For special the Fower to secure Right remainer and minimum frie-tian inguisous formed the fibrary fishers, which issues that in the control of the property of the pro-spiration of the property of trial, address MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, Schobarie Co., N. Y.

# University of Kansas

\_\_\_\_1879-



Full course of study in Ancient and Modern languages. Law and Normal Departments now established. Music by competent instructor.
Fall session opens September 10th. For any desired information address JAMES MARVIN, Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas.

Thirty thousand acres of choice lands in Anderson Woodson and Coffey counties, for sale on very reasonable terms. Address W. J. HAUGHAWOUT,
Land Agent, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

# COLLEGE OF THE Sisters of Bethany



# BETHANY COLLEGE, TOPEKA, SKANSA.

Girls and Young Ladies. Exclusively, under care potestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day

of Protestant Episcopai Church, do doctaring pupils.

From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year, according to grade. For Day Pupils, from \$5 to year, according to grade. BISHOP VAIL, President.

# UNTIL

# January 1st. FOR 50 CENTS.

We offer our readers a first class weekly newspaper from

FOR 50 CENTS.

-THE-

# **Weekly Capital**

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:

# Cash in Advance.

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,

: KANSAS.

# Literary and Domestic.

### Heart's-Ease.

BY MARY E, BRADLEY.

Of all the bonny buds that blow In bright or cloudy weather, Of all the flowers that come and go The whole twelve months together, This little purple pansy brings Thoughts of the sweetest, saddest things

I had a little lover once, Who used to give me posles; His eyes were blue as hyacinths, His lips were red as roses, And everybody loved to praise His pretty looks and winsome ways.

The girls that went to school with me Made little jealous speeches, Because he brought me loyally His biggest plums and peaches, And always at the door would wait To carry home my books and slate.

"They couldn't see"—with pout and fling—
"The mighty fascination
About that little snub-nosed thing
To win such admiration;
As if there weren't a dozen girls
With nicer eyes and longer curls!".

And this I knew as well as they, And never could see clearly Why more than Marion or May I should be loved so dearly. So once I asked him why was this He only answered with a kiss. Until I teased him-" Tell me why-

I want to know the reason;

When from the garden bed close by,
(The pansies were in season),
He plucked and gave a flower to me,
With sweet and Isimple gravity.

"The garden is in bloom," he said."
With illiles pale and slender,
With roses and verbenas red
And fuchsias purple splendor,
But over and above the rest,
This little hearts-case suits me best."

"Am I your little hearts-ease then?"
I asked with Mushing pleasure:
He answered yes! and yes again—
Hearts-ease and dearest treasure;
That the round world and all the sea
Held nothing half so sweet as me.

I listened with a proud delight
Too rare for words to capture,
Nor ever dreamed what sudden blight
Would come to chill my rapture.
Could I foresee the tender bloom
Of pansies round a little tomb?

Life holds some stern experiences,
As some of us discover,
And I've had other losses since
I lost my little lover;
But still this purple pansy brings
Thougths of the saddest, sweetest things.

# A Chapter on Soups.

BY FLORENCE H. BIRNEY.

Soups are economical and nourishing, and need not always be made of meat to be palatable. I will give a few of what we might call Fast Day Soups, and trust that they may not be rejected on account of their simplicity. They are what are daily eaten in France and Germany by all classes, and there is no reason why they should not become general in this coun try. A relative, who resided one year in Berlin, told me that seventeen different soups were served to her on successive days, not one of which had meat for the foundation; and she liked every one except that 'made with beer and pearl barley. In this country, where the inferior portions of meat are so cheap, there is no excuse for anybody going without a good and meat dealers sell every day to soap boilers, at half a cent a pound, bones enough to make soup sufficient for half the indigent population of any city. Nor need a can of tomatoes. About fifteen minutes before any who feel it a necessity to economize despise these bones. At any rate, try the following recipe first :-

Buy a cent's worth of bones, crack them well cover well with water, and simmer for two or three hours. Strain the liquor, and add five cents' worth of vegetables, carrots, turnips, parsley and onions. Let all boil slowly for another hour, and then strain or not, as you choose, over a sliced loaf of stale bread, costing three or four persons, and with the addition of that she was discontented. I asked her what jarred and weared by being rattled over a scapegrace man. If a pions she intended to of the intended to for a living, and she arrough road, bounced into and over gutters, and the mother can only marry her son Beelzebub to the intended to of the we will hope not.

The principle rule to be observed in making any kind of soup is to keep it from boiling ing and scrubbing and ironing. I knew that hard. Let it boil up at first to make the scum rise; then set the pot where the soup will and a leading church member. He has a good merely simmer, as in this way the liquor is not farm and a cozy barn-such a cozy barn!-and less fatigued than an hour or two with the forreduced, necessitating the addition of more water. It is best to keep one vessel expressly for soup. A cheap earthenware pot with a good cover is as good as anything, and will last a long time. Never put salt in your soup until it is thoroughly skimmed, as salt prevents the

scum from rising.

Bread soup makes a good, nourishing breakfast, and will be found very palatable. Take ter. about as much as would make a small loaf of I, for one, do not blame the farmers' daughbread, from your stale bred bag, and cover it ters for being dissatisfied. I know how much well with cold water. When it has soaked for they have to make t em so. When will these ten or fifteen minutes, put it on to boil, adding farmers learn that the "life is more than meat, a piece of butter or nice grease of any kind the rand the body than raiment?" When will they size of an egg; salt to taste, pepper in moderation, and add a small onion. Let this boil a full their children to school, or a waste of money to hour, thinning it with boiling water if it should pay for books and magazines? Why will they be too thick. Be careful that it does not spend their money giving the heathen a chance

you will place a couple of small sticks in the sweat, wasting the soul's best carnings in probottom of a tin pan containing a little water, viding for the poor frail body that, were it not and place upon them the vessel in which you that it is the temple of the soul, would be worth cook any preparations with milk, or any of the mushes, you will not be obliged to watch them They reverse the positions and make the rightso closely, for there will be no danger of their burning so long as water is kept in the pan.

For a very superior onion soup slice three or four onions in a saucepan, with a couple of ta- educated, or refined, or to cultivate the beauties blespoonfuls of drippings, and the same of flour. of nature, lest they be thought" stuck up." He Let them brown nicely; then add a quart of says that their finer nature, being neglected, beany cold cooked vegetables at hand. Season with pepper and salt, let it boil a few minutes and serve. This needs to be tried in order to be appreciated.

eggs, mix them with a cup of milk, add to the quences throughout time and eternity. soup and serve immediately.

it gently with three onions or a tablespoonful salt, the same of sugar, and half a pint of milk or water. When well stewed, add two spoonfuls of moistened flour and three pints of milk and serve with toasted bread.

· I have never seen bean soup on a New England table, and do not think it is often made in New England, yet it is both cheap and nourishing, and the best thing in the world to serve at the dinner of a laboring man who has a hearty appetite. Baked beans make their appearance on the table once or twice a week, and are Farmer. thoroughly enjoyed, and I am sure no housekeeper who once tries bean soup will fail to appreciate its excellence for the family.

Soak one quart of dried beans in lukewarm water over night. The next morning put them into four quarts of cold water, and let them boil slowly for three hours. Just before serving stir in a large spoonful of butter, beef drippings, or pork fat. Of course it will be much richer and have a finer flavor if a small piece of alt pork is boiled with it.

Dried pea soup is made in the same manner. with the addition of a few tomatoes, or a pint of milk put in, at the least.

Never throw away bones left from any kind of fresh meat. In winter they will keep good several days. In summer crack them as you have them, cover them with water and let them simmer for several hours. With the addition of a few vegetables you will be surprised how good a soup this will make.

For potato soup boil a pound of salt pork in three quarts of water until it is done; then take it out; slice up a dozen large potatoes and two or three onions, put them in the water and let them boil about an hour, stirring often.

For beef soup take a two-cent soup bone (part of the shank), wash it and put it in three quarts of cold water; let it boil until all the scum has risen and been removed, then put it where it will only simmer. In three hours add to it a few carrots (cut in slices), two or three turnips (quartered), a couple of large onions, a bunch of parsley or a few clergy tops, and, to make it very nice, a pint of fresh or canned tomatoes. Let all boil an honr or two longer and serve. Yon can, if you choose before putting in the vegetables, take out the meat; and, in serving, you can strain out the vegetables, which will make a good separate dish, and thicken your soup with a couple of teaspoonfuls of flour, or pour it over stale bread.

For tomato soup buy five cents' worth o bones; put them, after cracking well, into two quarts of water; put on at ten o'clock, and boil slowly for two hours; then add two onions and dinnerstrain, blend two teaspoonfuls of flour and stir slowly. After boiling fifteen minutes stir again, and it is ready for the table. The second stirring can be dispensed with if considered unnecessary.-Cultivator.

# Farmers' Daughters.

I was talking to a farmer's daughter the other day, and naturally, it seemed, dropped into to do if they are only confided to competent complainings, and we each revealed the fact hands. But often Baby's tender little body is four cents, This will make soup enough for that she was discontented. I asked her what jarred and wearied by being rattled over a the morals of a scapegrace man. If a pious good enough for any table. I am only afraid away and make money some how. If I could til it receives more harm than good from its reformation is greatly increased. The girl is swered: - 'Oh, I dou't know; I want to get | thumped over crossings at headlong speed, un-

I knew that all her life had been, one round of cooking, and milking, and churning; of washher father was a wealthy farmer, a granger, money in bank. And when I loooked at the mer. Be sure that babies suffer quite as much ugly old farm house, with its black doors and as their elders by unskillful charioteers. It is small windows, its calves, and pigs, and chick- perfectly easy to guide a child's cab over a gutens running in undisturbed tranquillity over ter without a jar, but it is seldom done by a ser the yard, I did not wonder that she found it unattractive, and that she wanted to "get away." The finer sensibilities of her woman nature were awakening, and they called for something bet- kept hours in their carriages without change of

cease considering it a watte of time to send to be lost, when their daughters are actually In this connection 1 may as well say that if suffering for something to read? They toil and no more to us than a piece of wood or a stone. ful master servant. Their time is wholly occupied in providing for temporal wants.

Holland tells us that farmers are afraid to be boiling milk, or half milk and half water, and comes sluggish and dormant. When they go to flour, two eggs and a piece of butter the size of

Sorrel soup is a great favorite with the this we recognize more of truth than poetry. French, and is considered very healthy, espe- Perhaps it is true the world is what we make cially in spring. Scald a scant quarter of a it; but the sad part of the truth is, that some of peck of green sorrel, and chop it fine. Put it us cannot make it what it ought to be, or what into your soup pot with two quarts of water, a we wish it to be. If the natures that are given large piece of nice drippings, pepper and salt. us with the existence that is thrust upon us are As soon as it begins to boil, beat up a couple of sluggish and stolid, we must suffer the conse-

No matter what we may do to eradicate the For squash or pumpkin soup take half a baser part, we can never attain the higher small squash or pumpkin, chop it fine and stew standard we might have reached if loving and considerate parents had helped to prepare the of salt butter or fat. Add two teaspoonfuls of way for us. We hear a great deal said about the dignity and nobility of labor; we see the truth of this in the results of the lives of such men as Hugh Miller, Agassiz, and our old-time or water, or half and half. Boil ten minutes patriots. But labor having no good end in salt and a madcap to stir the ingredients up and view; labor that is merely muscular expan- mix them well together." sion and contraction for the sake of making and keeping money, is only a method of soulmurder. We need never be afraid of labor, provided we work with the right spirit. Anna Dickinson used to clean street crossings to earn money to pay for books .- Nihi!, in Indiana

### Man's Manner towards Women.

A vigorous writer suggests that the lamentable change which has come over the manner of gentlemen towards ladies may be due to a decay of fine manners in women. Morally, he thinks, women are as good as they ever were; but many of them have become excessively familiar with men. This fact makes it difficult for men to preserve toward all women that fineness of manner which makes manly respect for true womanhood.

It is not every man who is, like Thackerry's Col. Newcome,-" that brother of girls," to use an Arab's epithet,-whose respect for woman, as woman, was so inbred that he took off his hat when spoken to by an abandoned fe-

Other causes for this decay the writer finds n the independence of pertain women, and in the neglect of another class to express their appreciation of little attentions. Why should a man hand a woman a chair who tells him "I can get it myself?" Should he not take her at her word? Why should he rise when she rises, when she does not acknowledge the attention? He may be tired, or it may be inconvenient. Why should a gentleman put himself out for an independent or thankless

That is the writer's way of putting it,-and the references are legitimate, seeing that men are not martyrs who sacrifice themselves for a

love of self-immolation? not permanently located themselves, ought to reflect that few men are likely to offer attentions to masculine women, or women who never say, "Thank you;" nor are they apt to be deferential to women who are themselves indifferent to decorum. If a lady does not exact deference, she will not receive it.

The woman to whom comes the sudden reflection, "He didn't behave towards me as a gentleman should towards a lady!" should ertainly ask herself, "Has my conduct towards him been that of a well-bred lady?"

The corruption of the best is the most perni-

# A Hint to Mothers.

Now is the time when mothers send their babies daily out for an airing, which, as the Providence Journal well says, is a wise thing if it is tried it will become so popular that go to school a little more I could teach; but they can't spare me."

If I could the treetves more man than good from its outing. Almost everyone knows what a difference there is in drivers; how one man will, however easy the carriage, take you to your journey's end feeling that you are black and blue from jolting about, while another will avoid every loose stone, moderate his speed at rough places, and a day's drive will leave you vant, and often not by mothers themselve. Not only are the little ones jerked and bumped along in this tiresome fashion, but they are kept hours in their carriages without change of position, getting benumbed and cold in consequence. This is quite wrong. Very young in- this time of year. fants should always take the air in the arms of an attendant. Very serious evils results from subjecting their tender bodies to the jar of a cab, however carefully it may be guided.

## Cream Slaw.

Cut the cabbage rather fine; sprinkle a little salt over it; thoroughly bruise the cabbage; then take three saltspoonfuls of salt, half a pint of sweet cream and four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, stir well together and mix through the and one tablespoonful of oil; mix well to-SOUR CREAM SLOUGH.

One gallon cabbage cut very fine, pint vinegar, pint sour cream, half cup sugar, tea-spoon pre viously sprinkled with one table-spoon salt, one of black pepper and one of mustard.

CABBAGE SALAD.

Two quarts finely-chopped cabbage, two tablespoons salt, two of white sugar, one of black pepper, and a heaping one of ground mustard; rub yolks of four hard-boiled eggs until smooth, add half cup butter, slightly warmed; mix thoroughly with the cabbage and add tea-cup good vinegar; serve with the whites of the eggs sliced and placed on the salad. Any of the salad dressings are nice for cabbage and lettuce, and in making them it is well to remember the Spanish proverb: "To make a perfect salad, there should be a miser for oil, a spendthrift for vinegar, a wise man for

#### Ice Cream Cake.

One cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1½ cups flour, 5 table spoons sweet milk, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoor cream tartar Take one large cup thick, sweet cream, beat until it thickens, then use sugar and flavoring to taste. Bake the cake in jelly pans. When perfectly cold spread on the cream, which, by-the-way, thickens better and quicker when quite cold.

Will some of my sisters in the country give me a recipe for real cream pie? RURAL.

# Cold Coffee.

I have always considered warmed-over coffee unfit to drink, but have found a way of preparing it so that it cannot be told from freshlymade. Save all that is left each meal, drain it off into a jar or earthen vessel, and when there is enough for a single meal, turn it into the coffee pot, beat an egg thoroughly and stir well into it on the stove and let it just come to boiling, then take it off, pour in half a teacup of cold water, and if your coffee was good when it was first made, it will be just as good the second time. - O. K., in Household.

#### Dried Fruit.

From a paper issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington, we find the following on the subject of American fruit: "The European demand for American fruits increases with the supply, and proves to be very generally remunerative. There is enough fruit raised in the United States to supply both our own country and Europe. The first exportation of apples was made thirty years ago, when the apples commanded from \$6 to \$8 a barrel in Liverpool. That city now receives 90,000 barrels of apples annually. The value of the fruit exported last year was \$2,937,025. The exportation of canned fruit is rapidly increasing. The supply of dried fruit has never been equal to the demand. The extraordinary increase in the production of dried fruit in the last few years has been met by still greater consumption."

## Care of Cream.

Do not churn sweet cream, but allow it to ipen first. Sour cream will make more and better keeping butter than sweet. During the ripening process the gas should be allowed to escape. Every time fresh cream is added, the whole mass should be well mixed from the bottom. See that the temperature of the cream when churned is at 60 degrees. It can be regulated very easily by placing the cream can in hot or cold water, as the case requires.

One of the most remarkable things in human nature, however, is the willingness of women to sacrifice a girl's life for the chance of saving some "good religious girl," the chance of his neither here nor there, when one considers the necessity for saving the dear Beelzebub.—Ed- MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF ward Engleston, in Sunday Afternoon

The first element of true culture is utility. every girl should be so educated that, should adversity throw her upon the world, she can use her knowledge and accomplishments for her own support, without feeling that any useful industry is demeaning.

## From Cloud County.

acre. For the past three weeks we have had plenty of rain, and corn never looked better at

I broke twelve acres last year and twenty this, and hereafter I am going to put in my spring wheat in September. I have, this year, got 13 acres in wheat, 7 in oats, 25 in corn, and all in Jerusalem artichokes. I expect to market all my grain in a condensed form. I took four pigs to market last Monday, which brought me \$33 at \$3 per hundred. It would have taken several loads of corn to have brought that amount. My farm is not for sale. A. N.

## Highland, Morris County.

June 23d .- Plenty of rain the last few days cabbage. Or, another way, is to mix the yolk of a hard boiled egg, one saltspoonful of salt, about half stand but well filled. Spring wheat, oats and barley, where well put in, will make a gether; add a little vinegar, but not enough to make the dressing thin. Pour this over the cabbage, which has been sprinkled with pepper. weather. All other vegetables doing well, The advantage of drilled wheat and other grain has been thoroughly tested this year, and proves greatly in favor of the drills, also of early prep-aration of the ground. It should not be plowed sleep they merely go to roost;" when they eat they "tuck away grub," that they "surprise their backs with clean shirts," and when they marry they "hitch on." In all

## Advertisements.

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

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, M

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

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

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STEAM PLOWING AND THRESHING.—The best or the least money. J. RIBON, Jersey City, N. J. \$1050 profits on 30 days investment of \$100 ional returns every week on Stock Op

\$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address, T. POT-TER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 25 Wall St., N. Y.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Ferm opens October 15, 1879, Tuition, 200 per year. No un Bas. For circular address: HERRY STITCHOOK, Deca.

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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 cqually well one or 1000 miles from you. Pensions increased and arrearages collected. No fee unless successful. Best of references given on application. Address, with stamp, A. L. SHADER, Rantoul, Champaign Co., Ill.

# MAKE HENS LAY.

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 absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mall for eight letter stamps, I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

# \$10 REWARD.

I offer the above reward for any information leading o the finding of the following horses, strayed from my premises, two miles southeast of Auburn post thee, June 2: One dark sorrel mare with small white spot between the eyes, no other marks; weight 1,309 lbs. Also a three months' old horse colt, color when shed same as mare. Also one five year-old sor-rel horse, pony with two white hind feet, blazed face and harmess marks.

S. JOSLIN, Auburn, Kan.

# THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRA

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1806, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their paraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents reach animal contained in said notice."

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the lat day of November and the lat 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 posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

tise the same by positing three written notices in as many 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 township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor 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 Jore than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER 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 etc., 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 couls. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and couls. Stray fails to prove ownership within I felse women after the time of taking, a complete (title shall vent) and appraise such stray, summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects 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 title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the Caunty Treasury, deducting all costs of taking appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects.

their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall in all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall gay 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, the value of such stray.

up, posting and baking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stay.

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

Fees as follows:

To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,

To Cognity Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KASSAS FARMER,

TO KASSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned, for each submal valued at more than \$10.

mentioned, for each animal varieties than \$10.

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

Barton County—Ira D. Brougher, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. Hopmelster, Beaver tp. May 16, ne fron-gray horse, 16 hands high, sore neck caused by colar, white spot on shoulder, about 5 years old, no brands, falued at \$40. Strays For The Week Ending July 2, 1879.

Valued at 40.

Cowley County—M. G. Troop, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Bradbury, Liberty tp., May
24, one bay mare, 6 years old, branded N on left shoulder,
star in forchead, and had on a headstall. Valued at \$50. Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk.
STALLION—Taken up by Wm. Hale, Neesho tp. May 29, ne 3-year-old, iron-gray stallion, no marks nor brands.

one 3-year-old, fron-gray stallion, no marks of Valued at \$30.

STALLIONS—Taken up by Lewis DeWitt, Neosho tp, May 29, two fron-gray stallions, 3 years old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$60.

FILLY—Taken up by H. O. Taylor, LeRoy tp, June 10, one dark bay 3-year-old filly, medium size, blind in one eye, some white on left hind foot, small strip in face. Val-

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk.

Crawford County—A. B. Johnson, vierk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Truax, Baker tp, one bay horse, 9 years old, heavy mane and tail, piece cut out of upper lip on right hand side. Valued at \$10.

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Dyer, Willow Spring tp. May 19, one mare, about 13 bands high, black, collar marks, crippled in fore foot, about 14 years old. Valued at \$55.

110 RSE—Taken up by John Eldridge, Lawrence, May 21, one horse, 16 hands high, sorrel, bald face, hind feet white, suddle marks, about 10 years old. Valued at \$55.

Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John M. Wilkerson, Liberty tp.
(Weston-P. O.) May 20, one roan mare, three years old, blaze
in face, three white spots on right hip, about 14 hands high.
Valued at \$25.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John W. White, Oxford tp., May 19, 1e mare, supposed to be 2 years old, light sorrel. Valued (43).

MARE—Taken up by John W. White, Oxford tp. May 19, one mare, supposed to be 2 years old, light sorred at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by W. S. Smallwood, Oxford tp. May 23, one mare, 5 years old, light bay, sear on right fore ankle, lame in left shoulder. Valued at \$90.

To be bay filly, 20r 3 years old, black mane and tail, bind for white, start in forehead, had a bell on when taken up. Valued at \$55.

HORSE—Taken up by A. C. Brady, Aubry tp, May 15, one bay filly, 20r 3 years old, black mane and tail, bind foot white, valued at \$55.

MARE—Taken up by A. C. Brady, Aubry tp, May 15, one bay filly and the start of the

Jewell County-W. M. Allen, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Frank Auhl, Holmwood tp, June 8, one sorrel mare, 11 years old, star in forehead, branded with letter 8 on left shoulder: Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by L. J. Woodard, Neesho tp, May 5, one bay filly, small size, white sput our forehead, left hind foot white, letter 8 branked on left shoulder. Valued at \$35. FILLY—Taken up by Fredrick Kezer, Noesho tp, May 15, one froh-gray filly, dark mane and tall, branded S on left shoulder, about 3 years old, small in size. Valued at \$35.

shoulder, about 3 years old, small in size. Valued it sess.

Osage County—Ed. Spaulding, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Christison, Junction tp,
May 19, one strawberry root mare, supposed to be 13 years
old, about 15 hands high, harness marks, no other brands
nor marks. Valued at \$40.

PONY—Taken up 12 depended high, about 10 years old,
branded no marks of the session of the se

Sumner County-S. B. Douglass, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. D. Prunty, Dixon tp, May 10, one bay mare, dark mane and tall, 13 hands high, no marks hor brands. Valued at \$29.

Saline County-E. E. Bowen, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Pred. Roggendorf, Dayton tp, one brown bay horse, about 10 years old, 16 hands high, two small, white saddle marks, sear on left hind leg, heavy mane and lays on both sides of neck. Valued at \$45.

Woodson County-I. H. Holloway, Clerk MARE—Taken up by George Boutwell, Liberty ip, May 17, one bay mare with a few white hairs in the forehead, harness and saddle marks, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee County—T. M. Watts, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John A. Taylor, Maple Hill tp. May 18, one light sorrel hance pony, 132 hands high, 14 years old, branded C or G on the left shoulder, collar marks on top of neck. Valued at \$11.

HORSE—Taken up by Birl Pate, Maple Hill tp. May 27, one brown horse, 16 hands high, white strip in face, some white on left hind foot, harness and saudie marks, no brands, Valued at \$3.

MARE—Taken up by H. G. Waner, Maple Hill tp, May 24, one light gruy mare, dark mane and tail, 15 hands high, 24, one light gruy mare, dark mane and tail, 15 hands high, 6 years old, 5 shoes on, no brands nor marks, Valued at \$3.5.

Strays for the week ending July 9. Allen County-T. S. Stoner, Clerk

MARE—Taken up by Win, R. Lobaugh, Cottage Grove tp, June 15, one black mare, about 18 years old, collar marks, branded with T on right shoulder, star in forehead, 3 white feet.

COLT—Also by the same, one sorrel colt, 3 years old, white stripe in forchead, one white hind foot.

COLT—Also by the same, one sorrel colt, 1 year old, 1 white hind foot and star in forchead.

HORSE—Taken up by B. Dickinson, Geneva tp. June 23, one dark bay horse, 7 years old, star in forchead, both hind feet white, has a sear on the back made by saddle. Valued at \$20.

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. BOUTDON COUNTY J. H. Brown, CIEFK.

HORSE—Taken up by John P. Bates, of Marmaton tp.
cone horse about 10 years old, bay, 14% hands high, has white
spot in forchead, left hind foot white, blind in right eye,
branded on the left shoulder, T. J. no other marks nor
brands. Valued at \$35.

FILLY—Also one filly, about 2 years old, bay, small white spot in forchead, has both ears bored, with leather strings in them, with no other marks or brands perceivable. Values at \$20.

Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by S. D. Hartzell, of Grant tp, April 26 one brown pony mare, about 15 years old, white star in forehead, saddle marks, had on rope halter. Valued at \$20.

Cherokee County—C. A. Saunders, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas. Coffin, in Pleasant View tp,
Inno 3, one bay horse, branded U 8 on shoulder, CH on
itp, shod all around, 9 years old.

HORSE—Also one brown horse, 7 years old, branded U 8
on shoulder and C on hip, both hind feet white, some white
on right fore foot, white strip in face, shod all around.

MARE—Taken up by Jno. W. Kirk, in Gordon tp, one
may mare, 3 years old.

Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk,
MARE—Taken up by N. G. Peck, Smoky Hill tp, May
one bay mare, about 2 years old, black mane and tall, o
marks nor brands. Valued at \$25. Doniphan County-D. W. Morse, Clerk.

COLT-Taken up by John Denton, on his premises in Jaion ip, and posted before Jesse Henney, J. P., June 21, the bay mare colt, 3 years old, branded J W on left shoul-ier. Valued at \$50.

der. Valued at \$50.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. H. Graham, of Hays tp, one dark brown mare, about 3 years old, 14 hands high, wart on nose, colar marks on neck. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Lewis Seeley, of Williamsburg tp, one black pony mare colt, 2 years old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

Jefferson County—I. N. Insley, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Theodore Seal of Rock Creek tp.
June 10, one brown mare pony, 13% hands high, 5 years old,
white face, both fore feet white. Valued at \$50.

white face, both fore feet white. Valued at \$30.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

May MRE—Taken up by D. J. Bean, Straight Creek tp, May 24, one roan mare, right hind foot white, a little crease fallen, collar marks on right shoulder, 8 years old. Valued at \$50. Miami County-B. J. Sheridan, Clerk,

MARE—Taken up by W. M. Smith, Miami tp, one sorrel mare, about 12 years old and 14½ hands high, has a mark on right shoulder and starm forehead. Valued at \$50. HORSE—Taken up by J. M. DeBall, Osage tp, one black horse, 3 years old and past, 15 hands high, and left hind foot white. Valued at \$40.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. Shawnee County—3. Lee Anight, Cleria.

MARE—Taken up by P. K. Pomson and C. Dille, partners, Topeka, June 16th, one dark bay mare, 15 years old, 15½ hands high, some white on the left hind foot, sear on the right hind knee, has collar and harness marks, and no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Harrington, Tecumseh tp, one horse of a light bay color, black mane and tail, hind feet white, marks of a work-horse, about 9 years old and about 16 hands high. Valued at \$60.

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

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

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The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Great Kansas
Harvest of 1878 was
Solid for the Golden 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:

WHEAT! Kansas rises from the Elevthe FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1877 to ducing 26.518.958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796, 403 bushels spring weaat; 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.

for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORDI I Kansas, the Fourth Corn State

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 foregoing facts show conclusively why
29 per cent of the increase of population in the State
during the past four years; and
40 per cent, in the increase in population during the
past year; and
43 per cent, of the increased acreage of wheat in the
state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Beit."

A FARN FOR EVERYMODY—62.500 farms—5.000.000

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With light, weak, unfinished milit, liable to break in the
midst of the season. They can't afford to waste crops
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that make syrup and sugar unfit for market, and to
little in proportion to the labor and feet they require. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. tream Engines, Threshers, Bells. Circulars sent free.

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This is the case with the Maxison Manage Liniment. Every mail bring intelligence of a valuable here eaved, the ageny of an awfat societ or burn analysis overcome, and of a thomand-and-one other beasings and merelesperformed by the old reliable Maxison Massacra Liniment.

All forms of culward disease are speedly cured by the

Mustang Linimest.
It penetrates muscle, membrane suctitions, to the very bone, bandshing point and curing disease with a power last never fells. It is a medicine useded by verybody, from the rouckers, who rid

speedily our os such allments of the MUMAF FLESH as Mhow mustism, Forting, Start and Sender, Busine and Sender, Cube, Braines and Sender, Cube, Braines and Spraine, Polsonous Elizar at Sting, Folsonous Elizar at Sender, Start and Indeed every form of enternal discusses.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and accidents to which the BEUIN CERATION are subject that has ever been known. It cares syrches, is last, Stiff Joints, Fosseler, it. - ac teres, Moof Discussor Foot Act, serve Worm, Scab, Mulliser Horm, Seatchee, Windgalle, Spavin, harry, Eingbone, Old Serves, Poll Act, Statechee, Windgalle, Spavin, harry, Eingbone, Stight and every other aliment to which the occupants of the Schole root footox of the seatchee, A twenty the cent bottle of Mexican Musican Liminent has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of forture.

It heads without a Sear, It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even the bone.

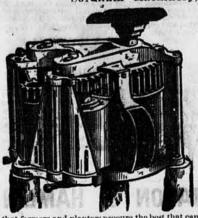
It cures everybody, and disappoints so one, It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

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We venture to say that we have been, and are now more collectly identified with the sorgo interest than any other firm in the west. We have always aimed to furnish the best and most improved varieties of seed and the best machinery for working the cane that can be procued. And now that the sorghum interest is looking up, the, manufacture of sugar from the sorgo cane has become a fixed fact. It is likely to become an important industry, and in that farmers and planters procure the best that can be had. The tendency has been to buy cheap and small manchinery, while the most successful growers and manufacturers find thatit pays to buy only the largest and best machinery of this country, and is recognized as having no equal for strength, durability and excellence. Prices reduced for 1879. Send for descriptive cfrequiars and price lists. Sorgo It? Book furnished free. Early Minnesota Amber Cane Seed furnished at 20c per lb. Oomseana Cane Seed 15c per lb. Cash with order. Add 15c per lb if by mail. Address

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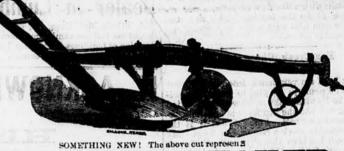
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which we style the "PBAIRLY CHIEF." It combines more good and desirable qualities than any other Breaker. The construction is light and strong! The shape is as near perfection as can be made! It turns a flat furrow with great case and without breaking the sod! It is made with our solid 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 superior and desirable qualities which cannot but bring it in great favor.

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DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. SEED GROWERS, Nos, 21 & 23 S, SIXTH St., Philadelphia

### Olathe, Johnson County.

June 26.—Wheat is about all cut. Some very good and some very poor. New land or sod was poor, making not more than six to ten bushels per acre. Old land from 20 to 20 bu.

per acre.
Oats looks very well, but very short. Flax is very good, and a large breadth sown.
Corn is good and growing wonderfully. The early planting is now coming in tassel, and plowing corn is laid by for the season. Had I written a month ago I should have reported not more than one-half what it is now. The late rains have helped corn wonderfully. Old corn is 28 to 30 cts, wheat 85 to 90, oats 30 cts, and in good demand. and in good demand.

Chintz bugs are numerous, but the wet weather is using them very roughly. If it had remained dry they would have done much

Farmers should more and more carefully agi-Farmers should more and more carefully agitate this barbed fence wire. It is too dangerous for horse flesh to go about it. There are a great many horses crippled in this neighborhood by barbed fence, rendering some unfit for service for life. It should be an unlawful fence unless there is a board or rail on top, and barbs mashed down. It experiments too deep in a man's pocket to lose a horse when he most needs him.

L. W. Moll.

### Greely, Anderson County.

June 22.-First, let me say that your corre spondents' crop reports are very interesting, and of great importance. In no way can the Farmers of Kansas be better posted in regard to the amount as well as quality of productions of the state than through the correspondence of your subscribers scattered through every locality in the state. In no way can the farmers of Kansas he of greaters benefit to scale other these Kansas be of greater benefit to each other than by dissemination of the exact truth as to the amount and yield of the various cereals, and the number and condition of the various kinds ofmarketable animals.

The season in this part of the country has been all a farmer could desire, excepting the last week in March, which was too dry and cold, injuring the winter wheat crop greatly. It was generally thought that the wheat crop was a failure, but under the influence of the wring and grapmers resists the failure. spring and summer rains the prospects for a crop increased amazingly, and now the wheat is in shock. I think we shall have over a half crop, some pieces making a full crop.

### Barton, Harvey County.

July 4.—I have been waiting for some old settler of this county to comply with the request of J. M. V., in paper, No. 23, but have waited so far in vain.

I came to this county last March from Iowa I came to this county last March from Iowa, therefore am not well enough informed myself to give much information to others, but this I do know, that I never saw a fairer prospect for corn than Harvey county now presents, and as for the spring grain crops, they are very light; a few fields will not be harvested. The cause was the dry weather in the fore part of the season. The winter wheat was somewhat injured son. The winter wheat was somewhat injured

son. The winter wheat was somewhat injured by the same cause, but is nearly all harvested, and is of good quality. Plenty of rain now and prospect of prairie hay very good.

For raising stock I never saw the equal of this county. Cows, which last March could scarcely get up after lying down, are now in good flesh with a fine flow of milk, while dry cows are fit for the butcher. This is a good place for men who want to buy improved farms at reasonable prices.

G. at reasonable prices.

## Fox Creek, Chase County.

July 1.—I am very much interested in your articles on poultry; am glad to know the readers of the FARMER take an interest in that kind of stock, as I had the hen fever to a certain ex-tent when living east. I am satisfied it is the most profitable stock a farmer can keep. My experience has been that Plymouth Rocks are

experience has been that Plymouth Rocks are the farmer's fowls. When eggs exclusively are wanted, then the Leghorns for me.

Corn is looking well as a general thing; some pieces were damaged by hail. Fall wheat mostly harvested and of good quality; estimated yield 12 to 18 bushels per acre; spring wheat very poor, oats ditto. Plenty of rain in last two weeks.

Would like to hear through the FARMER from some one of experience on the winter management of calves in this country.

### Lindshurg, McPherson County, Kansa

June, 22d.—Wheat is cut and partly stacked, and has turned out beyond our expectation, plowing has also commenced for next crop, and a heavy rain in this vicinity has put the ground in fine condition. Corn is generally good, and will yield a fine crop. Potatoes are late, and oats very short. Small fruit of all kinds will give a good yield, but peaches none and apples but few.

The Salina and Southwestern railway, from Salina to Lindsburg will be pushed through and cars will be in Lindsburg by the 4th of July next. The little town is improving very fast, and has doubled in size since the first of March last. The Salina business men who made every effort to defeat the road are now building palace stores here.

stores here.

I see in a late issue of the FARMER a corre I see in a late issue of the Farmer a correspondent speaking of sharpers. I have also a little experience on that subject (especially lightning rod men). The American Lightning Rod Company put up a rod on my dwelling. The amount was \$71.00. The person who did the job, whose mame was Brown, presented a blank note filled out for the amount for my signature, the note to run twelve months without interest. I signed the note, and after twelve months when I tendered the amount to the company they showed the note, that it was running on twelve per cent. interest from date; this having been inserted above the printed part. I signed the note, and I had it to pay.\*

I would say to parties having lightning rods put up, and the payment to be on time, never to sign a printed note till you are satisfied that it is all right, then fill it out in your own hand writting. But better yet is, to give no note atall, if you possibly can help it.

An absconding rascal (a broom maker) left our town in a great hurry with the constable, after him. He is said to have gone to Smith County—pass him around.

We have organized a stock company in this

our town in a g.

after him. He is said to have gone to after him. He is said to have gone to County—pass him around.

We have organized a stock company in this county, called the McPherson County Park Association, for the purpose of buying and improving land for county fair ground. Our county fair will be held in McPherson between 1st and 10th of October next.

L. N. Halmborg.

"If you had proven the note was altered after leaving your hands you could not have been compelled to pay. [ED.

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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.

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N.B.—Sir Joshua Reynolds, the painter, once said he would paint Folly as a boy climbing a high fence, having an open gate right at his side. Had the great artist lived to this day, he would have painted folly as a thresheman buying any other class of threshing machinery when he could get "AULIMANTAYLOR" goods.



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SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS SENT FREE.

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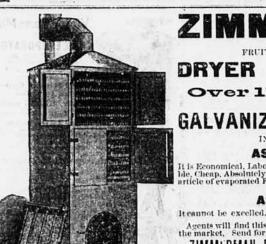
The above cut is the exact size of the strand. The barbs are so near each other as to make it the only fence that is a sure protection against small as well as the most unruly cattle; the only fence not cruel to animals, as the barbs cannot go through the skin; they prevent each other; the only fence not cruel to animals, as the barbs cannot go 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 patient and free from litigation. Adopted by the prominent Railroads of the west. We are in no combination to keep up prices. Iron Posts, 25 to 40 cents. Fence Wire Strainers, \$3-

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