The Kansas Farmer.

& EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASE IN ADVANCE

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AGRICULTURAL DREAMS AND REALITIES. NO. V.

Dick Ransom was a young man, twenty. five years old, with a good common education. He was a genial soul, full of the 'milk of human kindness," and was a centre of att traction in the neighborhood social circles. He neither drank whiskey nor used tobacco, and so, mammas dowered with marriageable daughters, looked smilingly upon Dick, and threw out some blind insinuations that it was about time he had turned his back on "single blessedness," and took unto himself a rib, in imitation of the great progenitor of the race, Father Adam. What made Dick a splendid catch, was that his father's indulgence had given him 160 acres of land. Dick, like most other young men, felt the need of a est flush of joy, and a curious thumping of married, and forthwith moved on to the farm, their heads chock full of promising plans of happiness, and rich financial results. They were both industrious, and Dick was indulthe first ten years. No clouds ominous of the thunder and lightning of disaster swept into prominent view; but soon after this, it was found that the heavy mortgage on the farm was, in not the gentlest tones, whispering of immediate liquidation. The old miser who held the mortgage was inexorable. The mons ey must come in specie, for then the curse of "specie basis" was grinding the noses of the laboring classes. Dick cast about for the means of raising the gold, but, alas! the means were not in reach, and besides, he had contracted numerous debts, which in the shape of earnest duns, were loudly knocking at the door of his empty pocketibook. How came the dreams of early manhood, bright with promise, converted into the repugnant realities which threaten to deprive him of his happy home? Improvidence in expenditures was the evil genii that lured him from the path of moral rectitude, into the meshes of the net of debt. "A constant dropping of water will wear a hole in a rock," so a continued dropping from the prices in the purchase of little things not needed, soon grows into hundreds of dollars. "Save the pennies, and the dollars will take care of themselves," is an old saying too little heeded in these days of thoughtless money spending, sowing it broadcast upon soil which will produce nothing but tares. The purchase of things which his circumstances did not warrant, as for instance, the purchase of costly furniture, costly pictures, and wax work, together with numerous other things, soon places three oughts at the right hand of figure 1 or 2. Pay day must come sooner or later, and then the dreams of hope, painted in the brilliant colors of imagination, are soon under the dark cloud of blasted hopes, to the wretched. ness of life's realities, by the consciousness of having committed grave errors which it is too late to remedy. It is certainly no use "crying for spilled milk," but if the crying will awaken may be gainers, though a healthy conviction, when excited, or nervous, or very tired, or suft | Pomona, Kansas.

currence in this country, and they ought to ingly than usual, as under such conditions the teach the important lesson that the science of the vital forces necessary for digestion are finance is very imperfectly understood by the withdrawn from the stomach, and it is incapyoung, and that the general happiness of the able of getting rid of more than the slightest people would be vastly increased by pressing amount of food necessary to supply the natus its salient points and minute details upon the ral waste of the system. young of both sexes. I trust my readers will not think me dazed, if I seriously recommend schools of finance for the benefit of those in the vigor of manhood, as well as those who are yet travelling the flower bordered turnpike of youth. A useless and wicked expenditure of money is so wide-spread and ruinous that a remedy is loudly called for. Education in finance, and its belongings imparted to all our youth, is the only appropriate remedy. Financial knowledge in all its'details is alone able to stop the leaks which leads to bank. ruptcy, and consequently deserves the particular attention of everybody; but to make it available for the best good of coming genera ations, it must be taught in every school, from the log school-house in the backwoods to the scholastic pile of old Yale.

R. K. SLOSSON. PLAIN TALKS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

NO. XII.

Sick herdache is one of the most common, as well as one of the most distressing, complaints to which the average man and woman is subject. And the loose talk of physicians of different schools, about it being hereditary and incurable has induced those afflicted with it to settle down into the belief that they must continue to suffer, without any hope of a permanent cure, until the dawn of the promised "good time coming" when there shall be no more sickness or pain. Such twaddle is scarce ly deserving of notice. It is utterly fallacious and absurd. Sick-headache is simply a form in which dyspepsia exhibits itself, and is invariably the result of excessive or improper eating, and its cure is easy and simple.

Diseases is seldom hereditary, children inherit the organic weaknesses of their parents, but rarely their diseases. A child may inherit from its parents, or from either of them, s feeble constitution and a weak physical organ-"help meet." and so, he finally popped the ization, so that the tendency to any of the question to a highly interesting and excel- diseases that afflicted the father or mother, is lent young woman; was accepted with a mod- much greater than the tendency to any of the the heart. They were duly and ministerially bust parents. But under proper conditions, by a rigid observance of the laws of health, all organic weakness may be overcome, and every inherent tendency to disease eradicated. Men and women have the power to save themselves, gent to his loved wife and children during in a great measure, from the numberless complaints and ailments that are, in the current cant of the day, "incident to the race;" and but for the pernicious teachings of shallowspated professors they would easily learn that the highest object, as well as the purest enjoyment: of human existence, is self-development and self-control,- the proper development and control of the appetites and passions.

"I am sure" says the victim of sick headache 'my sickness cannot be caused by anything I have eaten for I have eaten nothing to-day or vesterday that can possibly disagree with me. Right here is where the mistake occurs. An attack of sick-headache is not, in one case in ten, the effect of improper food eaten a few hours previous; but is the aggregated result of days or weeks of imprudent eating. With most stomache it is simply a question of time as to how long t hey can endure ill-treatment without rebellion. In many instances two or three weeks elapse before the stomach becomes so deranged by improper or unassimilated food as to be incapable of performing its functions. And those afflicted with sick-headache who pay no attention to their dietietic habits have regular periodic attacks of the disease, the length of time between them varying accord. ing to circumstances; but always, under cer/ tain given conditions, occuring with wonderful regularity. Where there is the slightest constitutional tendency to sick-headache the stomach that has been over-loaded,or oppresse ed with indigestible food, or taxed at unreast enable and irregular hours, gives warning by directing all its powers of attack to the weak, point that such errors in diet, etc., should be avoided; and then the sufferer obtains relief' and the system is cleansed, by fasting or vomiting, or some other natural process. People at all subject to sick headache should be particularly careful of the quantity and quality of their diet. They should avoid sugar, molasses, sweet cake and all sorts of ins digestible trash, and should never over-load to a realization of errors committed, then we the stomach with any kind of food. And

Such cases as the above are of too frequent oc- fering from loss of sleep, should eat more spart

So long as the gratification of a perverted headache. But no one need ever be troubled that it pays better to control the appetite and the unerring penalty of so doing.

CORN BAISING.

I feel that your valuable paper is becoming power for good to us farmers. Your very corn is king of all our crops. We may have corn crop, and the year is looked upon as a great failure, while it is the reverse if we An old sturdy farmer said to me when quite a boy, "when you have corn you can always have money".

My experience, however, in the cultivation of corn rather leads me to coincide with Mr. Gandy, rather than Mr. Slosson, although I used to be an Illinois corneraiser pretty much the same opinion of friend Slosson, that corn ought not to be cultivated unless weedy or was baked hard. I had a neighbor who settled on the adjoining farm, and he entertained cording to our respective views. We both had new land and consequently clear of seemed to be growing rapidly. My neighbor continued to cultivate his corn and gave it two more plowings than I did mine, and when the corn began to shoot out the tassel, my corn really looked the most promising, but at the gathering time I found his corn much heavier than mine, and the quality much better. Now the first of the season was moist. and my corn being undisturbed rested near the surface of the ground, while my neighbor in stirring his land, broke those surface roots in his, worked the ground so deep that new roots formed deeper in the mellow land, and as the latter part of the season was dry, my neighbor's corn continued to grow and ear, having sufficient moisture, while my corn was affected with the dry weather, the roots being allowed to form near the surface. The ears were small, the yield light and quality poor. I changed my treatise and concluded to cultivate my corn while young if the ground is clean and mellow. My experience has been pretty much the same here in Kansas, and I are the heaviest and most compact. A simple. unhesitatingly say to all those who would be hollow space in which air is confined between successful corneraisers in Kansas, to put your ground in good order early, and plant.

As soon as your corn is up, commence cultirating deep and close to the corn and give it all the work you intend right at the start so air within is entirely cut off from escape or as to have the roots penetrate the mellow soil change. Whether the material is wood or at such a depth that if the weather should be: masonry, every good wall where the retention come dry in the latter part of the season, their will be sufficient moisture from the well pul- built in this way. A warm wall will almost verized soil and shade of the corn to mature always be a dry one. It is sometimes, perthe ears. We usually get our moist weather in the early part of the season, hence all spring crops should be put in the ground early, as sometimes other exterior walls, is caused by the land is much easier cultivated from compact hardiness, into a mellow, well pulverized soil when moist in the early part of the seas son, which is the proper time to put in the seeds and also to prepare the ground for the become saturated with water, which will esgreat heat of the sun to distill into the mel- cape by evaporation from the inside and eflow earth its germinating power, and when fect the air, or in a severe rain storm it might the ground is sufficiently clean of weeds and in very exceptional cases be driven through so get a fair yield. After the corn begins to joint its roots should not be disturbed.

J. H. WHETSTONE.

FARM BUILDINGS. NO. V.

BY W. TWEEDDALE, C. E.

tages arising from the appreciation and en- hydraulic cement mortar, thus making it both joyment of regularity in form and arranges solid and durable. As coolness is desirable in ment which constitutes one of the very first a cellar, that portion of the wall below where taste is the paramount object of any man or elements of taste. This faculty exists in the ground freezes may be laid solid. Above woman, it is useless to attempt a cure of sick- different persons in different degrees. Some that point, to prevent freezing, the wall may scarcely possess it at all, while others have it be protected by means of a coat of lath and with the disease, no matter what the constitu- to the extent only of never getting beyond it plaster on the inside, the lath being fastened tional tendency, who atrives at the conclusion or of realizing that it is the rule and measure to a narrow strip of wood secured to the walls. of nature or art. A person of the first class, Where brick is used for cellar walls they live in accordance with the laws of health, brought up in a house in the planning of should always be laid in cement, and where than it does to stuff the stomach and suffer which regularity and proportion were not the soil is moist it should receive a coat of cethought of; the interior badly arranged and ment on the outside. the exterior one inextricable jumble, may not If the basement is to be used for other than be disturbed by its disorder, while one with a cellar purposes, the walls should be made sensitive organization, and in whom order and double, if of stone this can be most easily a knowledge of proportion is large, will be done by furring, and lathing and plastering; if able corps of contributors giving their expe- annoyed, without perhaps being aware of the made of brick, the walls can be made double riences in the various modes of farming and cause, whenever the eye rests upon any object with an air space of two or more inches betheir successes, renders the Kansas FARMER in the arrangement of which the above prin- tween the walls. These walls may be one of the essentials to every agricultural in- ciples have been violated. This feeling banded by occasional cross-bricks, or better terest. Certainly every farmer should con- should be respected both in the consideration by strips of iron. In this case the inside tribute his successes or failures in farming for of the comfort of those whose habits are wall may be plastered upon directly. If the benefit of his brother farmers. I have fixed, and in the unconscious education of the openings are left into the air-space it will been much interested in the experience of Mr. young. An analysis of this principle in con- hasten the drying of the wall. They should, Slosson, also of Mr. Gandy. I take it that struction, shows that it has modifications and however, be closed when the work is finished. limitations, and would be better expressed by Such spaces are sometimes used for ventile a success of all other crops, but fail in the the word symmetry, which has a higher ating and hot-air flues. This is due to a mismeaning than mere regularity, including, as taken idea of the object of air spaces. While it does, variety. We have an example of this the space between the walls may be used for have a good heavy corn crop, and most other in the magnificent elm which adorns our such purposes, they should be entirely shut off crops may fail, we call it a successful year. parks; while true in outline, there is no cor. from the air-cells. respondence or similarity in its branches. The same is also true in the exterior of a vacancies in an otherwise solid wall, as if building. Variety should not only be per there were some virtue in the enclosed air mitted but even sought for when required by which would be diffused through the mass of convenience. Of the same nature is the feel, the wall. Very great care is required in an ing which all experience to some extent, but construction of a hollow wall, and it is not some more keenly than others—that of graces without objections, which prevent its general fulness, and is seen in the apparently easy adoption. Apart from danger from fire, the manner in which some people do the right preferable mode of securing the required airthing on the first trial. In buildings this feel. space, is by means of furring, lathing and plasing finds its gratification when the eye passes | tering. a different view. So we both proceeded ac pleasantly from one part to another unof fended by harsh contrasts-abrupt changes of form or obtrusive features; and while this weeds. We agreed as to time of planting, feeling should be gratified as much as is practhat early planting was best. The ground on ticable, it should never be done at the exth farms was rich and mellow. I concluded pense of the expression of purpose. It should buy to not disturb my corn when young as it never be forgotten in designing a building. that in all its proportions, arrangements, and even minutest detail, everything should be done for a well considered, appropriate and consistent purpose; all beyond this is superfluous and injurious. The house being made

> ing house, it shall appear so to all who see it." After considering the purposes of building, we come to an investigation of the materials and methods of construction by which these desired objects are to be secured. To prevent heat from passing in cr out of

for a special purpose, the whole external ap-

pearance should unmistakably express them;

in short the perfection of house-building may

be considered-" A dwelling that meets the

wants of the owner's disposition and modes of

life; one that being a cherished and cherish-

house, the most effectual non-conductor is confined air. Of solid substances the most valuable for this purpose are usually the most porous in their having the greatest amount of air confined in their interstices, and the worst the inner and outer surfaces of a wall is the most effectual and readlest mode of rendering it impervious to heat, and it makes little diference how wide or narrow the space is, if the or exclusion of heat is an object, should be haps generally thought that the moisture which stands on the walls of a basement, and water passing through them from the outside. A glance at a water pitcher containing icewater, in a summer day, will show this to be incorrect. If a wall is poorly built, it may vapor from the air of the room condensed by contact with a cold surface, and indicates both a bad atmosphere and a bad conducting

In building cellar walls, stone, when they can be procured, will generally be used They should be laid on their quarry sides and Apart from the uses and conveniences of a so solid as to be impervious to rate and mice. house, there are also the educational advant It will always pay to lay the cellar wall with

Another mistake is in leaving occasional

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Americans visiting Europe are astonished when Gooseberries grown there; for in England it is one of the finest of all the small fruits, and our travellers buy thousands of the bushes from the English nurserymen and send them here every season, failsrarely to results in disappointment; for these English varieties are all but worthless when grown n our hot and arid summer.

No more profitable study can be engaged in by agriculturists than that of the influence of climate on vegetation, a more thorough knowledge of which would prevent many such blunders.

It is a suggestive fact that among the earliest means adopted by the Germans after their war with France, to conciliate their newly acquired provinces of Alsace and Loraine, by improving their condition, were, in accordance with the policy that brought them their great victory, the establishment at Strasburgh, of a University, and at Rufach, of an Agri-cultural Experiment Station. That a large part of the pecuniary support of these institutions comes from farmers, is proof of their appreciation by practical men. The estimate in which they are held in the scientific world is indicated by the fact that all the larger German universities, and several of those of other European countries, have labaratories and other appliances devoted to agricultural research.

No true farmer will be ashamed of his vocation It is God-ordained and outranks all others in point of antiquity. Broadcloth and fine jewelry do not make nobility, nor do jeans and brogans indicate a plebean origin. All conditions and classes are de-pendent upon the farmer for their daily bread. He feeds the world. Why then should he not be proud to be known as a tiller of the soil!

There are a great many poor cows and miserable bulls kept in the country, which should be got rid of as soon as possible; but there are also a great many good cows, nearly or quite equal to some of the pure-bred ones, and these ought to be carefully preserved for perpetuating the race. Every farmer should preserve his best breeding animals. If he il some, let it be the poorest, even if he cannot get half as much for them.

EXPORT OF GRAIN-Some idea of the immense importance of the grain trade of this country may be found from the fact that, there are, at the present writing, fifty first-class vessels under contract at the port of New York alone, to take cargoes of grain to Europe, and more would have been engaged had they offered. Boston and Philadelphia, in the meantime, are by no means idle in this line of grain export. The latest cable news informs us that Russia has prohibited furthur shipments of grain from the shore of the Black Sea. In case of war with England, she wants to keep this important staff of life a home in ample quantities.

S. K. MARSH in AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL gives the following as the origin of bell ringing & r bees: An Englishman told me, some time since, that an English bee-keeper said to him that bees had no the ground is sufficiently clean of weeds and clods to give its entire strength to the crop, you may conclude the latter part of the season will have to be very dry indeed, if you don't spoken of. Moisture collected in this way is son could do so if he was following a swarm of bees; and the ringing of the bell was to let the occupants of the premises know that he was following a swarm f bees. This is the best explanation of the orig bell ringing for bees that I have ever he

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURL PRESS. HOME MAKING.

The power to make a home, should lie within reach of every young man. How he can best develop it, he ought personally to determine. A long array of eminent witnesses could be summened, to show that political life does not contribute to domesticity. Our most prominent public men have seldom failed to warn young manhood against copying their ambitions and accomplishments. Ben. Wade, dying recently, declared with emphasis that if he could live his life over again he would not have come from men similarly placed. It seems to be generally recognized that the truly best side of human nature is its domestic side; that of circumspection and care. the pleasures of home are life's most satisfactory experiences; that the noblest purposes adornment of home itself.

eager for change. Migration has become too known by his looking about for food. much a matter of course. We seek too often American Rural Home.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF BREEDING. are well fatted and thoroughly groomed show to so much better advantage than others equally good, or better, but merely in fair breeding condition, that it is next to impossi- geon. ble to find judges who can, even if they were so disposed, properly discriminate in favor of the latter; and in a majority of cases, were they to do so their awards would be greeted with howls and hisses by the superficial observers in the surrounding crowd.

The only hope of effecting a reformation in this particular, lies in thoroughly educating farmers up to a knowlege of the fact that an undue state of plethora always endangers fertility, and quite often the health. An excessively fat condition is one closely bordering. on disease, and can rarely be maintained for any considerable period without bad effects. In females it very often produces fatty degeneration of the ovaries, and renders the animal hopelessly barren. Scores of the grand Shorthorn show cows that have been transported from point to point throughout the country. and havefigured in the reports of sales and in the show-ring within the past three or four years, have had their reproductive powers destroyed by the long continued high feeding to which they have been subjected. Hundreds of young bulls and boars that have excited the admiration of lovers of fine stock upon our fair grounds, or at our public sales, and have sur ar promisers at extravigant prices, int of the wonderful development which high feeding had procured, have proven a dead loss to the purchaser, on account of the effect of the very system of feeding which gave them their apparent superiority.-Live-Stock Journal.

NEW ENGLAND AGAINST THE WORLD. It ought not to discourage a New England farmer, when he reads the estimates of the millions of this and that product of the large farms of the west, to compare his own few acres with those distant ones, and his small and both vital ones in farming, have been established in New England, which no section of the country can take away from us; one is. that the soil of New England is capable of producing more to the acre than the prairie soil of the west, and the other is that in respect to quality of product New England cannot be beaten anywhere. Her hay, apples, butter, cheese, and other products have a reputation for quality that is to be successfully matched by that of no other section .- Massachusetts Plowman.

BOTANY.

Botany is now taught in many of our schools -in nearly all of our Colleges. With many the study ends with their school days, and a bare rememberance of calyx, corolla, stamens and pistils is the most that remains through after-life. A real love of the study is rarely acquired is this way. In fact the constrained study of text-books is rather calculated to dry up the natural impulses than to warm them into the vehement thought and action that int spireall who derive much of either pleasure or benefit from original invalidations.

From our own observations we are impress ed that a fondness for botsnical studies is generally awakened by a person's being accidentally thrown among flowers. He admires them. The possession of a little plot of ground or a sunny window induces him to procure his first plants or to sow his first seeds. At once difficulties arise and inquiries begin. He learns the names of his plants and how to cultivate them. From a knowledge of one or two varieties of species he is the more interested in other varieties of , the same species. Difficulties and inquires multiply. The interest thus awakened extends to all species and genera until a book on botany becomes indispensable. Then botany is appreciated because it gives the information one zealously seeks.-Rural New Yorker,

HAY COVERS.

In England, caps-squares of cotton clothare almost universally used for protecting cocks of hay and shocks of grain. In the eastern states, although not in so universal use, they are there quite common. In the west, the abundance and low price of hay, and the general dryness of the climate during having no doubt they may be economically ap-lied, especially so on dairy farms.—Prairie farm Stock.

HUMANE AND RATIONAL CURE FOR HORSE COLIC.

Colic is one of the most fatal diseases ho flesh is heir to. One authority puts it at fifty per cent, of the death of horses by disease But it is certainly less tatal than formerly, for the reason that horses are more humanely and rationally treated, and because the fact is recognized, even by the least informed, that the stomach of the horse is relatively smaller than seek political honor; and similar expressions that of any other domestic animal, and consess quently he must be fed and watered, especially when tired and heated, with a great deal

The symptoms of colic are readily detected The animal scrapes with his fore-feet, kicks of being lie parallel with the creation and at the belly, and shifts about, turns around, smell the floor, crouches, puts the nose to the The purest ambition that young manhood flanks, lies down, rolls, remains for a time on can have, is to make a home. The wisest en- the back, and breathes heavily throughout. deavor of middle age is to work out and com- Gradually he slips over on the side, stretches plete abiding home relations—to build, and out the legs, when the signs abate as suddenimprove, and adorn for the present not only, ly as they began; he then rises, shakes himbut for a generation to come. We are too self, and the termination of the paroxysm is

While undergoing the agonies, the horse, a greater good, a larger fortune, further on .-- in the hands of the ignorant, is subjected to all kinds of harsh treatment, being forced to swallow nearly every conceivable nostrum and abominable compound, which, in nine cases the practice than to prevent it. Animals that the disease, the most rational course pursued being to give a dose of lineeed oil or a strong purgative, and then send for a veterinary sur-

But there is a much readier and far safer means of relief and cure in every homestead in the land, a means and method recently brought forward at a meeting of the London Farmers' Club, by Mr. Frederic Street, a gentleman of great skill and experience in the training and management of horses. When horse shows the symptoms of an attack of colic, "Apply at once," says Mr. S., "a horse. cloth or woolen rug folded into two thickness; es, wrung out of boiling water, to the belly and up the sides, and cover tightly with another couple of cloths, to retain the heat. As they cool, renew the cloths as often as needful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally effective and retains the heat longer. Should there, at the same time, be a difficulty in staling, which there often is, apply a similar hot cloth over the kidneys, when the urine will be relieved. It is also well to give an injection of warm water, about blood heat, into the bowels, and if the case needs it, a horn of hot water, with a teaspoonful of tincture of cayenne in it, into the stomach. Lay the animal in a well-bedded loose box. darken the window, and leave him for the greater part of an hour. In an ordinary case the hot cloth or bran poultice will not need above one renewal : in severe cases they may be renewed four times within the hour, and a hot fomentation applied to the spine, has a wonderfully soothing effect. When relieved. wash the horse down with tepid water, cover up, give a bran mash, and allow a day or two rest for recuperation."

"Now," continues Mr. Street," whether the case is one of simple colic, with a quiet pulse. or proceeds to inflamation, with a bounding flow of blood, the treatment is the same. It of pure herds. posesses the merit of handiness, always being ready, and of safety and certainty. You simthrough the lining membrane of the stomach. The outer skin is the more reachable; it has millions of pores and countless nerves to act once, and it is perfectly safe. Animal life is the same both in man and in the horse, and the moisture-applied locally, or generally, will tell a hundred times more effectually than physicing or similar methods."

The concluding sentence of the above, in italics, contains a truth of so much weight and moment that it bids fair to revolutionize a great deal of modern medical and veterinary practice. For more to the combined force of heat and moisture, applied under a favorable condition and for a long time persisted in, than to the mineral character; of the waters, or any recondite, electrical, or other agencies, it is now generally conceded are the surprising results and cures which have followed the methods of treatment adopted at the famous hot springs of California, and the still more famous ones of Arkansas. Indeed, so generally have these truths been accepted, that the best practitioners are parodying, so far as it can be done away from them, the thermal measure of relief used at California and Arkansas hot springs.

EARLY MATURITY IN SWINE

A great change has taken place in the system of swine feeding practiced in the United side the run of our Kansas farm cattle. States, within a comparatively few years. Under the old system, with our animproved and slow-maturing breeds, it was necessary that hogs should be kept until they were two or three years old before they could be tattened for pork. The practice generally followed, was to permit the hogs to roam at large in the woods or fields, feeding just enough grain in the winter season to "keep them through," and requiring them to shift for themselves during the summer, and continuing the practice up to within three or six best breeds of all kinds of stock—horses, Lockwood, in Popular Science Monthly, that months of the time when they were to be marketed. At that time the packing was all general dryness of the climate during having maying and harvesting, has seemed to prevent their done during the winter months, and farmers Harrison county rich, and the best live lus has earned by fair experiment its name of

and handling the product, the market is a sidered that there were tricks in all trades, steady one the year round, and the farmer can and they were no worse than others. He dispose of his fat hogs at all seasons of the method of making pork is to keep the pigs fat from the time they are suckling until they are slaughtered. All careful observers among farmers know that a very much greater percentage of gain, in proportion to food consumed, can be obtained during the first eight and best for the least money. months of a pig's life than during any subsequent period; and as the pig is simply a machine for converting the food consumed by him into pork, it is evident that he should be got into market just as soon as he is big enough to command the best price, and that he should be made big enough just as fast as good care and generous feeding can do it, to return the largest percentage of profit to the the mutton qualities. The cross makes the farmer. There is no department of stock- wool combing, and gives the carcass the raising in which a breed that matures early size and fattening qualities. shows its superiority by financial results more quickly than that of raising swine. "Small profits and quick returns"-the motto of market price, as do also the sheep and many successful tradesmen-finds here its lambs. I commenced the business by buycounterpart in liberal feeding and early man ing some graded Cotswolds and some pure

Our readers will understand that the foregoing remarks concerning high feeding with a view to forcing maturity at the earliest possible period, apply solely to pigs that are to be sold for pork, and not such as are to be used for breeding stock. In the latter case while we believe in liberal feeding, there should be no effort to force growth, because a healthy, symmetrical development is of the pigs are ruined for breeding purposes by befarmer's circumstances are such that he will probably keep his hogs until they are eighteen

pork-producers do, it is better that the pigs should all be kept as though they were to be used as breeding stock-that is, in good, growing condition, with plenty of grass and clover, added to their grain ration .- Live-Stock Journal.

CROSS-BREEDS.

For all practical purposes, to supply the shambles and the dairy, cross breeds for profit and for the average farmer, are proving

themselves superior to thoroughbreds. They possess all the finer qualities of beef and dairy animals, while in rugged health and vigor they gain from the low-born side of their parentage immensely over the more delicate thoroughbred.

But to obtain the best half-breeds, a thoroughbred male must invariably be used. And in this direction will the breeder of blooded stock find a steady and profitable business. Every farmer who proposes to breed his feeding-stock in the west, will want one or more thoroughbred bulls, and will have them when the craze of fabulous prices has brought to bankruptcy the breeders

When the farmers, who depend upon the ruling market price for beef cattle, can afbull, every farmer, worthy the name, will cut and cured if the weather permits. An exsupply himself with such animals. But cellent farmer remarks: while speculative prices are kept up by the If I were a large buyer of hay, I would engambling than legitimacy.

o horses, sheep and swine.

'cattle-men," as being able to transmit its will object .- Colman's Rural. superior qualities to the offspring to a greater extent than any other breed, owing to the

VERMONT SHEEP.

At a meeting of the Wool-Growers' fleece now as it did twenty years ago, and lanta (Ga.,) Constitution. that the improvement had come from the Vermont sheep. He believed it was to the SANATORY VIRTUES OF THE EUCALYPinterest of our farmers to keep only the other season of the year. Now, thanks to our hundreds of thousands of dollars more. settled. Its rapid growth must make it a

improved breeds, capable of being fattened at He had no doubt about the dishonesty of any age, and to improved methods of curing some of the sheep peddlers, but he conthought a farmer ought to know a good year. This has also brought with it a knowl, sheep when he saw it, and be above all edge of the fact that the most profitable danger of getting cheated. He would buy a good sheep at a fair price from a peddler as readily as from anybody else. He wanted the whole world for his market, and would buy where he could get the most

> A VALUABLE CROSS FOR MUTTON AND WOOL.

> My plan is to obtain the best possible breed suited to my location and market. which I claim is the cross of the Cotswold and Southdown, the Cotswold having the wool qualities and the Southdown having

The cross makes a very hardy and prolific sheep; the wool brings the highest Southdowns, paying an average of ten dollars per head for them, all ewes; then with a thoroughbred Cotswold buck, commenced crossing, which I find a very desirable one. The most of my ewes have twins, which, if properly fed and handled, will raise most all of them. I have lost but two lambs this season, yet. Think I have as fine a flock of grade sheep as any very first importance. Professional breeders in the country. Have crossed so often that Cotswolds. I have a lamb that will be one ing forced so that they may make a fine dis- year old next May, that has wool now play in the show-yard. It should also be twelve and a half inches long and very borne in mind that a pig that is forced from curly. I have also a lamb a few weeks eight or ten months; and in cases where a born. I have a few imported ewes and orous stalks to the hill are sufficient. lambs, but do not find them quite so hardy as my grades. I have my lambs generally to the city. They generally average sixty pounds at two months old, and bring me from nine to twelve cents per pound, gross .- B. T. Thompson, in Ohio Farmer.

THE WOOL MARKET.

The Obio Farmer has reports of several sales in different localities, ranging at 28c to 30c. There are fewer buyers out than last year; the cold weather has delayed shearing, and farmers do not seem to be in a hurry about selling. In short, but little eagerness is manifested on either side. The United States Economist represents the situation in New York as dull and lifeless, prices favoring the buyer, as a rule. Firm, well conditioned XX Ohio fleece is quoted at 36c for old that cost 46c over eleven months ago. It places Michigan, at home, at 25c to 27c, and Ohio X and XX at 28c to 30c, running up to 33c for wool largely combing and delaine.

Agriculture.

EARLY CUT HAY.

Haying will soon be upon us. As soon as

upon; it brings the disease to the outside at system which has heretofore prevailed, and a deaver to secure a better article than is now famous cow or bull is struck off at mock- the rule. Nice, sweet, bright and fragrant auction sales, at \$10,000 to \$30,000, the bus hay is an exceptionable article, when it should same means of cure in disease—warmth and iness will possess more the status of be the rule, as might be if the great mass of farmers were not so inveterately wedded to But time, which sets all things even, is old habits. Our argument with them is that working the necessary change, when a fine grass cut in blossom is more difficult to cure young thoroughbred bull will be purchased at a later period. Properly considered, this is for \$100 to \$200, or less. Then the breeders no argument at all. As well might a hired of the best herds will find a steady demand man urge that it is more agreeable to begin a and remunerative prices for all their stock. day's work in the winter at 9 o'clock than 7. We have spoken only of Short-horn cattle Hay should be made at that period of time in this article, but the principle can be ap when it is worth the most for steck feedingplied as well to other breeds of cattle, as also not when a farmer has "nothing else to do, and can't sleep." But if such hay costs him For crossing on natives, the Short-horn more than that which turns to woody rubbish seems to be given the preference among the before it is cut, let him charge more, of course majority of what are technically termed and no buyer whose judgment is worth a cent

CUTTING SWEET POTATO VINES.

high perfection and individuality of the race. Our experience is to cut sweet potato vines The cattle of Kansas is steadily and rap- when they cover the ground, leaving about ferrets which have always proven fine sport. dly improving in the direction of Short- twelve inches near the root. They are very but rat hunting with dogs and ferrets togethhorns, owing to the lowering in price of hard to cure, but with patience it may be er is sport in earnest. The ferrets will perthoroughbred animals. In this respect we done. But the very best that can be done suade the rate to run out of their holes, and are far ahead of the old states east of the with them is to feed green, when they make the dogs will be on the lookout for them as Alleghanies, where the stock of the best the very best feed for horses, mules, cows or they emerge from their hiding places, and give farmers will cut but an indifferent figure be- hogs. They are, thus fed, especially fine for them an unwelcome shake. After using the milk cows. After they have been frost-bitten dogs for rat hunting a few times, they become we think it will not pay to save them. They accustomed to the sport and seem to like it may be piled up on a fence or any other place, where they will ventilate, and they will cure Association of Harrison county, Ohio, pub- in from a week to ten days, but generally can be taught not to kill a ferret, but the best lished in the Ohio Farmer, Mr. John C. with the loss of the leaves. But the best time way is to raise a pup with the ferrets or according to the leaves. Jamison said that Harrison county clean to feed them is when they are green. In this custom him to them; he will then become wool would weigh twice as much to the state they ought by all means to be fed .- Ata fond of them, play with them and could not

But it is claimed for the eucalyptus says Prof cattle, sheep, hogs, and everything else. their presence is hygienic, or sanatory, espe-Our good sheep have made the farmers of cially in malarial regions. That the E. Globu-

great drainer of wet soils, while its marked terebinthine oder may have its influence, and it is highly probable that the literation of this essence into the air stands connected with its generation of ozone. But, whatever the sanatory activities of the eucalyptus may be, the fact is squarely settled that spots in Italy, uninhabitable because of malarial fever have been rendered tolerable by the planting of E.globus lus, and it is believed that a more plentiful planting would nearly if not quite remove the difficulty. A military post is mentioned in Algeria, in which the garrison had to be changed every five days, such was the virulence of the malaria. A plantation of eugalyptus cleared the missma nearly away, and rendered unnecessary the frequent changes of the garrison. In this case 60,000 trees were planted.

CULTURE OF POTATOES. The potato crop is one of our greatest staples, and the different sections in which it is grown have different methods of cultivating and harvesting it. A farmer who grows several acres of potatoes will attend more conscientiously to the details necessary to the such cessful production of the crop than one who only produces enough for family use. And he will also take advantage of the economy of doing everything connected with the crop that it is possible to do by horse-power. A welli drained, gravelly loam is the best soil for potatoes, and it should be both rich and mellow. Land manured and plowed the fall previous to planting, and again in the spring, is in the best possible shape for potatoes. My practice is then to ridge the land in ridges three feet apart by using a one-horse plow and making a shallow furrow. After ridging the whole field in this way, I mark the field across the ridges in rows three feet apart. The potatoes are usually good feeders, and many of their my sheep can hardly be told from pure being planted in rows both ways, hand-hoer ing can be dispensed with. It is my practice to cut the seed potatoes into several pieces, with two or three eyes to each piece. The quantity of seed to the hill can be best regubirth can never be profitably kept beyond old, that weighed fourteen pounds when lated in this way. Four or five healthy, vig-

When the potatoes are all up, the field is dragged, uprooting very few plants, and killto twenty months old, as very many large to come in February and March, and ship ing all the weeds. After this they are cultiv all the buck lambs and the ewe lambs that vated with a one-horse cultivator, merely to do not come up to my mark of excellence, keep the soil mellow. A horse hoe is next used, and a little soil thrown up to the potatoes. This is necessary with some varieties, which have a tendency to grow near the surface. The crop receives no hand hoeing, and proves excellent. The objection to hilling up potatoes in a dry, porous soil, is that the tubers do not attain a sufficient growth, as the vines are so apt to dry up. Of course, in wet soils, flat culture is unsafe. One common error is that of planting too much seed. Three to five healthy stalks to the hill are sufficient. And yet, in many potato fields, the hills are covered with a dense growth of small, spindling vines, and the crop in this case is always interior .- F. K. Mooreland, in Country Gentles

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

ANOTHER SWINDLE .- While in Hendricks county a few days since, we learned of another swindle that is going the rounds. The article by means of which the fraud is perpen trated is called a hog-holder—an instrument for holding hoge while they are being ring. ed to prevent rooting. A blank order is produced and the farmer is persuaded to sign it, and as usual he soon finds himself in for the payment of a sum of money varying from \$25 to \$150. Six or seven farmers that we heard of had signed their names, and were bound for the payment of enough money each to supply themselves with good agricultural papers for the remainder of their lives .- Indiana Farmer.

SALTPETRE FOR BUGS .- To destroy bugs on squash or cucumber vines, dissolve a tablespoonful of saltpetre in a pailful of water; put one pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. Use more saltpetre if you can afford it; it is good for vegetables, but death to animal life. The bugs burrow in the earth at night and fail to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill the "grubs" in peach trees-only use twice as much, say a quart, to each tree. There was not a yellow or blister. ed leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing any vegetables with it; a concentrated solution applied to beans makes them grow wonderfully .- Osborne County Farmer.

RAT HUNTING. - I have many rat hunts with immensely, as the more rats a dog kills the more anxious they seem to continue. Any dog be enticed to hurt them. It is necessary to have two or three dogs and the more ferrets the better. The dogs should be trained so that they can be picketed at different runways around a barn, wheat stacks, slaughter-houses or wherever you wish to hunt .- J. Walker, in Poultry Bulletin.

Where much clover hay is made, there never thought of selling their fat hogs at any stock of all kinds would have made them fever-tree, as a preventive, seems now to be FOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN

Topics for Discussion.

"INFLATED" OR "CHEAP."

following rather amusing way in the FARMER of the 5th inst. He says:

"E. has become excited on the financial question, and judges others by himselt; so excited that he says "inflated" and "cheap" mean the same thing. He ignores dictionaries, common usage, and everything else, and imagines himself a prophet, and talks very knowingly. Let me say to E. if he had studied finance, just a little, he would have discovered "cheap" money, and who gets it cheap, and if he would just keep a little cool, he would not be making those awful blunders which will return to plague him, such as saying money is *cheap* and at the same time bears a *high* rate of interest."

This is "prodigious!" as Domini Samson would say. We repeat, however, in the most composed manner that "inflation" and "cheap" applied to money, are precisely the same thing. "N. C." does not attempt to show wherein the terms differ, of, was buried without a funeral procession; and for the best of reasons: he could not. Money is cheap when it commands a high to this day. No fine tomb in some fashionrate of interest. Certainly it is. From the able cemetery had this illustrious man, for the very laws of its being it must be so. The vain and proud to admire. way to prove a hypothesis or a rule in arithmetic, is to reverse and try it from both When our greenback circulation was at ly, plain manifestations of haughtiness and flood-tide during the rebellion, wheat was pride. \$2.50 to \$3. It was not scarcity which caused this high price, for every other product was correspondingly high. In Canada, just across an imaginary line, and in Europe, these high prices for grain or other merchandise did not attain. The ruling price for wheat before and since that time, has been a dollar and a quarter, when it was no more plenty than in '63 or about that period. To reverse the order of purchase for illustration, why did a bushel of other hunting grounds. wheat purchase \$2.50 or \$3, or a yard of muslin purchase half a dollar or more of money in those days, in this country? These commodities had not that purchasing power in neighboring counties. Shippers purchased articles of merchandise in this country at those nominal high prices and shipped them to foreign markets where they disposed of them at the seemingly low prices there, and yet made by the operation. How could this result be possible if not because our money, at that time, was "inflated," was "cheap." It required about double the quantity of it to purchase the same articles that it does now, or did before the war, or in neighboring countries at that time.

It seems equally singular to N. C. that money, when cheap, should command a high rate of interest; and yet it is difficult to imagine any other result it could possibly have. When money is so "watered," to use a stock-jobbing term, "inflated," or THE OBJECTS SOUGHT BY THIS ASSOCIATION, "cheap," that it requires two dollars to purchase as much as one dollar will under orchase as much as one dollar will diluct of dinary conditions of trade, the price paid dinary conditions of trade, the price paid implements and labor saving devices,—

The exhibition and introduction of new for its use in kind, which is interest in the same denomination or class of money, will by a natural law respond to the principal.

This argument is not made to tell against greenbacks, which are the apple of "N. C.'s" eye, but this irreversible law applies to gold or silver, where it is in excess. Every rich gold mining region has experienced similar results. When the precious metal is abundant, it requires a larger quanmetal is abundant, it requires the state of tity of it to purchase a day's labor, a suit of the growing.

There will be other questions of as much there will be other questions of as much present commendity. clothes, or any other necessary commodity

in that locality. I do not tell "N. C." that "he ignores dictionaries, common usage, and everything else;" or that "if he had studied finance just a little, he would not be making such awful blunders," but I prove it, which is the better way. "N. C." knows more about farming than financial laws. "Let the shoemaker stick to his last."

SUPERSTITION.

EDITORS FARMER: Judging by the numerous articles and letters which appear from time to time in the FARMER, I find a good many subjects outside of farming discussed. Emboldened by this wide range taken by your paper, and following the lead of that able and interesting representative of the KANSAS FARMER, "W. W. C.," I respectfully ask for a little room in your columns to reply to some remarks made by this gentleman in your paper in relation to the appearance of some dilapidated burying grounds, he says he

saw in this part of the state. "W. W. C's" idea seems to be that he could rest easier in some nice, clean, stylish cemetery, than elsewhere. It is this superstitious notion, that it makes any difference to the dead man whether his body is buried in the earth, or in the sea, or "given to be but

ried," that I wish to combat. The substances of the human body are constantly changing. Not only is the body constantly wasting and dying in its struggle for life, but at last it dies all at once, and its mineral substances return to the earth from whence they came. These minerals decomi pose, and then feed new plants, and form new bodies. The living are constantly dying. bodies. The living are constantly dying, and Without death there could be no life. It is the Whereas, The vast basins drained by the through waste and death that mineral matter Missouri and Mississippi rivers are unequaled which once served the living body returns to in fertility and extent; and the soil. New plants and new bodies work

"the debt of nature," or nature could not re-produce the living. "Dust thou art and unto ducers; and dust thou shalt return again;" and so rapid "N. C." pays his respects to me in the are these changes, that no once can claim for

How idle then to cherish affection for dead ashes, which pass so rapidly into new forms of life in which we have no particular concern.

As has already been asserted, the human hody is changed into other forms. Many perish in the sea, and are eaten, digested, and built linto forms of fish. Armies scatter their dead upon many battlefields, and these restore to the soil material to make other are mies. The green grass on many a tomb affords food for cattle and sheep, and the trees and shrubs appropriate the "dust" that once composed the bodies of the living. The strongs est and most costly tomb can hold its occupant taken action upon this subject, that it is the but for a season.

Confine and conceal these bedies of ours as best we may, they are not safe from the desca lation that awaits all material things. Moses, one of the greatest men we have any record nor is the place where he was buried known

Moreover, I am of the opinion that these showy cemeteries and costly tombs of our day, ends, as it were. Take wheat for example. are not only a great waste, but more especial-

I suppose if "W. W. C." should be laid in his grave with his feet toward the north, or toward the south, and in some wild, barren place, that he would return, if possible, to reproach the world for its ingratitude and crus elty, and for its want of superstition.

When the red man (savage) buries his dead, he places beside the body a tomahawk, a blanket, and a bag of corn, and over the dead one's grave, a pony is killed. These things, he thinks, will be of use to the departed in

The white man (civilized) buries his dead in broadcloth and silk, and sometimes in military trappings, in order, I suppose, that when these step into another world, they may make an imposing appearance, Thos. Armor.

Lyon County, Kansas. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERY MEN, PLORISTS, SEEDSMEN, ETC , ETC.

The third snnual gathering of this important association will take place the present year at Rochester, New York. Commencing Wednesday, June 19th, and continuing three days. Nurserymen in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, and are requested to meet at the Sher- Its aims are of the most practical kind. Knowman House, Chicago. A special train on the ing that labor is the means and the end of life Michigan Southern, and Lake Shore, R. R. sued by the officers of the Association.

The exchange and sale of nursery products, varieties of fruits, trees, plants, &c.,-

The cultivation of per others engaged in the trade To perfect better methods of culture, grading, packing and sale of stock

procure quicker transit, more reasonable rates and avoiding needless exposure of nur. sery products when in transit To obtain a reduction in rates of postage on

seeds, clons, roots and cuttings To avoid the evils of dishonest tree agents. To prequent the taxing of nursery stock

or more importance than those named, presented for the discussion and action of the Ass-

sociation, for the programme given above will be varied attand the pleasure of the convention. The advantages to accrue from these meet-ings are too plain to need discussion in a cira cular, and all who feel any interest in the general welfare of the trade, are earnestly and cordially invited to meet with the Association and participate in its proceedings.

Specimens of cions, seeds, fruits, flowers, cider, wines, implements, &c., &c., are request-

Zatrons of Husbandry.

Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Scoretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia. COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville.

Missouri State Grange.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

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 \$1 00.

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

THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY GRANGE RESO-LUTIONS. The following preamble and resolutions

sere unanimously adopted by the St. Louis County Grange, June 1st, 1878, to-wit : Whereas, The wealth, prosperity and hap-

piness of the American people depend largely dred and fifty acres of number one wheat. upon the success and extent of agriculture

Whereas, Even now, an immense surplus is | ...d, very thrifty and in full bearing.

up again the old material. The living pay produced, which must find a foreign market, or remain a useless waste in the hands of pro-

Whereas, Railroad transportations is so costly as to leave but little profit to producers, while it unduly enhances cost to the consum-

Whereas, Nature has provided a great high way to the ocean in the above named rivers, which, if properly improved, would put producers and consumers in easy communication, to their mutual advantage and to the general good and increasing prosperity of the whole country ; and

Whereas, There is no object more legitimately or properly claiming governmental expenditure and control—therefore, be it

Resolved, By the St. Louis County Grange, in connection with other granges which have imperative duty of the government to adopt some plan or system for the speedy improvements of these rivers, throughout their whole navigable extent, so that they will be practicably an unobstructed highway, for the commerce of these great valleys.

Resolved, This action be published in the agricultural and other papers of St. Louis which may favor this object, so vital to its interests and to the interest of the whole west.

THE GRANGE DISCOVERING ITS TRUE

WORK AND MISSION. But this old-fashioned, smoke the pipe contentment is passing away. In this transition period, from the old to the new, the farmers themselves are wakening up and becoming conscious of the switt current of events now passing. They see that things are taking shape in the social and political world, and they must have a hand in their molding or their interests will be ignored. They have been slow to interfere; they have been reluctant to not, but they now see clearly the exis gences of the case, and the stern necessity of prompt action, and they have begun to move not one moment too soon.

They have wisely concluded that the first step to take is a thorough organization of their forces. Hitherto there has been no concert of action; each one has done what seemed right in his own eyes. There has been no council held. The idea of the grange was a lucky thought; it has rather and inspiration from heaven. The farmers saw in it at once a means of salvation. In it there was a reconcilation-a harmony of movement-the many were to be made one by its benign influence. The Grange is a school, a parliament, a legislature, a religious body, all in combination. It is formed for work, for study, for recreation for devotion, for co-operation, for edification. the promoter of science, the creator of wealth, will leave Chicago, at 9 A M. on the 18th of the source of prosperity, the patrons do it hon-June for Rochester. Round trip tickets good or, not with lip service, but by a recognition for 20 days from Chicago to Rochester and re- of its claims to hold the highest positions turn, sold for \$24. The following objects of and to secure the best rewards in all the the meeting are set forth in the circular is- spheres in active life. So in the Grange, the farmer who best represents the labor element is made master of ceremonies, becomes chief; because he is the servant of all. This is practical wisdom manifested in the grange policy. It is building up on a strong foundation. Las bor is its corner stone,-Patron's Helper.

A much better thing to do than to relieve the lady patrons from paying dues, would be to place them on an equality with the male members. This would be a reward for their service to the Order of some value, At present, although there is a good deal said about our nobility and generosity in giving women admission to the granges, we display our distrust of her capacity by not permitting her to enter any of the loftier and more magnificent apartments in the Order unless she is leaning on the arm of a man. The only acceptable credential is a duly signed marriage certificate. Our constitution rules out from the state granges and the National Grange all widows and maids, and all wives unaccompaied by their husbands. Even the Dutch balls to which"no gentlemen without a lady"is admited, do better than that; and yet we male patrons are continually pluming ourselves on on our magnanimity to the gentler sex. If widowhood or maidenhood were avoidable evils, we might pretend that the discrimination in our constitution between woman who have none was a reformatory measure. But inasmuch as we cannot expect all maids to marry, much less to marry before they become members of the Order, and since all husbands will not outlive their wives, we must acknowledge that, even though they be evils, maiden hood and widowhood are states more difficult to totally abolish than Turkey in Europe .-Grange Bulletin.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The cotton crop this year will equal that of 1875, which was the largest which had been madefeince 1860. Since 1870 the number of acres under cultivation in the country has increased by onethird, the live-stock by from one-quarter to the-half, and other staple products in equal striking proportions. The balance of trade for the past three years has been in our favor, and the premium on gold has declined.

The farmers of Summer county will this year harvest eighty-three thousand two hun-

Within the last few days we have seen seach trees, loaded with fruit, grown from seed which the grasshoppers left on the trees in the summer of 1874, after they had eaten the flesh off the peach. The trees are three years

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST FANNING MILL IN THE WORLD. RECEIVED CRATERIAL AWARD AND GRAND MEDAL. BUY THE A. P. DICKEY FANNING MILL

Address, A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wis. SMITH & KEATING, Agts. Kansas City, Mo.

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ESTABLISHED 1858.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

Commissions 1% cents per pound, including insurance, storage, and guarantee of sales, with use of sakes, if desired.

Inquiries by letter will receive prompt attention.

IMPORTANT

Sheep Farmers

Semple's Colebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scale destroys ticks, and all barasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price. Circulars free. Manufactured by THOMAS SEMPLE, 977Portland Avenue, Louisville Ky.

ville Ky.
Agents, who sell at Manufacturing prices: John
Agents, who sell at Manufacturing prices: John
G. Willis, Omaha, N.h.; Pink Fouts, Wichita, Kan.;
Y. C. A. Rodgers, Waco, Texas



LABELS for marking Registering cartie, sheep, hogs, etc. Size for sheep or hogs, with name and number stamped to Order, \$3 per 100. Punches for putting label in ear, \$1, Registers, with numbers corresponding to labels, book form. 50 cents. Sheet Register iree with labels, All orders filled promptly, and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5. and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5. cents of the promptly and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5. cents of the promptly and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5. cents of the promptly and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5. cents of the promptly and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5. cents of the promptly and sent by mail on receipt of price.

ion. Samples and terms free.

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

ATCHISON, KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale, Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for eale singly, or in pairs not akin. Persons desiring to visit this tarm, by calling on Mr G. W. Glick, in the city of At histon, will: be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge. Address, GLICK & CARMICHAEL.



ver, Shawnee Co., Kan-as, breeder of Pure Short-Hor Pure Short - Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 12 miles south of Ross-ville.

Walnut Grove Herd,



S. E. WARD, Proprietor. Breeder of Pure bred Short Horns. 1st Dake of Walnut Grove, 3518. S H. Record. A. H. Book \$26.412 and Mazurka Lad 2nd 5.513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kanaas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE,
Durham Park, Marion
County, Kan., breeder
of pure Short-horns
of fashionable blood.
Stock for sale low.
Also, best Berkshires in Kansas.
Catalogues Free.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

HICHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE

PIGS. Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale.

Breeders' Directory.

EMERY & SAYRE, Oscoola, Clark Co., Iowa, bro Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for ea "Beantles Sure," Pairs not akin. Oirculars free,

D. W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. Unima hogs; write for circular.

O BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black, Cochin & Brown Leghorns. Stock not surpassed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill. Cass Co.
Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle
of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd
weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for said
Correspondence Bolicited.

J. R. DUNLAP & CU., IOLA, KAS., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowis, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

J. BELL & SON. Brighton. Macoupin County, Ill-inots, Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Marino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St, Louis Raliroad. Stock reliable; prices rea-sonable, Reference furnished.

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalygue, Herd of 200 head, Also Berkshires.

R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of Light Brahms Chickens. All Stock warranted first-class and Shipped C. O. D.

W. H. COCHRANE. Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale, Correspond-ence solicited, Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and ship-pers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26 competitors.

H. M. & W. P. SISSON, Galesburg, Ill. Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs.

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A ddress, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

J. M. ANDERSON.Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White Guiness. Write to me. L EVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kan-eas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkehire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Sunfolk, Essex and Berkshire pign. Present prices 1/2 leas than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond from the Humphrey's importation in 1802. Also CRESTES WHITZ HOSS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRANKA CHICKENS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 22 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

O 0.009 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root Grafts autup to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists .E. F. CADWALLADER, Mismi County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

A WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cat s

Dentists.

A H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Sur-geon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeks

JAMES G. YOUNG. Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 10 and 12, Hart's Office Building, West Fourth Street, between Main and Delaware, Sanass City, Mo. Practices in Missouri, Kanass and U. S. Courts. Real Estate & Corporation Law a specialty.

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

W. W. ESTILL, LEXINGTON, KY.

PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds, From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Kaw Valley Nursery. Must Be Sold.

25,000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old.
2,000 Cherry, 1 to 3 years old.
200,000 hedge, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum, Peach, Grapevine, Small fruits, Ornamental trees and Evergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send for price list. E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kansas.

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices. Single Pig \$15. \$25 'per pair, \$35 per trio. These pigs are sired by the Imported Prize-Winning Boar, Wade Hampton, and out of sows picked from the best herds in U. S. and warranted to be as good as the best. No trouble to answer correspondence. Address, F. B. HARNESS, New Palestine, Mo.

FOR SALE, Pure Bred Partridge Cochins.

One magnificent cock, and five hens, warranted pure bred. The half dozen for \$10: cash, Address J. J. R., Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. M. P. STAMM.

Breeder of choicest straigs of Berks shire and Poland-China Hogs.

Hamilton, Greenwood

Co., Kansas. The fine Imported boar, "Achilles," at the head of my Berkshire, tred by Mr. Humirey, of England, and 'Don Pedro" at the head of my Poland-Chinas, bred

by A. C. Moore of Illinois. . I have a large lot of spring pigs from choice imported and American bred sows, that I will sell very low.

Correspondence solicited.

A well improved farm of 85 acres, 1 mile south of city limits of Topeka, commanding a fine view the town TERMS :- Easy. Call on, or address H. W. CURTIS, Topeka. Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Bâitere & Front Topoka, Kaneas.

BREEDING HORSES.

The possible profits for our farmers in this business has only begun to be perceived by a few. If the breeding of horses is pursued with system and intelligence by western farmers, the business might readily be made one of the most profitable branches of the farm economy. To this end the farmer must have mares of the average size and larger,-none below the average. The disposition, or moral traits-to use a human appellation-of the offspring, depend almost wholly on the mother. The dam should be kindly in her habits and gentle in disposition, combined with that free go-ahead principle which every one so much admires in a driving or work animal. Such an animal begets affection in her owner, and is the pet and favorite of the family. A vicious horse is a dangerous and unpleasant servant, while a kindly, sensible animal is apt to to be valued above money by the farmer and his family. The Arab's favorite mare is treated as one of the household, and attempting too much altegether for the regarded with the affections of one of his children,

In addition to these moral traits, it is absolutely necessary that stock used for breeding purposes should be entirely sound and posess the form and make-up so elaborately dwelt upon and described in all treatise on the horse.

The one grand essential to breeding good stock, and the one which farmers most neglect is the selection of the horse to breed

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their mares to. This must be a thoroughbred animal, in whose blood there is no dash of the scrub. The breed selected will depend upon the class of horses the farmer wishes to raise, but the most suitable horses are full sized carriage horses. Such hosrses are generally preferred for all farm and driving purposes, and when bred from fast trotting strains generally combine style and speed, two of the best selling qualities in the horse. The New Jersey farmers, adjacent to the city of New York, where the demand for carriage horses always outruns the supply, class of horses, and are said to possess the purposes in many of the old states which turn their attention to the rearing of this finest roadsters, and the best selling animals, as a class, to be anywhere found in this

There has recently sprung up a demand for cavalry horses in Europe which promises to take all of our surplus stock, and this in connection with the increasing demand which our railroads make for horses, is turnning the attention of breeders more and more to this source of wealth. A contemporary very justly remarks that "horsepower is, after all only a teeder for steam power." The writer further says:

ave a class of horses that mirably fitted for cavalry purposes, and for road uses. For this we have to thank the breeders of trotting horses, who have, during many years of careful improvement and training, supplied the country with a most useful class of animals."

Just here a word in reference to the breedders of trotting horses. The race course has unfortunately, fallen upon evil times, and under the ban of a great many good peo-

> Ev'n ministers they hae been kenn'd In holy rapture"

to visit agricultural fairs and trotting associations with indiscriminate denunciation, on account of the gamblers and unprincipland ply their nefarious work. These evil men, however, are found at almost all large gatherings where something unusually exciting is likely to transpire, but it must be admitted that they have a peculiar and tenacious fondness for horses. It becomes therefore all the more important for breeders and trainers of horses, to make more strenmous efforts to cast them out, and purify that useful branch of industry.

It is time that Agricultural Fairs and Driving Park Associations should clear pened of the earliest varieties. Minute their skirts of gamblers, and appeal to the details about cultivation of fruit, and every moral and religious classes of the community on the grounds of deserved merit and cle with the following well-merited reproof to the average farmer, from an exchange:

"In view of these circumstances, it would be well for us to consider how we can im- ifesting the interest in this important busiprove our stock, so that farmers may be ness which it deserves, on the part of those able to take a share in this business. It has who occupy the foreground as horticulbeen too frequently the case" that farmers have not only begrudged the cost of the services of a good sire, but they have also reserved for breeding only the poorest of their The last meeting of the society was well mares, lest the better ones might be forced attended, and it should be considered a to lose a few weeks' work in the spring. Spavined, wind-broken, worn-out mares, have been used for breeding, until a vast number of horses are constitutionally prone to disease, and are of little value from their birth. It costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one, and if farmers would

secure good sires, a mare might be as profitable in her increase as two dairy cows, without considering the value of her work, which at the least, will pay for her feed."

A GOOD BRUCATION.

"To read the English language well, to write with dispatch a neat, legible hand, and be master of the first four rules of arithmetic, so as to dispose at once, with accuracy, of every question of figures which comes up in practice. I call this a good education. And if you add the ability to write pure, grammatical English, I regard it as an excellent education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are hopeless without them. They are the foundation; and you cannot hope to acquire a good education unless you begin with these, and not with flashy attainments, a little geology, and other ologies, and osophies, which are ostentatious rubbish." The above definition of a good common

school education was given by the late Edward Everett, one of the ripest scholars in the United States, and every practical, business man will admit that this brief paragraph expresses the exact truth. The public school system of the whole country is public good. Enthusiasts and school-men have been carried away with the high sounding theory of fitting every boy and girl for the professorship of a college. In their zeal for educating the masses, the fact has been overlooked that where there are a hundred fitted by natural abilities to become professors, there are other tens of thousands who have neither the desire, natural capacity or opportunity to be students or professional teachers, but have the ability to acquire, and the right to receive, a farm products, are eating up the profits of the plain, useful education. Losing sight of this fundimental truth has cost, and is cost- Supreme Court of the United States has deing the taxpayers of the country millions of money yearly which is virtually wasted. There is a great deal of the elaborate trumpery playing an active part in public school education throughout the country which will have to be laid away in the dusty lumber rooms where so much of kingcraft, priestcraft and other kindred humbugs of the past have been stored. The sums of the people's money which are yearly wasted in cramming public schools with textbooks is appalling. The tax for school are not fortunate in having land endowments is 25 to 33 per ccnt. of their entire tax. An educational tax is one of the most valuable investments that can be made, but a waste of resources on any object however worthy cannot be defended.

The education demanded by every boy and girl from the (state is comprised in the youths seek them in the private academy, every child between the ages of six and fifteen years with those branches which enable him to proscute successfully the numerous occupations which nineteen-twentieths of the people who earn their bread are engaged in.

SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

An effort is being made by active mem bers to re-organize this society on a permanent basis, and get it into such active working condition as will result in such usefulness as similar societies in Douglas and Leavenworth counties. The abundance of fine fruit in those counties manifest the good work accomplished by those ed characters who frequent those gatherings societies; and similar work by the Horticultural Society recently organized at Topeka, will give to Shawnee county all the advantages of abundance of fruit and berries, at reasonable prices, that Leavenworth and Douglas now enjoy.

As a means to this end, it is suggested that members at the next meeting be prepared to report every thing of interest which they can procure, especially pertaining to early fruit and vegetables; when blossoms first appeared and fruit riproduct of the farm, orchard, or garden are of deep interest to others engaged in unsullied morals. We will close this arti- the same business; and reports of successful growers, when given with care, never fail to instruct and encourage others laboring in the same department. By manin the business which insures success. duty on the part of members and others, to attend the next meeting, which will be held at the court house in this city on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

William W. Cone, traveling agent for the Kansas FARMER, made us a call yesterday. Mr Cone is a good canvasser, and works for a keep a good brood mare or two, and would good paper.-Journal, Lawrence.

Miscellaneous.

LARD OIL.

EDITORS FARMER.-Please let us know through the columns of the FARMER how to make oil out of lard that will not freeze again, who are favorably situated as to locality. and you will much oblige a reader of your ROBERT CLEMENTS. worthy paper. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Some person learned in oil refining may be able, perhaps, to answer the above. If the oil is for lubricating purposes, by adding one qt. of coal oil to seven qts. of lard oil, will aid in resisting congelation, and improve the oil as a lubricator.

I would like to inquire through the columns of the FARMER if any of your correspondents have tried a variety of the Catalpa known as C speceosia in the climate of Kaneas, and what are the results. G. MENTLY. Rossville, Kansas.

EDITORS FARMER .- Will you please ask (A subscriber through the FARMER to give the description of the dry-house he spoke of, as I am a peach-grower of Delaware, and desire to know if his would be an improvement on our's here; we have a number of difa ferent kinds, all of which are rather expensive.

Wyoming, Delaware.

Topeka Driving Park Association,-This Association will hold its summer meeting at Topeks, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of July. An unusual effort is being made by leading members of the Association, to have a fine display of superior horses at this meeting, and the gists is manufactured from lard and cotton prospect is flattering. Entrees will remain open to July 1st.

GRAINS OF CORN FROM THE FARMER'S CRIB FOR POLITICIANS TO CRACK.—The politician knows that high railroad freights upon farmers of the State. He also knows that the cided that a state has the power to regulate railroad freights within its domain. Notwithstanding, he sits in the General Assembly, session after session, with a free railroad pass in his pocket, draws his per diem and mileage for which the farmer is taxed to pay, but opens not his mouth against the oppression of the one or the extortion of the other. It is neither take a gift: for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise and pervert the words of the righteous .- North Carolina Farmer.

Self-Binders.—We rode out a few miles from town last week with Mr. T. L. Ross, of land agency celebrity, of the firm of Ross & McClintock, to see the performance of a selfbinder in a 140 acre wheat field, the joint vent ture in wheat growing of our worthy host and Judge McFarland, of Topeka, and a remarkably fortunate venture as the undulating sea of ripening grain bears witness. A selfibinder with three horses attached was going round a brief sentence above quoted, by Edward square of grain, and we never saw a reaper of Everett, and that should be thorough. If any make do nicer work in the way of cutting. extra branches are desired, let those aspiring But in addition to cutting a wide, clean swath, the marvelous machine was hinding the grain seminary or college. The state has perform- in neat sheaves with wire, and not dropping a ed its duty as an educator when it has fitted straw. When we contrast this triumph of la. last half century.

The latest phase in the exportation of livetock has been the shipment of live hogs to Great Britian.

CALIFORNIA .- The San Francisco Bulletin says: The reports touching the condition of the crops cover every important agricultural district in the state. Over all the great Saci ramento and San Joaquin valleys the grain promises a perfect harvest. In the southern part of the state the harvest of cereals has already begun. In some of the coast counties the grain crop will be light-from excess of moisture.

From San Francisco we learn that reports eccived there up to recent date show change from those previously given. The northern section will not be above an average, while in the southern portion the yield will be im-

This Summer's Eclipse of the Sun .- A pams phlet is just issued from the U.S. Nautical Almanac Office of Washington, in which Professor Newcomb gives particulars for this country of the total solar eclipse to take place July 29. Maps are furnished for the line of totalitp, which extends over the western end of Montana, across the Yellowstone National Park, through Wyoming Territory, over Eastern Texas, entering the Gulf of Mexico present. between New-Orleans and Galveston. It will then pass over most of Cuba and the southern portion of St. Domingo, vanishing from the earth shortly afterwards. The breadth of the totality shadow in this country will be about 116 miles. The partial eclipse will extend all turists, the spirit of emulation is imparted over the United States, Mexico and British to others, and an interest soon engendered America. Instructions are given by which unskilled observers, possessed of a spy-glass and a watch, may make observations on this eclipse along the line of totality that are like. ly to be of use if sent to Washington. It is mentioned incidentally that the present ass tronomical tables are so uncertain that there is a difference of four miles in the path of the shadow as given respectively by the British the past month or six weeks. Considerable and American Nautical Almanacs. The pami damage has been done in this county by phlet includes a diagram of the place of im- lightning this season. A good deal of portant stars which may be seen near the sun stock killed and stables burned; no persons to ten bushels more per acre.—Salina Co. during the moments of eclipse, and suggests killed that I have heard of.

that a sharp lookout should be then kept for make drawings of the corons. All the sugs be a few peaches in this county. gestions of the pamphlet are simple and may be carrried out with little trouble by those

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE IDLE.—While nearly every branch of business prospered, it was possible to pay employees out of the profits, leaving a fair share to the principal, but of late there are no profits to be apportioned out correspondents-Dr. Chase, for example-ento either, but on the other hand, losing in deavor to enlighten said readers on the soil business has been the rule in the case of the principal, and many of the heretofore industrious workers have become tramps. These men should be upon a piece of land, even though it be of limited extent, where every member of the family, old enough to do even the lightest work, could contribute something toward the common support. A large portion of the idle men are foreigners, drilled in their own country in habits of industry and economy, and there is no good reason why they could not earn support, as is done in their own country upon a limited surface of good land. -Western Farm Journal.

The Scientific American it alleges that sweet oil will neutralize every form of vegetable, animal or mineral poison known to physicians and chemists; from two to four gills is a dose, according to the strength of the patient's constitution.

Does the Scientific American mean sweet oil made from olives, only? The major part of sweet oil sold by grocers and drug-

The River and Harbor bill has more in it for the west and Kansas than ever before. There is as it now stands (the action of the Senate yet to be had) \$50,000 for the Missouri river opposite St. Joseph, \$65,000 at Atchison, \$25,000 at Leavenworth, \$60,000 for a survey of the river, and \$75,000 to remove snags and improve the river for barge navigation.

INCREASING RAINFALL ON THE PLAINS.-Mr. Stocking, writ ng to the Nebraska Farmer on the above subject says:

"From our experience of twenty-five years apon this frontier, we are convinced that written, "Thou shalt not respect persons the rainfall has not only become increased in quantity, but that its distribution throughout the season of crops has become more even than formerly; This fact no doubt is due to the opening of the earth's surface by tillage, to the increase of forestry, to the laying of telegraph and railroad lines, and to the concussion of the atmosphere from the running of trains. As like causes produce like effects, we have only to extend them westerly to produce similar effects there. From fifty-five to sixty the complaint in eastern Nebraska was too dry a climate-crops suffer, and since June, seventy-four, the complaint has been too wet a climate-crops suffer."

From Franklin County.

The season has been most favorable for all kinds of crops. Wheat was slightly injured bornsaving machinery with the cradle, or go by rust. Peach trees are loaded with fruit. still further back to the primative sickle, we Apples promise well, and blackberry bushes invention and machinery have made in the ly well, this season corn is worth 25 to 27c; flour, \$2.50 to \$3,00 per bushel; eggs, 7 to 9c; hogs way down, weather cool and showry.

F. D. COBURN. From Cherokee County.

June 13 .- I have lived in this section of Kansas for 18 years. The first few years we made money, but it has been a down grade lately, scarcely realizing enough to pay taxes, and make a living. Wheat very poor in these parts; some fields being one-third or one-half chess. Other crops look well.

We had a heavy rain and thunder storm vesterday. One of my neighbors had six hogs killed by lighting and two others stunned, they were all in the same pen

JAS. TONER,

From Marion County.

June 15th,-The early May wheat is nearly all cut and in the shock, and it is feared that much damage will be done by the wet weather, as it has rained here for nearly a week, and is still raining to-day.

The late wheat is still looking splendidly. Spring wheat is improving and looks much better than it did two weeks ago, in our opinion, spring wheat should be sown, only in case of failures on winter wheat in this locality. Corn and oats never looked bet-Denver, Col., down through Northern and ter at this time of the year, than they do at

> Corn 18 cents. per bushel; oats 15; new potatoes 70; hogs \$2 per cwt; farm labor \$15 per month; harvest hands \$1.50 per day. Wild land from \$4 to \$6; improved land from \$10 to \$20. Butter 8 cts. per lb., eggs 7 cts. per doz. Immigration fair, a good C. F. S. time to come now.

From Osborne County.

June 13th.-We had a good rain last night, crops look well. Harvest has begun the yield of wheat, will not be quite as much per acre as last year, but the grain is well developed, and will not shrink as much as last year. It has been very seasonable for

The government land is nearly all taken intra Mercurial planets. People who have is- here that amount to much. The grasshopcility for rapid sketching are advised how to pers have let us alone thus far. There will

J. W. WINSLOW.

KANSAS AS A SANATORIUM.

EDITORS FARMER.—It is evident, from many of your editorials, that you have numerous readers in the middle and eastern states. It is also plain that you and many of your able and climate of Kansas. But I observe that while your articles are full and clear as regards the soil of our state, and are not entirely deficient in the matter of climate, still, I netice, that you all confine your remarks on climate, largely, if not entirely, to its effects upon agricultural products. This is the fault too, of all the general and local immigration pamphlets. If any of them have enlarged upon our climate more than to speak of its effects upon the culture of corn or chufu, it is Col. P, in his "County of Davis." He is the exception, and his enlargement embraces the following voluminous paragraph: "The climate of Kansasis charming."

Now I have named Col. P. and his most valuable pamphlet, not to censure either, but to commend both and at the same time to call attention to the fact that all, or nearly all, who write on the great value of Kansas, as a home for our toiling millions, entirely ignore, or touch very lightly upon her value from a sanitary stand-point. How to account for

this neglect in land agents, is beyond my ken. Our sister Commonwealth of Colorado is building heself up, in great part, on this issue, while Kansas, which has much more to beast of, than has her western sister, is dumb on her climate, as a restorer and preserver of health." Our rotatory, invigorating air, and our limpid and pure springs of water are seldom dwelt upon. The fact that we have so few prevalent diseases, and that they are generally controllable has been all but ignored.

Let this neglect, Mr. Editors, as far as you are concerned, be corrected. Tell your readers, as you truthfully can tell them, that that wily and insiduous slayer, Diptheria, is by no means as violent with us, as in eastern states. That Diarrhea, Dysentery and malarious fevers generally yield readily to prompt treatment; and that Rheumatism and other inflammatory diseases, which are so prevalent in many states, are greatly mollified by the climate of Kansas.

Go further, and add that persons predisposed to pulmonary disease may be greatly benefitted by living in the dry atmosphere of central Kansas; but be sure and caution them against rushing to the elevated regions of the mountains before a year's sojourn on our tablelands. Kansas, with her pure, dry, atmosphere, has already done much in arresting the development of consumption, while a more rarefied air has often hastened dissolution.

After saying this much to your readers, and after having said it often, quote the words of Col. P., and say "The climate of Kansas is Co-Ro-Lo. charming."

Ft. Riley. Kansas.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Quaker sect has agreed that Earl-ham College is to be its principal school in begin to realize the mighty revolution that are weighted down. Stock is feeding unusalt the west, and Haverford College its eastern invention and machinery have made in the ly well, this sesson corn is worth 25 to 27c; school. All other Quaker schools are to be reduced to preparatory schools. This husbanding of resources for the growth of a thoroughly good college is worthy of a wise and unpretentious people.

The work of women in the public schools is, on the whole, excellent. Those who are failures are not in fault, it is the imperfect system which permits ill-educated, unapt rirls to take charge of lower grade schools, that deserve blame. The Cincinnati Commercial says of the competent teachers: 'The work in these grades, the hardest, steadiest, and most perplexing work in our whole system of instruction, is done by the \$400 and \$700 women teachers. It would be the basest ingratitude to cut down their scanty earnings, and it would seriously affect the usefulness of the schools besides. The best teachers in the district schools could certainly do better than to work for less wages than many a good shop-girl

A writer in The Educational Weekly very wisely says: "I am convinced that in the primary school is the place to sow the seeds -not only of the thousand and one things which are unblushingly demanded nowbut of the rudiments of grammar, which is nothing more nor less than correct forms of speech. The teacher, for instance, should never allow a child to take anything from her hand without a "Thank you," and equally with this, return the acknowledgment herself. Things should not be demanded, they should be requested, giving the little one the unconscious feeling of bestowing a favor-thus lessening the need of enforced discipline, for that is what it really does. Do you say you can't keep school so? Try it and see.

The average salary of the Baltimore teachers is \$611, and the School Board is sensible enough to resolve to economize in school furniture and text-books rather than by reducing salaries.

Italy is on the eve of making elementary agricultural instruction obligatory in all her communal schools. The kingdom already boasts of two colleges, three special and 18 farm schools. The state, the province and the parish contribute in certain proportions to sustain these establishments.

The wheat this year will certainly grade much higher than that of last year, and there is no question but the yield will average five

A PROTEST.

When there is a great wrong being perpetrated that we cannot prevent we all have the right to protest. When F. P. Baker was appointed as an "agricultural expert" to represent Kansas at the Paris Exposition, not one of the 100,000 farmers of Kansas have entered a protest that we know of. This position by right and by law belonged to a farmer, and it was a grand outrage upon right and decency to barter it away where it was supposed to do the most good, politically. Against all such doings we protest long and loud, and may it echo and re-echo till the farmers awake to a realization of the way they are trampled in the dirt by the men they elevate to honorable positions. What will the French think of our great agricultural nation with not one farmer appointed to represent us at the Exposition! They will think that the farmers of the United States are a set of ignoramuses—too ignor rant to appear away from home without a guardian. When there is a vacancy in a court a lawyer is appointed; in a medical college, a the four with cream very sour, 6 29-78 doctor; in a church, a D. D.; in a University, a pounds. It has generally been supposed tha L. L. D. etc., but when there is a place for a sour cream yielded the most butter. The practical agriculturist, anybody can fill that milk in the creamery is set deep and cold, and except a farmer. Eternal fitness is recognized through all classes till you come down to the farmer, and then he is not competent to fill positions that by their nature are extrapidly eats up the oil of the ream.—Ameripressly designed to be filled by the farmers. For instance our agricultural colleges: Not to the best information obtainable was a farmer ever placed at the head of any. If an agricul; tural college means that agriculture shall be taught, then nobody can consistently fill the chairs but practical farmers; else logic will force the conclusion that farmers know nothing of agriculture, and must go to ministers, doctors, and lawyers to learn; consistency is a jewel until you come to regard the rights of the wealth producing classes; then it is a perfect mad-stone, existing only in tradition.

Look at Congress: Not 1 farmer to 15 lawyers. Suppose we reverse the representation, and let other classes have only as small a rep resentation according to numbers as the farmers now have. How many do you suppose there would be of other professions in Congress? You could almost count them on your fingers. There would not be more than a fractional part of a lawyer, and that would be enough. Who gets the 80,000 positions at the disposal of the President? I doubt if there is one farmer in a hundred. How many are they entitled to, to have their just proportion? About half. Why is it then that the rights of this large and important class to society are so thoroughly and effectually ignored? Why is it that the wealth producing classes of this country form no factor of the governing class? keeps the animal in good condition. It should be used by every one owning or having horcommunism in a country of boasted freedom, see or stock. Sold by all Druggists. boasted intelligence, where the ballot is supposed to be the palladium of right, and mightier than the sword? These questions are not easily answered. It is evident, however, that there needs to be a mighty awakening. What advantages have the laboring masses of this country over their brethern of Europe?

They are not recognized as competent to fill any honorable position. Not even to represent their calling in an official capacity. They can remain contented serfs, or discontented unists. The same as their brethern over the water. They have the ballot to be sure, but they use it to make their seridom doubly sure, with a fidelity to party, and a blindness to selfwinterest that is perfectly astounding. Is the ballot in the hands of labs oring men a failure as to self-protection? If not, why do we hear of the bread riots, labor strikes and communists, the means of redress adopted where they have no ballot?

The base of our civilization is a blind adhesion to our overgrown organizations of cor. ruption, called political parties. The condition of the producing classes of this country will not be materially changed so long as they wheel into line at the crack of the party lash. The ballot in the hands of party devotees is a delusion and a farce. The first move to the emancipation and elevation of labor, is to absolve ourselves from parties and prejudices, be independent thinkers. Study political economy, as well as domestic. Know what we want, and vote accordingly. The ballot is able to accomplish all we desire if used with intelligence and honesty. Will we do it? N. CAMERON.

DIARRHÆA IN LAMBS.

Diarrhœa in lambs is a very common disease, and great numbers perish on account of it. The causes are mainly colds, but somes times the food induces the disease. Dysentery is apt to take place in a few days after birth, if the milk of the ewe is too strong and copious. When attacked, the lamb becomes languid, stands with bent back, or lies down frequently. The excrement is thin, whitish, or greenish, and afterwards watery, and finally bloody. If no attention is given to the case the lamb dies, usually in trom three to five days. The cure is not easy, and the majority of those attacked die of the disease; hence the attempt to prevent it as much as possible is of special importance. All injurious influences nust be avoided, the sheep kept in warm places, and given dry food, and drinks mixed with flour. When the disease makes its apearance in the [fold, it is a wise plan to recommended: Opium, ten to twenty grains; them, (free of charge). Ewd. P. Allis & Co., are now acknowledged as the leading mill furnishing and building firm of the world and are always ready to give information. change the food. The following remedies are times a day.

SWEET AND SOUR CREAM.

Mr. L. S. Harden, has been experimenting n his creamery to determine this question, and to find out the difference, if any, on ace count of the age of the cream. He tried four experiments with sweet cream, four with cream 2 and 3 days old, and four with cream

4 and 5 da						
CREAM,		CRI	SAM,		CREAM,	
1 Day Old	. 26	3 Day	ys Old.	4 6 5	Days Old	
5 11-12 1		68	-13 lbe	1. 7	7 8-5 1bs	
4 91		51	-8 "		5 53 25 "	
4 714		41	011"		7 1.2 "	
5 2-		5	4.9 "	4	4 19.20"	
He save						

The whole cream of a day was churned together. The cream one day old was sweet, while that two and three days was slightly sour and that four and five days old of very

He thinks they prove so far that sweet cream yields the most butter, as the average of the four with sweet cream required 5 21-67; the four with cream slightly sour,5 47-96; and has thinner cream with more milk in it.

This reference to sweet and sour cream is an interesting question. The acid, no doubt, can Live Stock Journal.

W. W. Cone, Esq., traveling agent of the live Agricultural paper, the Kansas FARMER, paid the Tribune office a call this morning. We found him a wide awake gentlemen and enthusiastic for the paper he represents. He reports the FARMER in a prosperous condition and about to put on a new dress.

Shake neighbor.—Lawrence Tribune.

PARLOR ORGANS.

New and elegant styles of Estey and Western Cottage organs just received by E. B. Guild. Twenty first class organs now in stock at reduced prices ranging from \$50 to \$150. call and see them.

For Sale or Trade.—A thoroughbred Alder
13 05.

HOGS—Receipts, 230; shipments, 82; steady sales,
ney or Jersey Bull, four years old. Enquire \$2 65 to \$2 75. at this office.

City property and Lands, improved and un-improved, bought and sold by John W. Slack, lopeka, Kansas,

HEARING RESTORED.—Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. 'Verry & Harper, Lock Box 80, Madison, Ind.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood improves the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy coat of hair and

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka Kansas.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm

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

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil will keep the leather soft and pliable, thus preventing its cracking or ripping, keeping out water and is better for oiling harness than any other oil ever made. It will make harness last as long again. Sold by all Harness Makers and dealers in leather. Give it a trial.

Have you a cold, cough, hoarseness weak lungs, brenchial trouble or asthma use Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cher ry: It is a sovereign remedy for all pulmonary diseases. It is warranted to give satisfaction; do not fail to give it a trial, and if it fails, you may return the bottle half empty to your druggist. Sold by all Druggists.

Summer complaint or Cholera infantum this fearful complaint which is carrying off the infants and children by the thousands at this season of the year, can always surely be checked and cured by Dr. Winchell's Teeth Syrup, it has never failed to give immediate relief in the most severe cases. It is a boon within the reach of every mother. Do not fail to give it a trial you will be pleased with its charming effect. Be sure and ask for Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all Druggists at only 25 cents per bottle.

TO FARMERS AND ALL WHO NEED LUMS BER.

I am now fixed to sell lumber cheap. Located on the railroad in North Topeka, my expenses are merely nominal. No hauling, no wastage or breakage from handling. Chicago lumber exclusively. Chicago grades guaranteed. Every one who wants to buy even 100 feet of lumber, will find it will pay to look me JNO. H. LEIDIGH.

NOTICE TO MILLMEN OF KANSAS.—Ewd. P. Allis & Co., Mill-Builders of Milwaukee Wis., on account of the large amount of work they are doing in Kansas, have decided to keep a first-class consulting millwright in the state, and any one desirous of making respairs, additions, or building new mills and desiring any information on the subject may, by addressing the above firm at Milwau kee, have appractical millwright call and see

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes are an in-fallable remedy for worms. They will not only destroy but also remove them from the system. They are pleasant to take and perifectly harmless. Sold by all Druggists.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

Markets.

New York Money Market. New York, June 17, 1878.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1878.

GOLD—Steady at \$100½.
LOANS—Borrowing rates, 1693 per cent.

SILVER—Bars \$117½ in currency; \$116½ in gold.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD BONDS—Irregular.

STATE SECURITIES—Steady.
STOCKS—Steady, and the decline for the day ranged from ½ to 2½ per cent.; market closed feverish and weak at almost the lowest prices of the day.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. The yards this morning are almost bare of cattle; not enough cattle and hogs to make a market; nothing doing. We quote:

Ing doing. We quote:
Choice native shippers. 1400 to 1500, 84 40@4 50.
Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400, 3 75@4 30
Texas and native butchers' steers, 900 Texas and native but hers steels, 3 0003 75 to 1250. 3 0003 60 1250 3 0003 60 Native stockers and feeders 900 to 1200. 3 0003 60 Choice fat oxen and rough luby steers. 2 7503 25 Fair to good oxen. Choice fat butchers' cows and theifers. 2 6003 00 Fair to good butchers' cows and heifers. 2 0003 60 Fair to good butchers' cows and heifers. 2 0003 60 Fair to good butchers' cows and heifers. 2 0003 75 Bulls, stags and scalawag steers. 2 00003 75 Onoice lat outchers cows and facilities 2 00 62 60 Bulls, stage and scalawag steers 2 00 62 75 Grass wintered Texas steers 2 00 62 75 Milch cows \$25 00 640 00 HOGS—Firm at \$2 60 62 85.

m at \$2 60@2 85.

Barse & Snider.

Live-Stock Commission Merchants.

KANSAS CITY, June 17, 1878. CATTLE-Receipts, 430; shipments, 411; weak nd lower; sales, shippers, \$4 1074 65; cows, \$2 05@

Hansas City Produce Market.
Raneas City, June 17, 1878.
WHEAT—Steady; No. 3, 88c; No. 474c.
CORN—Steady; No. 2, 25c; rejected, 23c
OATS—Firm; No. 2, 20%c; rejected, 18%c.
RYE—Quiet; No. 2, 35c; rejected, 33c.

New York Produce Market. New York, June 17, 1878.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1878.

FLOUR—Fair demand and lower; superfine western and state, \$350@3 90; common to good, \$4 00@4 30; good to choice, \$4 3555 75; white wheat extra. \$5 75 to 7 50; St. Louis, \$4 25 to \$7 25.

WHEAT—Good demand and a shade higher; No. 3 spring, \$7c; No. 2 spring, \$1 05@1 59%; No. 1 spring, \$1.10.

spring, 97c; No. 2 spring, \$1 05@1 09%; No. 1 spring, \$1 00.

RYE—Steady; western, 64@67%c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

CORN—Fairly active, a shade higher and unchanged; 41@45c; No. 13, 41@41%c; steamer, 41%@43c; high mixed, 44%@45c; round yellow. Soc;

OATS—Active and a shade higher; mixed western, 29%@31c; white 31%@33c.

COFFEE—Dull.

SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged.

MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Heavy.

PORK—Heavy; mess, \$10@10 50.

BEEF—Dull and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Steady; long clear middles, 5%c.

LARD—Dull; prime steam; \$7@7 05.

BUTTER—Quiet; western, 7@20c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—\$1 08%.

St. Louis Produce Market. St. Louis, June 17, 1878.

HEMP-Unchanged. WHEAT-Higher; No. 3, red, 94@96c; No. 4, do

CORN—Quiet; 331/@331/c. OATS—Quiet; 241/. OATS—Quiet; 33% asked; 50c bid.

RYE—Held higher; 53 asked; 50c bid.

RYE—Held higher; 53 asked; 50c bid.

WHISKY—Steady; \$1 05.

BUTTER—Pretty firm; choice to select dairy, 11@

14c; do. country packed, 6@10c.

EGGS—Better and scarce; guaranteed iresh and candled. 8% @9c; shippers' count. 7@8c.

PORK—Firm; \$9 37% @9 50.

DRY SALT MEATS—Quiet and firm; \$4, \$5, \$5 10

@5 15 freely bid for up-country lots; held higher.

BACON—Higher; \$4 75; \$5@5 75; \$5 85@6.

LARD—Firmly held; \$6 75.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. ST. Louis, June 17, 1878.

St. Louis, June 17, 1878.

CATTLE—Shipping and native butcher's grades unchanged; prime to choice steers, \$4 75@5 20; fair to good, 4@4 60; butchers' steers, \$3 25@4 15; cows and heifers, \$2 25@3 50; grass Texans higher: steers, \$2@3 25; cows, 175@2 65, receipts, 1.100.

HOGS—Higher; light grades \$3 10@3 25; packing, \$3 20@3 35; butchers' to extra, \$25@3 50; receipts, 4.400.

SHEEP—Steady on light supply; very little doing good local demand; receipts, 40.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, June 17, 1878.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. WHEAT—Active. firm and higher; No 2, 941/6941/6;

WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; 35%c.
0, 3, 30, 53,
CORN—Active, firm and higher; 35%c.
OATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; 23%c.
BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 48c,
PORK—Dull and a shade lower; \$8, 75@8 80.
LARD—Dull and a shade lower; \$6, 65.
BULK MEATS—Active and firm; shoulders, 4%c;
short rib, 5%c; short clear, 5%c.
WHISKY—Good demand and a shade higher; \$1, 05,

Chicago Live'Stock Market. CHICAGO, June 17, 1878. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 18.000; a shade better; heavy \$3 35 23 50; light, \$3 25@3 35; mixed, and rough, \$3 25 to 340.
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600; dull and hard fo sell; shipping, 4@4 50; feeders and stockers little wanted, \$3@3 50; butchers' slow; cows sold at \$2 90 to \$4 50;

\$3@3 50; butchers slow; cows sold at \$5 50 bulls \$190@3 00. _ SHEEP—Unchanged; sales, \$3 25 to \$3 60. Kansas City Wool Market. WOOL—Fine unwashed, \$15@17c; medium.17@21c ub-washed, 25@27c; Colorado and Mexican, 13@20c

St. Louis Wool Market. wool.—Easier on all grades except choice tub, which is steady. Sales; Small lots burry to low medium at 14@20c. 9 sks combing and fine mixed at 22½c 5 sks mixed combing at 23c. 2 mixed combing at 24c; tub—3 sks medium at 35c, 3 at 35½c, 9 do at 35½c, 3 at 36c, 8 at 35½c, 2 at 36c, 2 choice at 37c. We quote Tub—choice 36½@37c, medium 34@35c, dingy and low 28 to 32½c; unwashed—mixed combined \$3 to 24c. medium 22 to 23c, low and coarse 17 to 20c, light and heavy fine 16 to 18c, Burry black and cotted, 3 to 10c per 1b. less.

Atchison Produce Market.

ATCHISON, June 17, 1878. WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$2c; No. 4, do., 75c; No. 2, pring, \$5c; No. 3, do., 77c; rejected, 75c.

RYE—No. 2, 40c.
OATS—No. 2, 20c; do. white, 24c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 28c.
CORN—Ear corn, 26c; shelled, 26c. rejected 23c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

LEAVENWORTH, June 17, 1878, WHEAT—No. 3, 85 No. 4, 70c; rejected, 60c. CORN—Market still strong at 30@35c, POTATOES—New, 50c, plenty.

Leavenworth Stock Market. LEAVENWORTH, June 17, 1878.

Beef Steers; at'3%@3%c; cows, 2%@3c.

VEAL-3%@4.

NUTTON-3%@43%c.

HOGS-2%@2%c; market steady.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BREF-Sirloin Steak per lb..... Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb......

Topeks Lumber Market.

Joist and Scantling. \$
Rough boards. No. 2. Pencing No. 2 22,50

Common boards, surface 25,09

Stock D. 25,09

" C. 32,25

" B. 43,50

Finishing Lumber 35,00 to 55,00

Flooring 25,00 to 35,00

Shingles 3,00 to 4,00

Lath 4,60

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

Topeks Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Le Country produce quoted at buying prices.

Country produce quoted at buying prices
APPLES—Per bushel.
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common
Castor
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice...
Medium
CHESSE—Per lb
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
HOMINY—Per bbl.
VINEGAR—Per gal.
NEW POTATOES—Per bu
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Turkeys,
Geese.
ONIONS—Per bu.

Gesse, "
ONIONS—Per bu
CABBAGE—Per dozen
SWEET POTATOE PLANTS
SPRING CHICKENS—Per doz Topeka Leather Market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

WANTED A good servant girl, capable on a Ranch six miles from a station. Must give good reference Will pay good wages. WILLARD A. SMITH & CO., Six miles north of Silver Lake, Shawnee Co., Kansae.

ONE Dollar's Worth of Goods Free.

\$1 an hour during spare time. No capital required. Something new. It takes like hot cakes. Enclose stamp and address, J. W. SMITH, Palatine, Ill.

Nesmith Patent Grain Measure Makes Money, Saves Money, Prevents Errors,



Registers from 1 to 1000. An indespensible article of Threshermen. The best in the market. Sent upon eccipt of \$ 1 O. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN.

WHOLESALE IMPLEMENT HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo.

Apple Trees

CONCORD and other GrapeVines. An immense tock of SMALL FRUITS, such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, also general assortment of Pear. Peach Plum, especially Miner and Wild Goose—Cherry, Dynamental Stock, &c . &c.

Ornamental Stock, &c. &c.

Also our usual heavy stock of Hedge Plants . Correspondence solicited from Nurserymen and Large Planters. Good packing faccities for dealers and canvassers, with entire assortment of stock. Low headed Trees for western Prairies. Send for general wholesale list issued Ang. let. CLOSSON EROS, Prairie Nurseries, Prairie City, Ills.

600 SHEEP!

ring to the Shortage of Range, and increase of Flocks offer for sale, delivered Sept. 15th, 600 head of cep, most owes, graded Mermoss; age from one to be years old. Our flocks have been in this section of the country five years. For further particulars en-quire of J. M. BRINING, Great Bend, Kansas.

McLauchlan & Co.

207, KANSAS AVENUE,

SIGN OF

'Old Woman in the Shoe"

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION PRICES.

NO HUMBUG.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S ROSES

Varieties, your choice, allabeled, for \$1:12 for \$2:19 for \$3:26 for \$4.35 for \$6.75 for \$10:100 for \$13:56 for \$4.35 for \$6.75 for \$10:100 for \$13:36 for \$10:36 for \$10:100 for \$13:36 for \$10:36 f DR. ROOT'S

Hand Book of Finance. This work which contains 236 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Greenback side of the money question. Sent postage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARM-RR. Topoba Kansas.

REAL ESTATE BOUCHT!

Real estate in Shawnee County bought and sold, City property of all kinds for sale on easy terms. Have eastern correspond-ents who desire good in-vestments. J. W. SLACK, 125 Kansas Ave.

SOLD.

The New Book "INCH BY INCH,

-OR-THE CUIDE OF CUIDES!" Into and Among the Gold and Silver Mines the of Rock Mountains, by "HARRY HALL." Cos-mopolitan Correspondent, For sale at office of Kan-ras Farmer. Price, postage paid 25 cents.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand PianORGAN perb Grand Square Pianos, cost \$1.600 only \$425. Su-DRGAN perb Grand Square Pianos, cost \$1.100 only \$255, Elegant Upright Pianos, cost \$800, only \$155. New style Upright Pianos, \$112.50. Organs \$35. Organs, 12 stope, \$72.50. Church Organs, 16 stope, cost \$390. only \$115. Tremendous eacrifice to close our present stock. Immense New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost Pianos and Organs SENT. FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N: 1.

CEORCE E. McCILL,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Breeder of high class Poultry and Fancy Pigeons, and Dogs. Winners of 329 Premiums in five years at leading Western Shows. Has now on hand for sale, Partridge Cochius, Dark Bramas, White Leghorns, English Dorkings, and Game Bantams; Aylsbury, Cayuga, and Rouen Ducks; Toulouse, Bremen, Brown China, Hong Kong Geese, Bronze Turkeys, and twenty-five varieties of high fancy Pigeons, including Poulers, Carriers, Tumblers, Fantalis, Trumpeters, Jacobins, Antwerps, Owle, Barbs, Turbets, German Light, Starlungs, and Archangles, and their sub-varieties, and a few atrictly pure shepherd pups, from prize animals, all at very low prices if called for soon. Write for what you want. Lietters of inquiry cheerfully answered. Address'as above.



RICH LACES!

The above cuts represent our lovely Parisian Lace Sets, now all the rage, and worn by the belies and sof European and American society. Depth of face cuffs and collars, 5 :-2 inches each handkerchiefs, 12 in:
--very unique in design. No lady is ever so elegantly or becomingly dressed, or looks so beautiful, as when she these laces. These lovely Parisian Lace Sets are Just Out and the very latest novelty from Paris, e. If you wish to make a wedding or birthday present, or a present to a lady, nothing is more appropriate.

They are the Secret of Beauty Lady's Dress. In consequence of the high price of these elegant LACE SETS, they can only be sold now in large cities to the wealthier ladies of society, but in order to introduce these elegant Laces throughout the country, we have determined to give ladies, or gentlemen ordering for ladies, the advantage of Importer's prices from lace manufactories in France, thereby saving you the large and fancy prices made by dealers.

The retail price of these lovely sets is \$7.50 in large city stores. To introduce these ELEGANT LACES in our NEW and FASHIONABLE styles, we will send for

ONE DOLLAS!

One beautiful wide Lace Handkerchief, of new and elaborate design, which any lady in the land will be perfectly charmed with; or we will send the Complete Set of Two Cuffs and One Collar and the Lace Handkerchief on receip to \$2.00, or the Two Cuffs and One Collar for \$1.00.

These sets are so constructed as to fit any one. Just think of it—elegant Lace Sets for ase our good \$2.00, that retails for \$7.50. All laces delivered to you free of charge, securely packed, and \$2.00, that retails for \$7.50. All laces delivered to you free of charge, securely packed, and the day your order is received. The safest way to remit is by post-office money order or register LIS. letter, although currency, silver, or postage stamps will be received.

Any one who orders these laces has the privilege of returning them if they are not perf Any one who orders these laces has the privilege of returning them if they are not perf delighted with them. Write plainly your name, town, county and State, and address, delighted with them.

PARIS NOVELTY CO., 76 North Wells St., CHICA ONE DOLLAR!

Literary and Domestic

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON

GOOD BEER.

"Why do you not give some recipes for making good beer?" Every summer we are asked that question, and every summer we let it go unanswered because it came from older and wiser women, mothers, wives, and housekeepers that we could not presume to advise, but this time it comes from a young woman, whose husband, she says, wants something refreshing to drink; and although Georgia. It is fortunate for women, and for her neighbor, an excellent and sensible woman, tells her it is best not to begin making beer, she thinks there must be some simple recipe that could do no harm, and would be better than so much water. That is the old, old argument that semi-temperance men and justice in what one Georgia paper says of her: women have used for generations, but we believe it remains to be proven that a man her rights and had the courage to maintain drinks any less if a keg of beer and a well of them." water are both before him, than if the well is there alone. That there can be excess even in water drinking probably no one doubts, many a man has brought on serious illness by often repeated draughts of cold water, which he feels obliged to take in the harvest field; but let us cast about and see if there is not something for him besides "good beer," for that, as the beer drinkers interpret it, means has gone into voluntary exile with her, was beer that has some taste to it, beer that will by her side, so that it could not have seemed satisfy the cravings which only beer drinkers know. Of course, being home-made, it does not intoxicate, and, indeed, it has been demi onstrated theoretically, time and again, that it is impossible for beer of any kind to intoxicate, but the phenomenon of drunkenness takes place after its use all the same, and until beer will produce that phenomenon, it is not "good beer."

We knew one man who used hot water, plain, unadorned hot water, as a stimulant and to allay excessive thirst, with excellent results; but as not many would be willing to try that, why not try tea and coffee occasionally, if a working man thinks that cold water is going to make him sick, and he can neither quit work until his thirst subsides nor quit drinking water. The argument that he cannot afford to drink tea or coffee in the field, can be offset by the doctor's bill that he will probably pay before he gets well again. If we could only be made to heed the old adage that we repeat so often, "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," the doctors would soon go a-begging, and a great many who need the stimulus of "good beer," could get along with good water. There is no way, of course, to prevent great fatigue and heat in the field work that farmers have to do under a hot sun, but if they are wise, they will not breakfast and dine on salt meat in harvest time, nor partake of any rich, highly seasoned diet that creates unusual thirst. It ought not to be impossible for farmers to have fresh meats during the summer, nor for farmers'

the strained juice of any other kind of fruit, palatable proportion, will often be accepted very gratefully in the hot sun, and it will pay any one to experiment a little with some unfermented drinks, and let the beer business

To be sure the Brewers' National Congress, held at Baltimore a few weeks since, decided that water drinking was a greater evil than liquor drinking, but we have faith that their decision will not generally be accepted as final. They argued that the progressive nations of the world are the liquor drinking nations, and that the water drinkers, as the Turks, are an offence to civilization. Hence, presumably, we should all drink liquor, else, like the Turks, we will do something worse,eat opium until we have neither energy of purpose nor sense of decency left; but their the common people if they could bring it down to a personal application, and say that the liquor drinking individuals are the progressive, the intelligent, the strong, and the courageous men and women of the age; then we might have some fear that water drinking would cause the stagnation and decay of the nation. Instead of that, we see on every hand dilapidated homes, ragged children, sad-eyed mothers, neglected fields, starving stock, failing business, lost credit, disease, suffering, and cannot afford to spend much time over the wife whom he took to love and cherish; depriving his children of education, respectable graded pageant, they march before us on evwould make beer. We believe they are few, it is impossible for a conscientious woman to orses ar for in all our correspondence with

at "good beer" and home-made wine, our boys and religious duties. The password to good will halt at the caloon for something just a housekeeping and the way out of all difficult little "better" than mother's brewing, and ties connected with it, is system. If I were a then we all start down the miry road togeth- housekeeper the rules for order and neatness er. The poor man's beer is a delusion and a should be as immutable as the laws of the snare. Husbands, don't ask your wives to Medes and Persians. A place for everything

"BRAVE KATE SOUTHERN."

It is a doubtful code of honor that makes a heroine of a woman because she kills another woman, and yet no wife can help feeling a little bit of sympathy with Kate Southern, who recently killed her rival in the State of the world, that not many of them possess that kind of bravery, and yet it would be more than human, knowing that the woman she murdered had sworn to take her husband from her, not to feel that there is a grain of "Brave Kate Southern, the woman who knew

After her trial and sentence to be hanged the whole state press rose up in her defense; women sent petitions, and the sentence was commuted to ten years in the penitentiary. On the way there, from the mountains of Pickens county to Macon, they were greeted by crowds of enthusiastic people. Kate held her baby in her arms, and her husband, who much like a journey of criminals to prison. The husband is under indictment too, and probably would have received some punishment if he had not expressed a willingness to accompany his wife. In that state the convicts are divided into squads and farmed out, and Kate's sister, also an accomplice, is in the same brigade with her. Her husband will find employment near by, and be allowed to live with her during her term of imprison. ment, which, considering the excitement the case has caused, and the universal sympathy expressed for Kate, will probably be speedily shortened and a full pardon granted. The papers say that Kate is rather melancholy, but that her husband seems to have been made a man by the great trouble through which she has passed. The whole family are reduced to poverty by the trial, and although they did not succeed in having Kate acquitted, they are perhaps one of the happiest families that ever was convicted. It is, perhaps, not far from the truth that if a man was to kill another who had openly and deliberately threatened to alienate his wife, he would be made a hero of, and go free, but it is to be hoped that the Kate Southern case will be a warning to him against being alienated himself.

CHOW-CHOW.

BY SUSAN GABRIEL.

It gives me pleasure that the sympathy for Lonesome Ben has abated. I think he never deserved the half he received. My fancy is adopt it. Little round or square pieces of lace that he is a confirmed bachelor who thinks are covered with quilling of lace, either Valwives to know something of the diet best the Lord never made a woman good enough enciennes, Mirecourt, or some of the new vasuited to maintain the health of out-door la- to make his bread and mend his socks; and rieties, and in the center a large bow of wide for my part I had rather give assistance to ribbon is fastened by fancy gilt pins. A fa-Lemonade is too expensive for general use overworked womankind than blundering man- vorite style is made of the colored handkerin the harvest field, but a tart drink made of kind. I have just read to him what I have chiefs, either those with a white center and a written, and he says: "I guess you are right colored border, or the colored slightly sweetened and mixed with water in a about my being a confirmed bachelor, but the chiefs, having a plain colored center and a Lord has made more than a thousand women contrasting border. These are coquettishly entirely too good for me." So you see my arranged with one point in the front, fastened first anonymous correspondence has gained down over a bow of ribbon; the other three for you a hearty laugh and for me a warm points or corners of the handkerchief are carfriend, and I think I have the best of the bare ried to the back, and arranged in a box pleat, gain.

This subject explains itself, as chow-chow is a kind of mixed pickle, so these articles edges scolloped in colored tiny bouquets of will treat of a little of everything, with the mustard thrown in, regardless of cost and dark blue or pink and pale blue, are effecconsequences. Negative people count their tively used in this way, and any of them are friends by scores, while positive people count theirs on their ten fingers. It is such a misfortune to possess opinions of your own. Get ored silk is also used with quillings of lace, rid of them if you can. Mustard and vinegar make good seasoning, but it is a matter of surprise how little we require to be satisfied, lace. A recent shape resembles a fisherman's so if I express my opinions too freely upon reasoning would seem a little more logical to matters connected with domestic life, you will ors or gay stripes, with a silk tassel on the remember that in my composition there was a | end of the conical point, which droops gracesugar used.

How many women there are who consider every domestic duty drudgery. If it is drudgery they make it so. They use their brains and thoughts for everything else but their housework, and that is why they make such wretched work of it. An interesting book claims their attention, and they think they sin-whisky. Its victim the husband and very things upon which the health, happiness father, reeling on the way that leads farthest and well-being of their husbands and chilfrom prosperity, and dragging with him the dren depend. I am not writing for women in cities who have one, two and three welltrained domestics, but for those that are scatcompanions, and everything due them from tered over the broad prairies and deep forests his hands." A weary, sorrow stricken, and det of the west, and I have especially in my mind a refined, amiable, Christian woman whose ery hand down the dark road to the father's trials and perplexities have given me many grave. If ever they climb the upward path serious thoughts. American women have again, it must be after they have turned away those elevated principles and feelings which from that, and then it is a stony road withs enable them to meet their trials in an exout him who should have been guide and emplary manner, but their physical energies protector; and yet there are women who are not equal to the exertions demanded, and secure that peaceful mind and cheerful enjoys women during the last five years, they ment of life, who is constantly finding her , and are olost invariably expressed themselves duties jarring with each other, and much ret of color. It costs no de of teetotal temperance. If one maining undone which she feels that she man a poor one, to hesitates, or is just trying to find ought to do. Now if she would only set her edges in contrasting colors, and there are also ep a good brood mig on the subject, there are many brain to work to discover the easiest and narrow brocaded ribbons, the fringed edges of

ly, there is no half-way ground, if we halt | would gain time for reading and her social and everything in its place; a time for each duty, and each duty performed at the proper

If the women of the east merit the palm for good housekeeping, still more is due to the women of the west who with such cheer ful endurance attempt similar duties amid so pecially convenient for a Sunday desert. many disadvantages and deprivations.

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT THE WEST.

Looking from our window at the roofs of various school buildings, churches, pleasant farms, etc., surrounding Topeks. the thought just before boiling, stir in one cup of cream came to me that Kansas had had a sort of and two eggs well beaten. When cold pour mushroom growth during the seventeen years that have elapsed since her admission into the fer it poured over the cabbage while hot, and Union. From s somewhat imperfect knowl- cooled afterwards. edge of them, I cannot see why our schools do not compare favorably with those of eastern six pints of sugar, one pint of vinegar. Put towns which have been much longer estab. the berries on to cook-stove with a little wa lished.

Society, also, I found, had mounted the ladder of civilization and refinement, far higher hour, then add one teaspoon, each, of ground than I had supposed. More had been done for the public good in the new west. So setting aside the question of to whom the praise belongs of founding these institutions, the inquiry arises, what is the use of all these schools, libraries and reading rooms? and the almost self-evident answer is, they are for human elevation, this truth is, I think, the basis of all real education. And for what do we seek to raise men higher? For the increase of human happiness, present and prospective.

Without discussing the question of natural lepravity. I conclude God deems this world of mingled scenes of concord and discord, the best school in which to prepare us to enjoy the exquisite harmonies of heaven.

It seems that transplanting from their na tive soil to the state of Kansas, has somehow quickened the mental pulse of most of her inhabitants, and their physical activities also, so much has been done in so short a time. Public sentiment is also weeding out liquor saloons and other nuisances, and everything considered, I am very hopeful for the moral future of the far west.

BREAKFAST CAPS.

fast caps we take pleasure in answering with ator. an extract from the fashion chat of the Saturday Evening Post:

"The variety of breakfast caps for ladies is more charming than ever. They are worn by young and old, and are no longer considered as the insignia of the dignified matron, but have become a distinctive feature of personal ornament so becoming to all that with the points hanging down over another bow of ribbon. Handkerchiefs with the flowers in each scollop, either cardinal and easily taken off the frames on which they are made, washed and then rearranged. Soft cole in which a corner of the silk is allowed to hang down behind, and trimmed around with cap, and is made of soft silk, either plain collittle too much mustard and not quite enough fully over the back. This is termed the Neapolitan, from its resemblance to the Neapolitan fisherman's cap-"

FASHION NOTES.

Spiral bracelets are the latest novelty. Some are so large that they extend from wrist to

The jauntiest of spring wraps is a coat that fastens over the chest with one button and shows a waistcoat below.

It will be fashionable to sew the new style large collars and cuffs of white lace on the dark dresses that will be worn this summer.

Checks, flakes and other figured materials for combining with self-colored skirts are always used for overdresses. The patterns are small and informal.

Russian laces, which are lighter than Smyrna laces, are largely taking their place particularly as a trimming for summer morning and washing dresses.

White muslin dresses for afternoon wear are made with long princess polonaises, with embroideries down every seam, and trimmed with satin faced moire ribbens in several tones

The newest satin ribbens have fringed gained it firmly and will lend her a simplest way a thing can be done, and in which show the different colors, blue, olive. and. For mothers of sons, especial what way she can lighten her duties, she pink, ets.

IMPROMPTU CHERRY PUDDING .- Seed quantity of Morello or sour red-cluster cherdes, and stew one quart of them with a pound of loaf-sugar. Then cut up into thin slices a loaf of nice cold light bread, and fill up a pudding dish with alternate layers of bread and cherries. Pour over the top whatever juice is left, and set the dish aside in a refrigerator to get perfectly cold. With the addition of a glass of rich milk, this is a, pudding which few would fall to relish. It is es-

GOOSEBERRY CATSUP.-Eight pounde fruit 4 pounds of brown sugar, 1 pint vinegar, 14 ounce; each, cloves and cinnamon.

COLD SLAW .- Chop the cabbage, salt and pepper to taste, heat three gills of vinegar over cabbage, and stir altogether. Some pre-

GOOSEBERRY CATSUP .- Nine pints of fruit ter, as soon as they begin to boil add sugar when melted add vinegar, boil slowly an cinnamon, cloves, allspice, and pepper.

CHERRY-SAUCE FOR IMMEDIATE USE .-Tak horoughly ripe and stoned cherries pour over them a boiling hot syrup made in the proportion of halfas-pound to a pound of fruit, set away until quite cold, on ice if pos-

RASPBERRY JAM .- Pick the berries over weigh them and weigh pound for pound of sugar. Put the berries on with a little water and cook and skim until the juice is nearly evaporated, and the fruit is broken, then add the sugar, and simmer to a fine jam. In this way the preserve is much superior, both in color and flavor, than when the sugar is added at first.

LEMON ICE .- To one quart of rich lemonade, made very sweet, add the whites of six fresh eggs, beaten fine and stiff, and freeze as ice-cream.

SALAD DRESSING WITHOUT OIL .- Four eggs, one cupful of butter, one cupful of cream. half cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of mustard, one tablespoon ful of cayenne pepper; put on the fire and stir until it boils; then remove and beat in one and a half pints of vinegar. This will The lady who requested hints about break keep months, tightly corked, in a refringer-

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 this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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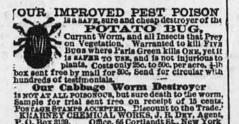
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west side of Kansas Avenue, for Fashionable Millin-ery. Fashionable and Fancy Goods of all kinds.

The making of Ladies' Suits a specialty. Spring and Summer Goods are received and Ladies will find here the largest and choicest variety; of millinery goods in Topeka.

New Styles of Ribbons and Fresh Flowers. The latest styles of bonnets and hats trimmed in the latest mode.

Those who want skillful and tasteful work done are respectfully asked to give us a trial and to call and look at our goods. Trimming, Stamping, Pinking and Crimping done in short notice.

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from 1 to 5 years, at fair rates. Send for application blanks and terms. Some good cheap farms for sale. Bonds Wanted Interest paid on time deposits. Address, JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Bankers, Topeka, Kansas.



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A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, including Diseases peculiar to Women, their causes and retained to the Women, their causes and siderate reading, (positively the best siderate reading, (positively valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the cure of all private disadvice, valuable receipts for the receipt for the receipt for the receipts for the receipt for the rec ESTABLISHED, 1847.

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Averill Paint,

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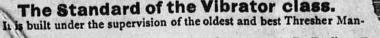
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The Aultman & Taylor Thresher wherever introduced or whenever compared with other machines, even a machine made under the

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ufacturers in the country; only the best material is used in its construction, regardless of cost, Every part that is liable to wear is protected, castings are heavier and better than are used on other machines, the lumber used is of strictly first-class quality, in fact every care is taken to make a machine that will give the owner the longest use, and cause the least delay in breakages and consequent expense of repairing. Owing to its simplicity, (only about half the parts to wear as in other perior construction,



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IT IS PRONOUNCED THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE.

As an evidence of this fact we can refer you to N. R. Darling, Fredericktown, Ohio. John Peterman, Shelby, Ohio, and others who are still running the first Aultman & Taylor Machines, made and sold them in 1868, and say they will yet be running when other style machines sold in that neighborhood the past year are "played out."

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DO YOU REALIZE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY WASTED BY HAVING YOUR GRAIN THRESHED ON THE OLD STYLE ENDLESS APRON MACHINES?

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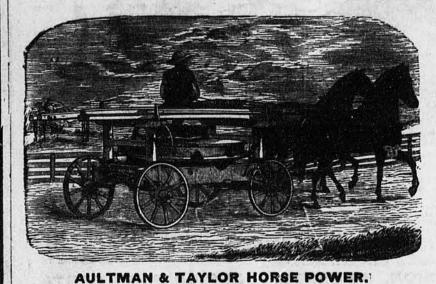
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WHY COMPLAIN OF THE HARD TIMES, HIGH FREIGHTS AND RAILROAD MONOPOLIES, WHEN YOU WILL ALLOW THE OLD STYLE ENDLESS APRON MACHINES TO WASTE YOUR SUBSTANCE YEAR AFTER YEAR—TO DEPOSIT YOUR GRAIN IN THE STRAW STACK INSTEAD OF THE HALF-BUSHEL? IT IS A GOOD THING FOR FOWLS, BUT IF YOU WANT FAT CHICKENS, YOU CAN BETTER AFFORD TO BUY THEM IN NEW-YORK. The principles used in the construction of the Aultman & Taylor peculiarly adapts it for the threshing of Flaxseed, Millet, Hungarian and Timothy, and this year a new feature has been added in the way of

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which can be ordered with the machine, or attached afterwards. To all who contemplate buying a Thresher, or to farmers who are not thoroughly posted in regard to the Aultman & Taylor, we would say, call upon our Agents and get descriptive pamphlets, or send direct to us, or the manufacturers, THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

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Medal

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending June 12, 1878.

Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Joseph Speer, Grasshopper Tp. (Muscotah P. O.) May 10th, 1878, one bay mare pony, two front and one hind foot white, 3 years old. Valued at \$30. MARK—Taken up by Jacob Reece, Grasshopper Tp. (Muscotah P. O.) May 9th, 1878, one bay mare, black mane and legs, 8 years old. Valued at \$35. GOW—Taken up by Martin Fassmeht, Grasshopper Tp. (Muscotah P. O.) May 18th, 1878, one dark red cow, white under belly, large horns, denoting Texas breed, 11 years old. Valued at \$15.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by A, N. Nellaus, of Robinson Tp, (Robinson P, O) May 5th, 1878, one brown mare mule, mealy nose (no age stated) thin in flesh, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$60.

Barton County-I. G. Brougher, Clerk. MARE-Taken up by Judson B. Beckner, of Hayes Tp, May 11th, 1878, one bright bay mare, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet white, no brands. Valued at \$30.
COLT—Taken up by same, same date, one sorrel colt, yearling, white feet, three white legs, blazed tace, no brands. Valued at \$10.

Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H. Wagoner, Bazaar Tp, June 16th, 1878, one flee-bitten gray mare, black stripe on leit hip, saddle marks, about 14% hands high, supposed to be 7 or 8 years ond. Has young colt. Valued at \$30.

Cowley County-M. C. Troup, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. L. Barker, of Winfield Tp, one dark bay horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, and a little white on each fore foot, and white spot on torehead, branded 1 to n left hip and figure 3 on left haunch. Value.1 at \$25.

Clay County-E. P. Huston MARK-Taken up by Levi Mullen, of Goshen Tp, May 1878, one light bay mare colt, 3 years old, no brands. 3d, 1878, one light bay mare coit, 3 years old, no brands.
Valued at \$50.
MULE—Taken up by same, at same time, one brown mule, 3 years old, no brands.

Cloud County-B. E. Swearinger, Clerk. COLT-Taken up by Peter Parker, of Sibley Tp. one mare colt, 3 years old, bright bay, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

Cherokee County-C. A. Saunders, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by George Mitchell, in Garden Tp, May 10th, 1878, one sorrel horse, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high, blazed face, one white fore foot, no brands, shod all around. Worth about \$20.

MARE-Taken up by M. W. Cavney, in Garden Tp, May 27th, 1878, one bay mare, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, star in iorchead, branded on left shoulder and hip with the letter B. Valued at \$25.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Samuel Walcott, of Lincoln Tp, May 24th, 1878, one bright bay horse, about 15 hands high, saddle and collar marks, 4 white feet, branded GP, about 8 years old. Valued at \$35.
FILLY—Taken up by Benjamin Hull, of Baker Tp, May 13th, 1878, one 2 year-old filly, dark brown, white spot in forehead: Valued at \$20.

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolley, Clerk, PONY—Taken up by Thos. Nicol. Willowdale Tp. May 15th, 1878, one gray pony, 12 hands high, 8 years old. marked I 8 under half circle on left shoulder and 1 g on right shoulder; had on a new leather halter with a broken swivel on end of strap. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by John H. Miller, in Jefferson Tp. April 21st, 1878, one bay horse pony, about 13 hands high, with collar marks, 10 years old. Appraised at \$25.

Jewell County-W. M. Allen, Clerk. STREES—Taken up by G. H. Beauchamp, Limestone Tp, one red 2-year-old steer, average size; one white 2-year-old a little above average size; no marks nor brands on either. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Putnam Butts, of Buffalo Tp, one mare, 14½ hands high, light bay, 4 years old, white hind feet, collar and saddle marks, with scar on left hip. Valued at \$50.

Jefferson County-I. N. Insley, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by William Skeet, of Sarcoxie Tp, December 6th, 1877, one dark fron gray horse colt, white face in face. Valued at \$12.

LaBette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by Fred. S. Hildinger, Elm Grove Tp. May 2d. 1878, one brown filly, 12 hands high, 2 years old, star in forehead, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

Marion County-E. R. Trenner, Clerk. FILLIES—Taken up by John W. Riggs, of Fairfax Tp. two sorrel fillies, two years old, one with both hind legs white half way to the hock joint, white stripe in fore-head, the other with left foreleg white up to the knee-joint, right fore-feet white 2 inches above first joint, and left hind leg white half way to hock joint, with flammane, white in fore-head and very little while on right hind foot. Valued at \$50.

Montgomery County-Jno. McCullagh, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by J. T. Marshall, Fawn Creek Tp. April 30th, 1878, one black mare pony, blind in left eye branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. H. Himman, three miles southwest of Barrett, in Vermillon Tp, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1878, one three-year-old gray mare. Valued at \$40. HORSE—Taken up by same, same date, one yearling dun 'colored horse. Valued at \$20. COLT—Taken up by same, same date, one yearling dark bay horse colt. Valued at \$20. COLT—Taken up by David Smith, llving near Axtell, in Guittard Tp, one black mare coit, about 3 years old, end of tail bobbed off, also with block of wood fastened around its neck, with leather strap with the letter it cut upon one side of block and the letter C or G cut upon the other side.

Mitchell County-J. W. Hatcher, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by J. W. McPherson, Bloomfield Tp, one 5-year-old roan sorrel horse, white face, a small bunch on inside of left hind leg, 15 hands high. Valued at \$75.

Norton County-M. J. Fitz Patrick, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by James Dunlap, Solomon Tp, May 6th, 1878, one black pony mare, white stripe in forehead, right hip down, harness marks, weighs about 700 or 800 pounds. Valued at \$20.

Neosho County-C. F. Stouber, Clerk. MARE.—Taken up by Samuel Robertson, Conville Tp. on the 22d day of April, 1878, one brown mare, white spot in forehead, 2 years old, no other marks or brands.

HORSE—Taken up by A. P. Beck, in Grant Tp. on the 29th day of April, 1878, one bay horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high.

MARE—Taken up same, same date, one yellow mare, 3 years old, 144, hands high. left hind foot white, star in forehead, strip on the end of nose.

HORSE—Taken up by same, same date, one black horse, 3 years old, 12 hands high, with star in forehead, stripe on nose, front, white.

Osage County-Ed. Spaulding, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. S. Darling, Junction Tp, April 1th, 1878, one sorrel gelding pony, 4 years old, white stripa in face and both hind feet white, saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by E. J. Clark, Burlingame Tp, March 30th, 1878, one brown horse pony, about 10 years old, 13 hands high, blaze face, hind feet white, bob-tail, branded S U on left shoulder, shod in front, had on leather headstall. Valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up W. R. Jolley, Fairfax Tp, April 17th, 1878, one red cow, giving milk, white on belly, plece out from under part of right ear, crumply horns, medium size, about 4 years old. Valued at \$18.

FILLY—Taken up by F. A. Downs, Valley Brook Tp, April 25th, 1878, one bay filly, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, both fore ankles badly scarred, the right one enlarged, had on leather home-made halter. Valued at \$20.

Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by James M. Kelley, in Washington Tp, May 27th, 1878, one medium size, bay horse, branded with a cross and letter T on lett front foot, had on leather halter, and rope about four feet long. Valued at \$40. Sumner County-Stacy B. Douglas, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. B. Lynch, Milan, May 25th, one brown mare, 12 or 14 years old, scar on lett side. Valued at \$12. Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. MARE-Taken up by D. M. Ward, Prairie Tp, one brown mare, 2 years old, about 14½ hands high, star in forehead, scar on right foreleg, broken to ride. Valued at

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Light, Liberty Tp, April 8th, 1878, one dark bay horse, 1 year old, both hind feet white. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. O'Neil, Centar Tp, April 5th, 1878, one dark bay horse, with a few white hairs on back, a dim brand on left shoulder, 6 years old. Valued at \$30.

For Sale.

70 pine lumber seats, seven feet long, [unpainted, and suitable for a hall or church. These seats will be sold for less than cost of lumber. W. A. TRAVIS, or C. A. SEXTON, Topeka, Kansas.

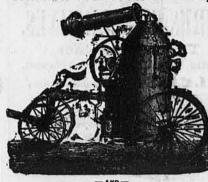
Strayed from Emporia, about the 1st, of April, 1878, a bay mare in foal, formerly owned by Mr. D. Youngs near Topeka, with a bay yearing coit at her side. Brand "Y" on the left rhoulde. Apply for reward on recovery to T. J. MALTBY Emporia, Kan.

Strayed from the subscribers living at Bunker Hill, Russell Co., Kaneas, on the 23d day of May, 1878, the following described horse. A large bay with star on forehead, white nose in front and left side, white hind feet, white tip at front foot, 8 or 9 years old: had on leather halter. Reward of \$10 is offered. Address J. S. THOMAN, and H. FLICKINGER, Bunker Hill, Kaneas.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will proceed to make final settlement of the estate of Thomas L. Nichols, at the next term of the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, which term begins on the first Monday in July, 1878. All persons interested will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. J. G. ZIRKLE, Administrator, &c.

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CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS. Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is fo your interest to patronize us, and use our goods u pon the merit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list.

S. P. SPEAR. H. WILLIS.

Fond Father; "Well, my son, how do you like college? Alma Mater has turned out some great men." Young Hopeful (just expelled): "Yes, sir; she has just turned me out."

"Can any one in the school tell me why a ship is called she?" asked a teacher in a suburban school the other day, "Because she takes so much rigging," answered a smart boy in the back row.

"Anything new or fresh this morning?" a reporter asked in a railroad office. "Yes," replied the lone occupant of the apartment. "What is it?" queried the reporter, whipping out his note book. Said the railroad man, edging toward the door, "That paint you are leaning against."

He sat in a railway car. His head was thickly covered with a mass of red hair: Beside him in the seat sat a man with hardly any hair on his head. He said to him: "I guess you wasn't around when they dealt out hair?" "Oh; yes, I was," replied the bald head, "but they offered me a lot of red hair, and I told them to throw it into the bin."

hair, and I told them to throw it into the bin."

A showman travelling with a panerama of scenes from the Bible, met a Yankee, and learning that he could play a piano, engaged him to play appropriate selections after each picture at his show that night. The curtain rose revealing "The Return of the Prodigal Son" upon which the player struck up "When Johnny comes marching home," The effect produced was wonderful. "Consider yourself engaged to travel with me," said the showman, "You draw better than the pictures." draw better than the pictures."

A quaint old rustic friend of President Lincoln, talking the other day of Lincoln's life at Old Salemand his liking for Miss Rutledge, whom he was en gaged to marry, said that when she died "Lincoln took it so much to heart that we thought he would go crazy. He wrote mournful verses from Burns's poems with chalk on the fences, and hummed sad songs for a long while. Mary Todd was a nice girl, but she couldn't hold a candle to Ann Rutledge."

A "CHAMPION SCHOOLMARM." There is a "champion schoolmarm" in California, and like the charms of Babette's rival in the Bab Ballad, "Her beauty is beneath her skin, and lies in layers on her bones." The young creature stands five feet ten in her pink hose, can ride bareback the wildest mustang that was ever foaled, and can dance anything from the dance of death down to a double shuffle on a cedar puncheon. Nor are her only attractions muscular. The Editor of The Quincy National boasts that she is prettier than an Arabian Dr. Pierce's colt; that she is smarter than anybody, and "makes the school superintendent's arm tired cutting notchein his stick to tally her points on examination day;" and that she can sing Psalm tunes like a ten-octave angel, or beat any sport in the state at seven-up.

A negro having purchased a hat was observed to take it from his head on the fall of a slight shower of rain, and to manifest considerable alarm to preserve it from the wet. On being remonstrated with for his supposed suppliety in thus having his head to remove the witting observed. "Hat belong to me

vor. "I was told in Carson you took the best pictures in the state. Now, you see Sal and I got hitched down there last Monday; now, her folks go a good deal on style, and they live in the states. They never saw me, and if I send my mug back east they'll be dead agin me sure. I'm a darned sight better than I look, and when people come to know me, they vote me a brick. Now what I want to get is some good-lookin' man to sit with Sal for a picture. Will you stand in? She's willin. Them big side whiskers of yours'll catch 'em sure, and create harmony. You look like a solid capitalist, and they'd take me for a petty lerceny thief," Mr. Beals enjoyed the idea immensely, and sat with Sal for the picture, which will doubtless carry joy into the household of the eastern relatives in a week or so.-Virginia City Chronicle.

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In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS PARMER.

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REMEDIES Golden Medical Discovery

Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.

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Golden Medical Discovery

Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin, as Scrofula, or King's Evil; Tumors, Ulcers, or Old sores; Blotches; Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections; Incipient Consumption; Lingering Conghe; and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagogue properties render it an unequaled remedy for Billiousness; Torpid Liver, or "Liver Camplaint;" and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

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Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where they are scrofulous swelings, and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel duil drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, trequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in meuth, internal heat or chilis alternative with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated you are suffering from Torpid Liver. or "Biliousness." In many cases "Liver Complaint," only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

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take it from his head on the fall of a slight shower of rain, and to manifest considerable alarm to preserve it from the wet. On being remonstrated with for his supposed stupidity in thus having his head exposed, he wittily observed: "Hat belong to me, head belong to massa."

Two years ago she graduated, and her essay was upon "The Glorious Future," "Let us strive to emulate the examples of the nobility of past generation," she said, "and let our aspirations direct us toward the accomplishment of exalted deeds, and our reward shall be given to us in the True, the Beautiful, and the Good." A few days ago she was lying on the sofa reading the last insipid novel; she had on an old dress, her hair was uncomped, and a hole in the heel of her stocking added to her picturesque appearance, while her mother was out in the kitchen doing the week's washing, and calls ing in vain for assistance. The noble girl!

Wanted a man to "Sit with Sal."—Yesterday afternoon a green-looking couple, evidently newly married, called at the photograph gallery of Beals & Waterhouse, and wanted their pictures taken. Just as Mr. Beals had got his plate ready the man called him aside, and said he wanted to ask a favor. "I was told in Carson you took the best pictures in the state. Now, you see Sal and I got hitched down there last Monday; now, her folks go thiched down there last Monday; now, her folks go thiched down there last Monday; now, her folks go the form of the state in the state. Now, you see Sal and I got hitched down there last Monday; now, her folks go

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DR, PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary, of which Dr. Pierce is the chief consulting physician, in adapting remedies for their cure. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

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Favorite Prescription is a Powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nervine of unsurpasst ed efficacy, and, while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked magic cures, viz; Leucorrhæs, or "Whites." Excessive Flowing, Painful Menstruation. Unnatural Suppressions, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uterns, Anteversion. Retroversion, Bearing down Sensation, Chronic Congestion, Imfammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat. Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, and very many other chronic diseases peculiar to wowomen, but not mentioned here.

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THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses 10 Revolving Shafts Inside the Sepa-

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Baby Blephants, Baby Dromedaries, Baby Leopards, Baby Lions, Baby Camels, Baby Monkeys, Baby Tigers, Baby Sca Lions, A Sea Klephant, The Walrus, Den of Monster Serpents, Drove of Bactrian Camels, Herd of Elephants, Trained and Performing Wild Beasts, Etc., 50 Circus Performers. 20 Beautiful Lady Herd of Elephants, Trained and Performing Wild Beasts, Etc., 50 Circus Performers. 20 Beautiful Lady Artists. 18 Daring Children. 20 Select Musicians. New and Famous Artists. Avalanche of Attractions, Interesting and Instructive. Famous Family Social. World of Foreign Features, 10,000 Wondrous Beasts. Interesting and Instructive. Famous Family Social. World of Foreign Features, 10,000 Wondrous Beasts. 30 Lillipatan Ponies. 6 Funny Clowns. Games of the Roman Corso. Brilliant Attractions, 35 Cages, Dens and Corrals of Wild Beasts. THE MOST GORGEOUS STREET PARADE EVER SEEN. Forming a scene of Splendor never before equaled! Coming on my own Railroad Cars. All Railroads Run to and from this New and Great Sho ** at Cheap rates to all.

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SEERY & KENNEDY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 19, 1878.

VOL. XVI. NO. 25

The Kansas Farmer

Topoka, Kansas

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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One month, 15 "per insertion
Three months, 11 " 12 " "
One Year. 10 " 10 " "
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Crop Notes, Observations, Facts and Figures for the Farm KANSAS.

From Osage County.

June 5th.—We had a nice rain this morning -crops looking fine-wheat never so good before-harvest has commenced-corn looks fine and crops generally have a thrifty appearance. and oats are excellent. Stock is doing reasonably well.

J. W. WOODARD.

From Cherokee County. June 7th .- The prospect for crops of all kinds is good, but do not think there will be fair show of success, and hence are well satisan extraordinary yield. I was in Galena tot day, and noticed that almost every place had a shingle hanging out in front offering it for rent or sale. The people complain of hard times and overstocked markets. The marat other places. We have to do as we can, JOSEPH TONER.

not as we would. From Lincoln County.

June 6th .- Wheat cutting commenced on the 3rd. We have a better crop than last year. About one fourth more sown of fall and spring wheat. Some corn on hand. Yield about 50 bushels. The best crop of corn that was ever raised in this county. Oats were not good last year; this year's crop looks well now. Not much rye sown. Winter wheat, from 80 to 50 cents per bushel; oats, from 20 to 25 : rye. 20 : corn, 25 ; work horses, from \$80 to \$150; milch cows, from \$20 to \$30. No vacant government land of any value, one ly for grazing purposes. Claims can be bought reasonably. A good improved claim can be bought for \$200 ; railroad land, from \$2.50 to \$7.50 per acre.

From Labette County.

June 8th .- The winter wheat will surpass our expectations,-rusted some on the blades, but not damaged, is filling well, and will make half a crop, if the weather is favorable so that we can get it saved in good condition. Not much old corn on hand ; yield last season, 25 bushels to the acre; oats, 35 bushels; Irish potatoes, 200 bushels; sweet potatoes, about 150 bushels. Wheat is selling at 60@ 80 cents; oats, 20; corn, 20@25; butter, 8 cents per pound; eggs, 6 cents per dozen. Cattle are doing well, and more in the township than last year. Cows, \$20@\$40; two year-old-steers, \$15@\$20; horses, \$40@\$100; no vacant government land here. Wild prais rie sells at from \$3 to \$10 per acre; improved, \$7@\$20. We have good schools and churches. Fruit of all kinds do well here.

S. F. FERRIL.

From Reno County.

of Reno county on the night of May 31st. A my whole time to canvassing this county, crop, while hogs and cattle have been our hail storm accompanied by a strong south selling mowing and reaping machines, and wind destroyed from one-fourth to three- my business has brought me in direct commufourths of the winter wheatin this neighbor- nication with many of the best wheat grow-

blast by Monday next. Wheat is very good and extra fine grain. Crops of all kinds growand extra fine grain. Stock fine and healthy, B. P. HANAN.

Form Wyandott County. June 1st:-The winter wheat in this county is very good, and nearly ripe at this writing. The average in comparison with last year is nearly a hundred per cent greater. Very little old corn on hand. The yield of corn per acre in this county last year was about 60 bushels, oats 40 bushels; rye 20; potatoes 250; turnips 275 bushels. Wheat is now worth \$1,00 corn 30c; oats 20c; rye 50; potatoes 30c per bushel; cheese 18c per lb.; butter 6c; and eggs 6c per dozen.

Cattle are in fine order and about 23 per cent increase over lastfyear. We have all the most valuable plants of the tem perate zone in this county, comprising apples, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries, plums (wild), grapes, cure rants, and all the principal small fruits, and crop is generally good of all varieties.

There is no vacant government land in this vicinity. The price of prairie land is \$5 to \$10 per acre. Good work horses at \$75. milch cows \$25. two year old steers \$15. Wages of farm hands with board, \$15. a month.

J. A. BLAKMAN

From Brown County.

June 12th .- Good prospect for abundan crops. Season rather cool for June, just like first half of May. There is mostly a good stand of corn on both wet and dry land, because rains were moderate.

Fall wheat filling well and will be ripe by the 15th, or 18th. Spring wheat somewhat injured by rust; but as the rust came early it seems to grow through again. Early potatees

Considerable prairie being broken. Brown county, has received her share of the immigration, quite a number came to this immediate vicinity, and being industrious they have a fied in their now homes.

Stock of all kinds doing well, except chickens which are dying of cholera. Garden truck plenty and luxuriant in growth. Considerable fruit. The peach crop injured by a lard. In the war that I spoke of in my last, per acre. Two year old steers are worth \$12 planted corn on our dryest land looks well. little insect that punctures the leaves which the Prince's forces against the Satan, the makes them curl and swell and eventually die and fall off. What may be the name and remedy for this pest?

Wild fruit abundant. More birds and less H. F. M. insects than usual.

From Cherokee County.

June 10th .- The KANSAS FARMER is a welcome visitor at our house. Wheat is filling very well, and will be ready for the resper in a few days. The yield will be a good average crop, and a very good article. Of corn, a very large acreage has been planted. Oats never looked better. Wet weather still continues. Some flax looks well. Apples tolerably good. The crop of peaches never larger. Grapes and small fruit are very abundant. No government land. Some R. R. land \$216 to \$7 per acre; farm land, partly improved, and good title, \$5@\$15 per acre. Several good farms to be had at a bargain. The county has Spring and Neosho rivers on the eastern and western borders ; both good mill streams, with several mills on them, and several improved mill sites. There is a good school-house in every district, and schools and religious meetings are the rage. We have access to 3 railroads 20@26 cents per bushel, and there is a lively business in that grain. As soon as the threshers start, wheat will move forward by rail very rapidly. There is coal in this and adjoining counties in abundance. The lead over the line, promise to be a second Galena ing employment to a number of men, and making market gardening profitable.

SMITH BROWN.

From Neosho County. June 8th .- I send a statement of the sltustion and prospects of crops in this county, as June 1st .- Another calamity befell this part I find them. Since May 20th, I have devoted did not reach far southward. Corn, cats. gar. pieces are not worth harvesting. and I have will probably be 18 to 25 bushels per acre. dens, &c., were badly injured, but not ruined | found but three pieces in the county not af-

not five acres of wheat in the county that will in appearance. Fruit is looking well, except is as early as anything he has on his grounds. give 35 bushels to the acre, or thirty acres that apples, the trees in this settlement being Let a man be caught in the way a few times, will give 30 bushels to the acre. There are too young for bearing. Peaches are the finest as I have, and if he den't say cuss words he many pieces of good wheat, but I have not I have ever seen. Corn keeps pace with the will be mighty apt to swear as Oliver Wenfound any that will give 25 bushels to the season, and is far advanced. We have abund; dal Homes says the Deacon did in his posm of acre. I place the average per acre for the ance of coal, and timber sufficient for all praccounty at 18 bushels. A few weeks will prove tical purposes; fine building stone, and plenty how near I am to the facts. There is much of water from springs and never falling misstatement. I believe Mr. Mueller was honrye mixed with the wheat, which is the fault streams, or by wells 15 to 40 feet in depth. of the farmer. Harvest commenced the fore Land in our county is probably cheaper than Wilson's Albany; he was duped when he got part of the week. The present prospect for further west or south. Good, improved lands them. The Wilson is the very latest strawe oats is good. More acres sown this year than sell at \$4 to \$8 per acre. Our locality is berry grown in this country, except perhaps it last. The corn looks well. Potatoes are good. The prospect for castor beans is not favorable, many pieces having been planted to corn. More acres of prairie are being broken this year than any year previous. Beef cattle are worth from 31/4 to 3 cents per pound, gross; hoge, from \$1.80 to \$2,15, gross; corn, 20 cents per bushel; new potatoes, 80 cents; butter, 6 cents per pound; eggs, 8 cents per dozen; one year old steers, \$14. and two year olds from \$18 to \$20; milch cows, from \$20 to \$30.

The recent heavy rains have made sad have oc with the crops along the Neosho. There is no telling the extent of damage along the river and its tributaries: it will be immense. C. C. C.

From Leavenworth County. June 10th .- The weather has been very cool for the last few days. Wheat cutting general to-day. There was some wheat cut on the 4th instant, and from then until now, some were cutting, but all are at it now. The wheat heads are very well filled, and the crop is better than the farmers expected it would be. Corn is growing very fast, and generally well worked and clean. The farmers genere ally, pay \$2 per day for harvest hands, but many have bought self-binders and do not need quite so many hands. The Missouri river is high, rising, and doing much dam- ple trees in this vicinity are not old enough to age in places below and above this place. It cannot cut away much more here, as all the level bottom-land is gone up to the rocks. New potatoes, peas, green beans, etc., are plenty and cheap. I pay I0 cents for good butter; at retail, 71/2@3 per pound for good \$31/2 per acre; improved farms, from \$4 to \$7 churches have been victorious and will prosecute it still more victoriously, when the enemy shows his head amongst us. He is very cautious, and works only in the dark.

SHARPE.

From Pratt County. June 2nd,-Being a reader of your estime able paper, and seeing an article from J. Moss in regard to emigrating to Kansas, I reply to the question, "Which is the best time to come to Kansas?" Just as soon as he can get here. The sooner the better, as the government land is getting scarce now The best way for a green hand, is to come and get himself a piece of land, and go to work on it for himself. as it does not take a very large capital to start out here. At this season of the year, he can find work most anywhere through harvest and seeding, which last until the end of September, and then he can see just what the land will produce. In regard to the locality, I would say that he can find some as good land in Pratt county as there is in the state, and in regard to the hot winds, we very seldom have any, and not unless it is very dry! but when they do come, they generally come from the southwest. I have been in the state for our produce. Corn sells at the depot for for 19 years, and have seen but one total crop failure in that time, and most of the time we have had very fair crops, and if he wants to know any further particulars I will cheerfully give him all the information about this part of Kansas. We would like to mines in the eastern part of this county and see your "Saddle Bag" correspondentlin these parts, and would give him a bed without in lead, zink, and nickle. The mines are give chinch bugs for once, and a good square meal. S. W. MACOMB.

From Franklin County. June 1st.—The present season has been well adapted to our locality. Farmers have been enabled to put in a much larger per cent. of crops than in former years. We, in this region, have mostly relied on cora as our grain principal stock. We are now, however, beginning to learn that we can grow wheat profitably. Considerable wheat was sown last hood. The path is about two or three miles ers in the county. The red rust has greatly fall, some of which is almost ready for harv-

the Neosho county Record, I will say there is with our farmers, and the crop very promising and to his astonishment, what he has bought, well provided with educational facilities.

I have obtained from Minnesota, some of the early amber sugar cane seed, and will ascertain by experiment how it is adapted to my grounds or G.W.Brackett's that were even our Kansas soil and climate. I was rather turning red, was on the twentieth day unfortunate in getting a stand, only a part of of May, and that was three weeks earlier the seed germinating, owing I presume to than I ever saw them before. The edihaving been covered too deep.

J. H. WHETSTONE.

From Elk County.

June 7th .- I can say that the wheat is good in this locality, being well filled and having a year in this locality. There is not any more old corn on hand than will last until new comes in. The yield of corn per acre, on an average, was about thirty bushels. Our prospects are that we will have a heavy crop of I think twenty-five bushels per acre would be year, we had a poor stand, owing to bad seed. The prices are, cats, 25 c.; corn, 25 c.; butter, 10 c.; eggs, 7 cents. Old potatoes are worth cerned. about 40 cents; new ones are coming in. Cattle generally came out of the winter in a fair condition, and are now fat and sleek,-not many steers, mostly cows and yearlings. The peach crop will be our main fruit crop. Apbear much. There were a few last year, but not enough to make a note of. There will be about half a crop of peaches, of fair quality. Some government land, but of poor quality. Good land, unimproved, is worth from \$2 to @ \$14; farm hand wages, from \$12 to \$15 and preaching nearly every Sunday by Methodist, United Brethren, and Christians, and a good Sunday-school at the Lima school house.

B. P. MASON, From Osborne County. Everything is lovely in Osborne County, and the aquatic bird floats at a lofty altitude. Our population has nearly doubled within a year, and prairie sed is being slain at a fearful rate, Rail Roads are coming, and new life and energy are being infused into everybody, Even the chronic croakers, of whom a few still linger in our midst, are beginning to fear; that their prophecies in the early spring of a terrible drouth that summer, are not going to be reals ized. Just about the time the thing was to come to pass, the rains came, and ever since have fallen in plentiful showers, at pleasant intervals. The crops are good, very good. Winter wheat which moved slowly in the spring has surprised every one, at it its rapid gathering up on the "home stretch," being but little, if any, behind the crop of last year. Other er crops also are coming up in fine style.

This is another remarkable year for Kansas, so far. How it may end the Lord only knows. But if we do our part well, we can rest assured that the Father above will see us M. MOHLER. through all right.

From Douglas County.

June 8th .- I see the FARMER copied an article from the Witchita Beacon, which says that Mr. Henry Mueller brought into the Beacon office some strawberries picked from his grounds on the first day of May; that they were large and fine flavored, very prolific and early variety, Wilson's Albany. I often see misstatements like this, that I know to be so, but as a rule I let them pass. But a misstatement like this should be corrected, where every man in Kansas who has only a small plot of ground is likely to be misled, who reads the article alluded to. And I feel it my duty to to correct it as I make some little pretense to growing small fruits of all kinds, and as I have been duped so many times by just such artis cles. I feel sorry for any man when he wants wide. I have not learned its extent north. It injured the wheat crop of this county, many est. The grain is very plump, and the yield an early variety of any kind of fruit; after waiting from two to ten years, to find that Wheat selling at \$1.00@1.15. We have a what he has is the very latest. The same The May wheat was just in good order for cutting and binding. Harvest will be in full wheat; and for the benefit of the editor of @25cts. The oil bean crop is a staple crop

We have a way if he wants something to come in rate,

Perhaps he has all the early sorts he wants

"The one horse shay.""I declare, I do yum and I tell you." I have said that the article was a est; he believed those strawberries were the may be the Kentucky. These two varieties are the only kinds that are in our market to be seen to-day, and the first I saw of either on tor of the Beacon says that the berries shown him were fine flavored. Now every man knows that knows anything about the Wilson strawberry, that it is not a fine flavored strawberry: but that it is a coarse, sour, watery berry. As very plump berry. Harvest now is in full Henry W. Beecher once said of it, after you blast. There is about a tenth more than last have covered a plate of them half an inch thick with sugar, they are too sour to feed to the pigs. The earliest variety in this country is the Early Scarlet, a fine, large berry and ripened upon my grounds about the first of May. I had the crop all marketed this year oats. The growth is rank, with a good stand, the sixteenth day of May. The next earliest is the Charles Downing, and Triumph De. a fair average for oats in this locality. Last Gand. If Mr. Mueller has either of the last named varieries he has all that the editor of the Beacon said, so far as the flavor is con-

E. A. COLMAN. M From Elk County. May 29th.-I don't know what part of Elk county Mr. Cochran lives in, that he has found such fine weather. With the exception of the time from the 24th of April to the 8th of May, I never saw a worse spring for work. The weather has been unusually cold and very wet. Corn is backward and many fields have not been stirred since planting. Some fields not planted on account of the wet weather, still some early

Some of our neighbors began wheat harest to-day, but unless it should dry off, more than one reaper will stick in the mud. The yield of wheat will be far short of early expectations. Peaches, two-thirds of a crop; small fruits in abundance. Vegetables doing pretty well.

In this (Liberty) township, there is 2,226 acres sown to winter wheat; 2,571 acres planted in corn; 343 acres in oats; 318 acres in millet and hungarian.

Our county has organized an agricultural society and will hold a fair at Howard this fall.

Can some of your readers tell us what to do for our cattle? Small brown or black spots appear on the sides and shoulders and on the udders of milch cows. The spots take the form of blisters or sores. Fever and costiveness accompany the disease. Some die soon, and others dwindle away, while others recover.

THOS. J. MORGAN.

McPherson county has 88,084 acres of wheat that will yield twenty-five bushels per acre, and this will be 2,203,100 bushels. Plenty of fields of wheat that are now being harvested will yield 30, 40 and 50 bushels per acre. The heads of wheat are so well filled that they appear in a bursting condition,-Independent.

Persons are unnecessarily wasteful in digs ging early potatoes, by pulling up stalks. Dig around them, pluck off the large ones, and let the stalks grow. You thus save all the small ones-increase their chance of becoming large, while at the same time you have all the advantage of getting early pota-

There was considerable grain out last week (last two days of May and first of June). Grain has ripened up so fast within a few days that much of it will be over ripe before it can be cut, and all the machines in the valley are bet ing pressed into service at once.-Farmer's (Salina) Advocate.

An enormous amount of prairie-breaking is being done in Kansas. The weather for that business couldn't be better.

The new salt well at Junction city has reached a depth of 800 feet, and a vain of malt water has been struck.

June 5th .- Please inform me through the KANSAS FARMER how to pack down butter now for fall and winter use. Also state if butter packed as you shall describe, will keep sweet in ordinary temperature, or if it will be necessary to keep it cool. A speedy answer will greatly oblige.

Packing butter now to keep until next winter; is somewhat risky; but it may, with care, be accomplished. It is absolutely necessary, however, that it be kept in a cool place. In the first place, the butter must be made perfect, and all the buttermilk taken out. It must be dressed with the best Ashton or Higgin's dairy salt. We take it for granted that our correspondent understands perfectly well how to make the best article of butter. If not, it will be worse than useless to attempt to keep it sweet until next winter, under any circum-

The above prerequisites having been complied with, take stone-ware crocks, holding three or four gallons are the most convenient size; scald them, so as to insure their being perfectly clean and sweet. When you have given your butter the last working, make the jar ready by rinsing with cold, well water, sprinkle a handful of fine salt it the bottom, and add about a gill of water; assist the salt to dissolve, by stirring with the hand, and pack the churning of butter in the crock, pushing it firmly down around the edges with the ladle, being careful not to draw the ladle while pressing in the butter, which is liable to injure the grain more or less, and make the butter salvy. If you have not sufficient butter to fill the crock, wring a clean muslin cloth out of cold salt and water, cover the butter closely and carefully in the crock, and put a layer of half an inch of fine salt on the cloth. Set the crock away in a sweet, cool cellar or milk-house until you have another churning, then remove the cloth and salt carefully, and pack till the crock is within an inch of being full, place a muslin cloth over the butter, as before directed, and fill the crock up with a strong brine, made of the best dairy salt and pure water, some add a little saltpetre to the brine. Set the crock away in the coolest place you have, and cover securely. As the brine evaporates, fill up with fresh, and see that the brine on the butter is kept always sweet.

The next best package to keep butter i.a is a white-oak firkin holding 70 to 100 pounds, made on purpose for butter. Knock one head out of the firkin and fill it with scalding brine. Let it soak for twelve hours, empty and rinse with cold, well water. Before proceeding to fill the package with butter, rub the inside with dairy salt, sprinkling a handful or two in the bottom, with enough water to dissolve the salt. Fill as directed, and cover with a cloth wrung out of salt water, and put layer of fine salt on the cloth. Head up the firkin and set in a cool place. If the butter is not made perfect, no amount of care will suffice to keep it sweet any length of time.

The crop outlook in this section is splendid; winter wheat is not up to the average, but spring wheat and corn promises better than ever before at this time of the season. There is a large acreage of both corn and wheat and we can safely predict an abundant harvest. - Kirwin (Edwards Co.,) Chief.

Harvest will commence this week on Mulberry, so we are informed by Messrs. Boyles & Nash. This is very early—the 8th of June being the earliest heretofore, and running along to July 1st. There will be an abundant crop of wheat, and the prospects for other small grains, and corn, are good. What a blessing to our industrious farmers .- Farmer's (Salina) Advocate.

We have recently made considerable inquiry of farmers as to the condition of the wheat crop in this vicinity. They generally report the growth of straw as much larger than that of last year, or the year before; and that the prospect for yield is from early fields a fair crop, from late fields a larger yield than last year. The early wheat was somewhat in: jured by the dry weather of a few weeks ago. Accidents saids we think the prospect is now good for a larger average yield per acre than was produced last year. - Pawnee County Her-

The agony is over. If any chronic grumbler has been too busy to prophecy disaster or to find fault with the prospects, it's too late to begin now. The weevil failed, the Hessian fly did't come, the rust washed off, and every head of May wheat is filled to bursting with the plumpest grains "that ever went anywhere." The harvest commenced in earnest in this section on Monday. A few machines started as early as the 23d. By another week our farmers will be in the very midst of the harvest work, and a thousand machines will be resping in the golden heads from the two hundred and twenty thousand acres in the counties of Sedgwick, Sumner, Butler and Cowley, the yield of which vast acreage will fall little if any short of four million four hunt dred thousand bushels,-more wheat than is duced by many states. - Wichita Eagle.

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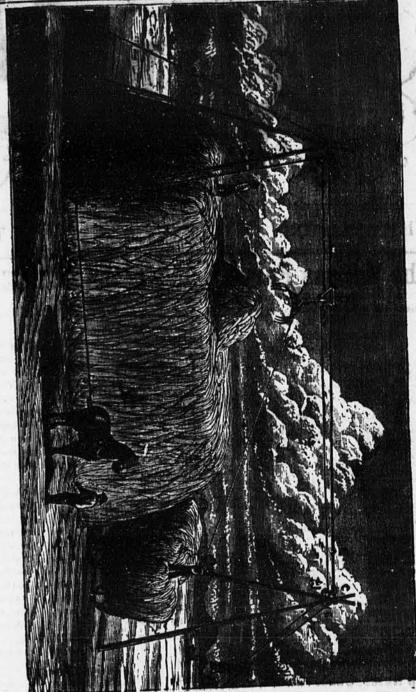
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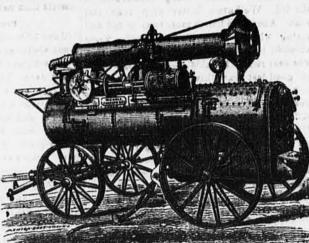


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