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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 attraction in the neighborhood social circles. He neither drank whiskey nor used tobacco, and so, mamma, 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 "help meet," and so, he finally popped the question to a highly interesting and excellent young woman; was accepted with a modest flush of joy, and a curious thumping of the heart. They were duly and ministerially married, and forthwith moved on to the farm, their heads check full of promising plans of happiness, and rich financial results. They were both industrious, and Dick was indulgent to his loved wife and children during the 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 money 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 pocketbook. 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 genius 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 wretchedness 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 to a realization of errors committed, then we may be gainers, though a healthy conviction,

Such cases as the above are of too frequent occurrence in this country, and they ought to teach the important lesson that the science of finance is very imperfectly understood by the young, and that the general happiness of the people would be vastly increased by pressing its salient points and minute details upon the 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 bankruptcy, and consequently deserves the particular attention of everybody; but to make it available for the best good of coming generations, 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 headache 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 scarcely 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, a feeble constitution and a weak physical organization, so that the tendency to any of the diseases that afflicted the father or mother, is much greater than the tendency to any of the same diseases in a child born of healthy, robust parents. But under proper conditions, by a rigid observance of the laws of health, all organic weaknesses may be overcome, and every inherent tendency to disease eradicated. Men and women have the power to save themselves, 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 shallow-waisted 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 yesterday, 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 stomachs it is simply a question of time as to how long they 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 dietetic habits have regular periodic attacks of the disease, the length of time between them varying according to circumstances; but always, under certain given conditions, occurring with wonderful regularity. Where there is the slightest constitutional tendency to sick-headache the stomach that has been over-loaded, or oppressed with indigestible food, or taxed at unreasonable 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 indigestible trash, and should never over-load the stomach with any kind of food. And when excited, or nervous, or very tired, or suffering from loss of sleep, should eat more sparingly than usual, as under such conditions the vital forces necessary for digestion are withdrawn from the stomach, and it is incapable of getting rid of more than the slightest amount of food necessary to supply the natural waste of the system.

So long as the gratification of a perverted taste is the paramount object of any man or woman, it is useless to attempt a cure of sick-headache. But no one need ever be troubled with the disease, no matter what the constitutional tendency, who arrives at the conclusion that it pays better to control the appetite and live in accordance with the laws of health, than it does to stuff the stomach and suffer the unerring penalty of so doing.

W. P. E.

CORN-RAISING.

I feel that your valuable paper is becoming a power for good to us farmers. Your very able corps of contributors giving their experiences in the various modes of farming and their successes, renders the Kansas FARMER one of the essentials to every agricultural interest. Certainly every farmer should contribute his successes or failures in farming for the benefit of his brother farmers. I have been much interested in the experience of Mr. Slosson, also of Mr. Gandy. I take it that corn is king of all our crops. We may have a success of all other crops, but fail in the corn crop, and the year is looked upon as a great failure, while it is the reverse if we have a good heavy corn crop, and most other crops may fail, we call it a successful year. 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 corn-raiser pretty much the same opinion of friend Slosson, that corn ought not to be cultivated unless weedy or we be baked hard. I had a neighbor who settled on the adjoining farm, and he entertained a different view. So we both proceeded according to our respective views. We both had new land and "consequently" clear of weeds. We agreed as to time of planting, that early planting was best. The ground on both farms was rich and mellow. I concluded to not disturb my corn when young as it 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 tassels, 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 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 unhesitatingly say to all those who would be successful corn-raisers in Kansas, to put your ground in good order early, and plant.

As soon as your corn is up, commence cultivating deep and close to the corn and give it all the work you intend right at the start so as to have the roots penetrate the mellow soil at such a depth that if the weather should become dry in the latter part of the season, their will be sufficient moisture from the well pulverized soil and shade of the corn to mature the 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 the land is much easier cultivated from compact hardness, into a mellow, well pulverized soil when moist in the early part of the season, which is the proper time to put in the seeds and also to prepare the ground for the great heat of the sun to distill into the mellow earth its germinating power, and when 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 get a fair yield. After the corn begins to joint its roots should not be disturbed.

J. H. WHEATSTONE.

Pomona, Kansas.

FARM BUILDINGS.

NO. V.

BY W. TWEEDDALE, C. E.

Apart from the uses and conveniences of a house, there are also the educational advantages arising from the appreciation and enjoyment of regularity in form and arrangement which constitutes one of the very first elements of taste. This faculty exists in different persons in different degrees. Some scarcely possess it at all, while others have it to the extent only of never getting beyond it or of realizing that it is the rule and measure of nature or art. A person of the first class, brought up in a house in the planning of which regularity and proportion were not thought of; the interior badly arranged and the exterior one inextricable jumble, may not be disturbed by its disorder, while one with a sensitive organization, and in whom order and a knowledge of proportion is large, will be annoyed, without perhaps being aware of the cause, whenever the eye rests upon any object in the arrangement of which the above principles have been violated. This feeling should be respected both in the consideration of the comfort of those whose habits are fixed, and in the unconscious education of the young. An analysis of this principle in construction, shows that it has modifications and limitations, and would be better expressed by the word symmetry, which has a higher meaning than mere regularity, including, as it does, variety. We have an example of this in the magnificent elm which adorns our parks; while true in outline, there is no correspondence or similarity in its branches. The same is also true in the exterior of a building. Variety should not only be permitted but even sought for when required by convenience. Of the same nature is the feeling which all experience to some extent, but some more keenly than others—that of gracefulness, and is seen in the apparently easy manner in which some people do the right thing on the first trial. In buildings this feeling finds its gratification when the eye passes pleasantly from one part to another unoffended by harsh contrasts—abrupt changes of form or obtrusive features; and while this feeling should be gratified as much as is practicable, it should never be done at the expense of the expression of purpose. It should 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 for a special purpose, the whole external appearance 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 mode of life; one that being a cherished and cherished 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 or out of a 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 are the heaviest and most compact. A simple, hollow space in which air is confined between the inner and outer surfaces of a wall, is the most effectual and readiest mode of rendering it impervious to heat, and it makes little difference how wide or narrow the space is, if the air within is entirely cut off from escape or change. Whether the material is wood or masonry, every good wall where the retention or exclusion of heat is an object, should be built in this way. A warm wall will almost always be a dry one. It is sometimes, perhaps generally thought that the moisture which stands on the walls of a basement, and sometimes other exterior walls, is caused by water passing through them from the outside. A glance at a water pitcher containing ice-water, in a summer day, will show this to be incorrect. If a wall is poorly built, it may become saturated with water, which will escape by evaporation from the inside and affect the air, or in a severe rain storm it might in very exceptional cases be driven through so as to trickle down the inner surface, but in neither case would it show in the manner spoken of. Moisture collected in this way is vapor from the air of the room condensed by contact with a cold surface, and indicates both a bad atmosphere and a bad conducting wall.

In building cellar walls, stone, when they can be procured, will generally be used. They should be laid on their quarry sides and so solid as to be impervious to rats and mice. It will always pay to lay the cellar wall with hydraulic cement mortar, thus making it both solid and durable. As coolness is desirable in a cellar, that portion of the wall below where the ground freezes may be laid solid. Above that point, to prevent freezing, the wall may be protected by means of a coat of lath and plaster on the inside, the lath being fastened to a narrow strip of wood secured to the walls. Where brick is used for cellar walls they should always be laid in cement, and where the soil is moist it should receive a coat of cement on the outside.

If the basement is to be used for other than cellar purposes, the walls should be made double, if of stone this can be most easily done by furring, and lathing and plastering; if made of brick, the walls can be made double with an air space of two or more inches between the walls. These walls may be banded by occasional cross-bricks, or better by strips of iron. In this case the inside wall may be plastered upon directly. If openings are left into the air-space it will hasten the drying of the wall. They should, however, be closed when the work is finished. Such spaces are sometimes used for ventilating and hot-air flues. This is due to a mistaken idea of the object of air spaces. While the space between the walls may be used for such purposes, they should be entirely shut off from the air-cells.

Another mistake is in leaving occasional vacancies in an otherwise solid wall, as if there were some virtue in the enclosed air which would be diffused through the mass of the wall. Very great care is required in the construction of a hollow wall, and it is not without objections, which prevent its general adoption. Apart from danger from fire, the preferable mode of securing the required air-space, is by means of furring, lathing and plastering.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Americans visiting Europe are astonished when they see the great variety and immense size of the 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, which fails rarely to result in disappointment; for these English varieties are all but worthless when grown in 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 Lorraine, by improving their condition, were, in accordance with the policy that brought them their great victory, the establishment at Strasbourg, of a University, and at Ruffach, of an Agricultural Experiment Station. That a large part of the pecuniary support of these institutions comes from the 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 laboratories 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 plebeian origin. All conditions and classes are dependent 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 must sell 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 further shipments of grain from the shores of the Black Sea. In case of war with England, she wants to keep this important staff of life at home in ample quantities.

S. K. MARSH IN AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL gives the following as the origin of bell ringing in bees: An Englishman told me, some time since, that an English bee-keeper said to him that bees had no ears, and of course, could not hear. He asked why he rang bells for them when they swarmed? He answered, that people were not there allowed to cross fields and gardens, but the law provided that a person 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 of bees. This is the best explanation of the origin of bell ringing for bees that I have ever heard.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 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 summoned, 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 seek political honor; and similar expressions 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 the pleasures of home are life's most satisfactory experiences; that the noblest purposes of being lie parallel with the creation and adornment of home itself.

The purest ambition that young manhood can have, is to make a home. The wisest endeavor of middle-age is to work out and complete abiding home relations—to build, and improve, and adorn for the present not only, but for a generation to come. We are too eager for change. Migration has become too much a matter of course. We seek too often a greater good, a larger fortune, further on—*American Rural Home.*

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF BREEDING.

We admit that it is easier to inveigh against the practice than to prevent it. Animals that are well fattened 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 impossible 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 knowledge 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 Short-horn show cows that have been transported from point to point throughout the country, and have figured 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 heifers that have excited the admiration of lovers of fine stock upon our fair grounds, or at our public sales, and have been purchased at extravagant prices, account 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 aggregate products with theirs. Two points, 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 remembrance of calyx, corolla, stamens and pistils is the most that remains through after-life. A real love of the study is rarely acquired in 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 inspire all that derive much of either pleasure or benefit from original investigation.

From our own observations we are impressed that a fondness for botanical 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 inquiries 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 cloth—are 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 haying and harvesting, has seemed to prevent their use. Where much clover hay is made, there is no doubt they may be economically applied, especially so on dairy farms.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Farm Stock.

A HUMANE AND RATIONAL CURE FOR HORSE COLIC.

Colic is one of the most fatal diseases horses are heir to. One authority puts it at fifty per cent. of the death of horses by disease. But it is certainly less fatal 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 that of any other domestic animal, and consequently he must be fed and watered, especially when tired and heated, with a great deal of circumspection and care.

The symptoms of colic are readily detected. The animal scrapes with his fore-feet, kicks at the belly, and shifts about, turns around, smells the floor, crouches, puts the nose to the flanks, lies down, rolls, remains for a time on the back, and breathes heavily throughout. Gradually he slips over on the side, stretches out the legs, when the signs abate as suddenly as they began; he then rises, shakes himself, and the termination of the paroxysm is known by his looking about for food.

While undergoing the agonies, the horse, 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 in ten, not only do not help, but aggravate the disease, the most rational course pursued being to give a dose of linseed oil or a strong purgative, and then send for a veterinary surgeon.

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 a horse shows the symptoms of an attack of colic, "Apply at once," says Mr. S., "a horse cloth or woolen rug folded into two thicknesses, 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 inflammation, with a bounding flow of blood, the treatment is the same. It possesses the merit of handiness, always being ready, and of safety and certainty. You simply relieve through the outer skin, instead of through the lining membrane of the stomach. The outer skin is the more reachable; it has millions of pores and countless nerves to act upon; it brings the disease to the outside at once, and it is perfectly safe. *Animal life is the same both in man and in the horse, and the same means of cure in disease—warmth and moisture—applied locally, or generally, will tell a hundred times more effectually than physic 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 States, within a comparatively few years. Under the old system, with our unimproved and slow-maturing breeds, it was necessary that hogs should be kept until they were two or three years old before they could be fattened 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 months of the time when they were to be marketed. At that time the packing was all done during the winter months, and farmers never thought of selling their fat hogs at any other season of the year. Now, thanks to our

improved breeds, capable of being fattened at any age, and to improved methods of curing and handling the product, the market is a steady one the year round, and the farmer can dispose of his fat hogs at all seasons of the year. This has also brought with it a knowledge of the fact that the most profitable 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 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 farmer. There is no department of stock-raising in which a breed that matures early shows its superiority by financial results more quickly than that of raising swine. "Small profits and quick returns"—the motto of many successful tradesmen—finds here its counterpart in liberal feeding and early maturity.

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 very first importance. Professional breeders are usually good feeders, and many of their pigs are ruined for breeding purposes by being forced so that they may make a fine display in the show-yard. It should also be borne in mind that a pig that is forced from birth can never be profitably kept beyond eight or ten months; and in cases where a farmer's circumstances are such that he will probably keep his hogs until they are eighteen to twenty months old, as very many large 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-BREDS.

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 thoroughbreds.

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 of pure herds.

When the farmers, who depend upon the ruling market price for beef cattle, can afford to purchase a thoroughbred Short-horn bull, every farmer, worthy the name, will supply himself with such animals. But while speculative prices are kept up by the system which has heretofore prevailed, and a famous cow or bull is struck off at mock-auction sales, at \$10,000 to \$30,000, the business will possess more the status of gambling than legitimacy.

But time, which sets all things even, is working the necessary change, when a fine young thoroughbred bull will be purchased for \$100 to \$300, or less. Then the breeders of the best herds will find a steady demand and remunerative prices for all their stock.

We have spoken only of Short-horn cattle in this article, but the principle can be applied as well to other breeds of cattle, as also to horses, sheep and swine.

For crossing on natives, the Short-horn seems to be given the preference among the majority of what are technically termed "cattle-men," as being able to transmit its superior qualities to the offspring to a greater extent than any other breed, owing to the high perfection and individuality of the race.

The cattle of Kansas is steadily and rapidly improving in the direction of Short-horns, owing to the lowering in price of thoroughbred animals. In this respect we are far ahead of the old states east of the Alleghenies, where the stock of the best farmers will cut but an indifferent figure beside the run of our Kansas farm cattle.

VERMONT SHEEP.

At a meeting of the Wool-Growers' Association of Harrison county, Ohio, published in the *Ohio Farmer*, Mr. John C. Jamison said that Harrison county clean wool would weigh twice as much to the fleece now as it did twenty years ago, and that the improvement had come from the Vermont sheep. He believed it was to the interest of our farmers to keep only the best breeds of all kinds of stock—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and everything else. Our good sheep have made the farmers of Harrison county rich, and the best live stock of all kinds would have made them hundreds of thousands of dollars more.

He had no doubt about the dishonesty of some of the sheep peddlers, but he considered that there were tricks in all trades, and they were no worse than others. He thought a farmer ought to know a good sheep when he saw it, and be above all 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 and best for the least money.

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 mutton qualities. The cross makes the wool combed, and gives the carcass the size and fattening qualities.

The cross makes a very hardy and prolific sheep; the wool brings the highest market price, as do also the sheep and lambs. I commenced the business by buying some graded Cotswolds and some pure 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 in the country. Have crossed so often that my sheep can hardly be told from pure Cotswolds. I have a lamb that will be one year old next May, that has wool now twelve and a half inches long and very curly. I have also a lamb a few weeks old, that weighed fourteen pounds when born. I have a few imported ewes and lambs, but do not find them quite so hardy as my grades. I have my lambs generally to come in February and March, and ship all the buck lambs and the ewe lambs that do not come up to my mark of excellence, 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 *Ohio 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 combed and delaine.

Agriculture.

EARLY CUT HAY.

Haying will soon be upon us. As soon as clover and grass are in bloom, they should be cut and cured if the weather permits. An excellent farmer remarks:

If I were a large buyer of hay, I would endeavor to secure a better article than is now the rule. Nice, sweet, bright and fragrant hay is an exceptional article, when it should be the rule, as might be if the great mass of farmers were not so inveterately wedded to old habits. Our argument with them is that grass cut in blossom is more difficult to cure at a later period. Properly considered, this is no argument at all. As well might a hired man urge that it is more agreeable to begin a day's work in the winter at 9 o'clock than 7. Hay should be made at that period of time when it is worth the most for stock feeding—not when a farmer has "nothing else to do, and can't sleep." But if such hay costs him more than that which turns to woody rubbish before it is cut, let him charge more, of course and no buyer whose judgment is worth a cent will object.—*Colman's Rural.*

CUTTING SWEET POTATO VINES.

Our experience is to cut sweet potato vines when they cover the ground, leaving about twelve inches near the root. They are very hard to cure, but with patience it may be done. But the very best that can be done with them is to feed green, when they make the very best feed for horses, mules, cows or hogs. They are, thus fed, especially fine for milk cows. After they have been frost-bitten we think it will not pay to save them. They may be piled up on a fence or any other place, where they will ventilate, and they will cure in from a week to ten days, but generally with the loss of the leaves. But the best time to feed them is when they are green. In this state they ought by all means to be fed.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

SANATORY VIRTUES OF THE EUCALYPTUS.

But it is claimed for the eucalyptus says Prof. Lockwood, in *Popular Science Monthly*, that their presence is hygienic, or sanitary, especially in malarial regions. That the *E. Globulus* has earned by fair experiment its name of fever-tree, as a preventive, seems now to be settled. Its rapid growth must make it a

great drainer of wet soils, while its marked terebinthine odor may have its influence, and it is highly probable that the liberation 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. Globulus*, 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 eucalyptus cleared the miasma 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 successful 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 well-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 being planted in rows both ways, hand-hoeing 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 regulated in this way. Four or five healthy, vigorous stalks to the hill are sufficient.

When the potatoes are all up, the field is dragged, uprooting very few plants, and killing all the weeds. After this they are cultivated with a one-horse cultivator, merely to 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 killing 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 inferior.—*F. K. Moorland, in Country Gentleman.*

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 perpetrated is called a hog-holder—an instrument for holding hogs while they are being ringed 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 \$35 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.*

SALT-PETRE FOR BUGS.—To destroy bugs on squash or cucumber vines, dissolve a tablespoonful of salt-petre 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 salt-petre if you can afford it; it is good for vegetables, but death to animal life. The bugs burrow in the earth at night and fall 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 blistered 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 ferrets which have always proven fine sport, but rat hunting with dogs and ferrets together is sport in earnest. The ferrets will persuade the rats to run out of their holes, and the dogs will be on the lookout for them as they emerge from their hiding places, and give them an unwelcome shake. After using the dogs for rat hunting a few times, they become accustomed to the sport and seem to like it immensely, as the more rats a dog kills the more anxious they seem to continue. Any dog can be taught not to kill a ferret, but the best way is to raise a pup with the ferrets or accustom him to them; he will then become fond of them, play with them and could not 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.*

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN FOUNG FOLKS sent postage paid one year for \$2.00.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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 be valued above money by the farmer and his family. The Arab's favorite mare is treated as one of the household, and 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 possess 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 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 horses 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, turn their attention to the rearing of this class of horses, and are said to possess the finest roadsters, and the best selling animals, as a class, to be anywhere found in this country.

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 turning the attention of breeders more and more to this source of wealth. A contemporary very justly remarks that "horsepower is, after all only a feeder for steam power." The writer further says:

"We have a class of horses that are admirably 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 breeders of trotting horses. The race course has unfortunately fallen upon evil times, and under the ban of a great many good people.

Ev'n ministers they have been kenn'd
In holy rapture

to visit agricultural fairs and trotting associations with indiscriminate denunciation, on account of the gamblers and unprincipled characters who frequent those gatherings and 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 strenuous efforts to cast them out, and purify that useful branch of industry.

It is time that Agricultural Fairs and Driving Park Associations should clear their skirts of gamblers, and appeal to the moral and religious classes of the community on the grounds of deserved merit and unsullied morals. We will close this article 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 improve our stock, so that farmers may be able to take a share in this business. It has been 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 mares, lest the better ones might be forced 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 keep a good brood mare or two, and 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 EDUCATION.

"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 ophies, 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 attempting too much altogether for the 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 plain, useful education. Losing sight of this fundamental truth has cost, and is costing 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 purposes in many of the old states which are not fortunate in having land endowments is 25 to 33 per cent. 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 brief sentence above quoted, by Edward Everett, and that should be thorough. If extra branches are desired, let those aspiring youths seek them in the private academy, seminary or college. The state has performed its duty as an educator when it has fitted every child between the ages of six and fifteen years with those branches which enable him to prosecute 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 members 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 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 ripened of the earliest varieties. Minute details about cultivation of fruit, and every product of the farm, orchard, or garden are of deep interest to others engaged in 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 manifesting the interest in this important business which it deserves, on the part of those who occupy the foreground as horticulturists, the spirit of emulation is imparted to others, and an interest soon engendered in the business which insures success. The last meeting of the society was well attended, and it should be considered a 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 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, and you will much oblige a reader of your worthy paper.

ROBERT CLEMENTS.

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.

CATALPA.

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. speciosa in the climate of Kansas, and what are the results. G. MENTLY, Roseville, 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 different kinds, all of which are rather expensive.

J. B. N.

Wyoming, Delaware.

Topeka Driving Park Association.—This Association will hold its summer meeting at Topeka, 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 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 farm products, are eating up the profits of the farmers of the State. He also knows that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided 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 written, "Thou shalt not respect persons 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 self-binder in a 140 acre wheat field, the joint venture 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 self-binder with three horses attached was going round a square of grain, and we never saw a reaper of any make do nicer work in the way of cutting. Right in addition to cutting a wide, clean swath, the marvelous machine was hiding the grain in neat sheaves with wire, and not dropping a straw. When we contrast this triumph of labor-saving machinery with the cradle, or go still further back to the primitive sickle, we begin to realize the mighty revolution that invention and machinery have made in the last half century.

The latest phase in the exportation of livestock has been the shipment of live hogs to Great Britain.

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 Sacramento 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 received 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 immense.

This Summer's Eclipse of the Sun.—A pamphlet is just issued from the U. S. National 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 totality, which extends over the western end of Montana, across the Yellowstone National Park, through Wyoming Territory, over Denver, Col., down through Northern and Eastern Texas, entering the Gulf of Mexico 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 over the United States, Mexico and British 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 likely to be of use if sent to Washington. It is mentioned incidentally that the present astronomical tables are so uncertain that there is a difference of four miles in the path of the shadow as given respectively by the British and American Nautical Almanacs. The pamphlet includes a diagram of the place of important stars which may be seen near the sun during the moments of eclipse, and suggests

that a sharp lookout should be then kept for intra-Mercurial planets. People who have facility for rapid sketching are advised how to make drawings of this corona. All the suggestions of the pamphlet are simple and may be carried out with little trouble by those who are favorably situated as to locality.

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 to either, but on the other hand, losing in 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 druggists is manufactured from lard and cottonseed.

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, writing to the Nebraska Farmer on the above subject says:

"From our experience of twenty-five years upon this frontier, we are convinced that 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 by rust. Peach trees are loaded with fruit. Apples promise well, and blackberry bushes are weighted down. Stock is feeding unusually well, this season corn is worth 25 to 27¢; flour, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bushel; eggs, 7 to 9¢; hogs way down, weather cool and showy.

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 yesterday. One of my neighbors had six hogs killed by lightning 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 better at this time of the year, than they do at present.

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 time to come now.

C. F. S.

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 past month or six weeks. Considerable damage has been done in this county by lightning this season. A good deal of stock killed and stables burned; no persons killed that I have heard of.

The government land is nearly all taken here that amount to much. The grasshoppers have let us alone thus far. There will be a few peaches in this county.

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 correspondents—Dr. Chase, for example—endeavor to enlighten said readers on the soil 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 notice, 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 Kansas is 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 standpoint. How to account for this neglect in land agents, is beyond my ken.

Our sister Commonwealth of Colorado is building herself up, in great part, on this issue, while Kansas, which has much more to boast 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 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 insidious slayer, Diphtheria, 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 benefited 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 charming."

Co-RO-LO.

Ft. Riley, Kansas.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Quaker sect has agreed that Earlham College is to be its principal school in the west, and Haverford College its eastern 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 girls 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 gets."

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 unobtrusively demanded now—but 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 to ten bushels more per acre.—*Salina Co. Journal.*

A PROTEST.

DIARRHŒA IN LAMBS.

Diarrhœa in lambs is a very common
ease, and great numbers perish on account
it. The causes are mainly colds, but at
times the food induces the disease. Dys-
entery is apt to take place in a few days
birth, if the milk of the ewe is too stron-
g. When attacked, the lamb be-
comes languid, stands with bent back, or lies
frequently. The excrement is thin, white
or greenish, and afterwards watery, and
bloody. If no attention is given to treat-
ing the lamb dies, usually in from three to
five days. The cure is not easy, and the
majority of those attacked die of the disease; hence
it is attempted to prevent it as much as possible
of special importance. All injurious influ-
ences must be avoided, the sheep kept in
warm places, and given dry food, and drinks
with flour. When the disease makes
its appearance in the fold, it is a wise pre-
caution to change the food. The following remedy
is recommended: Opium, ten to twenty
grains; rhubarb, one-eighth ounce, mixed with
water, given in one dose, two or three
times a day.

Summer complaint or Cholera infantum, this fearful complaint which is carrying off the infants and children by the thousands this season of the year, can always be checked and cured by Dr. Winchell's Syrup, it has never failed to give immediate relief in the most severe cases. It is as reliable as the reach of every mother. D

Leavenworth Produce Market

LEAVENWORTH, JUN 25.—
WHEAT—No. 3, 85 No. 4, 70c; reject
CORN—Market still strong at 30c-35c.
POTATOES—New, 50c. plenty.

These sets are so constructed as to cost you only \$2.00, that retails for \$7.50. All lace the day your order is received. The letter, although currency, silver, or paper. Any one who orders these laces is delighted with them. Write plainly

fastest way to remit is by post-office money order or registered postage stamps will be received.
as the privilege of returning them if they are not perfect.
your name, town, county and State, and address,
PARIS NOVELTY CO., 76 North Wells St., CHICAGO

furnishing and building firm of the world and
are always ready to give information in their
line.

WHEAT—No. 3, 85 No. 4, 70c; rejected, 60c.
CORN—Market still strong at 30²/₃5c.
POTATOES—New, 50c. plenty.

delighted with them. Write plainly your name, and
PARIS NOV.

ELTY CO., 76 North Wells St., CHIC/

THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER.

The Standard of the Vibrator Class. The Leading Machine of the World.



The Vibrator principle is now universally regarded as the best and only correct method of separating grain—far in advance of the old style endless apron machines, which have had their day—and the main question now is to get the best of that principle.

The Aultman & Taylor Thresher

wherever introduced or whenever compared with other machines, even a machine made under the same patents is always given the preference and is acknowledged not only the LEADING THRESHING MACHINE OF THE PERIOD, but

The Standard of the Vibrator class.

It is built under the supervision of the oldest and best Thresher Man.



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 machines) and superior construction,



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."

FARMERS OF KANSAS AND MISSOURI,

DO YOU REALIZE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY WASTED BY HAVING YOUR GRAIN THRESHED ON THE OLD STYLE ENDLESS APRON MACHINES? \$500,000 WOULD BE ANNUALLY SAVED TO THE FARMERS OF KANSAS ALONE IF ALL THE GRAIN RAISED IN THAT STATE WAS THRESHED ON AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHERS. This sum may seem large, but the figures can be furnished to prove that this amount can be annually saved by using the Aultman & Taylor Threshers, instead of the old style machines, owing to the peculiar and superior construction of the Aultman & Taylor for saving and cleaning the grain.

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

A CLOVER HULLER ATTACHMENT

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.

Will Clean Cheat From Wheat Better Than Any Other Machine.



AULTMAN & TAYLOR HORSE POWER.

No Horse Power has given such satisfaction as has

THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR

DOUBLE GEAR POWER,

since its introduction three years ago. For simplicity, lightness of draft and durability, it

HAS NO EQUAL.

Since the introduction of the Aultman & Taylor Farm Engine, the many friends of the A. & T. Machinery, and the admirers of first-class mechanical production have been loud in its praise. Light weight, only 4,650 pounds actual weight. The same amount of Power with two-thirds to three-quarters the water and fuel used in other engines. Not only to run Threshers, but SAW WOOD and lumber, SHELL CORN and GRIND MEAL, and furnish power to drive all kinds of machinery



AULTMAN & TAYLOR FARM ENGINE.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.,

General Agents for Kansas, Missouri, Colorado & New Mexico.

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 appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for 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. (Muscatine P. O.) May 10th, 1878, one bay mare pony, two front and one hind foot white, 3 years old. Valued at \$30.
MARE—Taken up by Jacob Leese, Grasshopper Tp. (Muscatine P. O.) May 8th, 1878, one bay mare, black mane and legs, 8 years old. Valued at \$35.
COW—Taken up by Martin Kassacht, Grasshopper Tp. (Muscatine P. O.) May 15th, 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. Kellars, of Robinson Tp. (Robinson P. O.) May 8th, 1878, one brown mare mule, nearly nose (no age stated) thin in flesh, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

Barton County—I. G. Brounger, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Judson B. Becker, of Hayes Tp. May 11th, 1878, one light 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 face, no brands. Valued at \$10.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by H. Wagoner, Bazaar Tp. June 10th, 1878, one brown mare, black stripe on left hip, saddle marks, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old. Has young colt. Valued at \$30.

Cowley County—M. C. Troup, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by H. L. Barker, of Whitfield Tp. one dark bay horse, 3 years old, hind feet white, white spot on forehead, branded 1 on left hip and figure 3 on left hanch. Valued at \$25.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Levi Mullen, of Goshen Tp. May 24th, 1878, one light bay mare, 3 years old, no brands. Valued at \$20.
MULE—Taken up by same, at same time, one brown mule, 3 years old, no brands.

Cloud County—E. E. Swearingin, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J. H. 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 forehead, branded on left shoulder and hip with the letter H. 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 G P, about 8 years old. Valued at \$30.
FILLY—Taken up by Benjamin Hall, of Baker Tp. May 13th, 1878, one 2-year-old filly, dark brown, white spot in forehead. Valued at \$20.

Dickinson County—M. F. Jolley, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Thos. Nicol, Willowdale Tp. May 15th, 1878, one gray pony, 12 hands high, 3 years old, marked 8 under half circle on left shoulder and 1 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 15 hands high, with collar marks, 10 years old. Appraised at \$25.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.
STEERS—Taken up by G. H. Beauchamp, Limestone Tp. one red 2-year-old steer, average size; one white 2-year-old in little above average size; no marks nor brands on either. Valued at \$20.
MARE—Taken up by Putnam Betts, 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 iron-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 24th, 1878, one brown filly, 12 hands high, 2 years old, star in forehead, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

Marion County—J. 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 forehead; the other with left foreleg white up to the knee-joint, right fore-foot white 2 inches above first joint, and left hind leg white half way to hock joint, with flax mane, white in forehead and very little white on right hind foot. Valued at \$30.

Montgomery County—Jas. McCullagh, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. T. Marshall, Fawn Creek Tp. April 8th, 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. Hinman, three miles southwest of Barrett, in Vermilion 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, living near Axtell, in Guttard Tp. one black mare colt, about 3 years old, and of tall bodied cut, also with black or wood fastened around its neck, with leather strap with the letter H 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 \$25.

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. Stenuber, 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. J. Beck, in Grant Tp. on the 20th day of April, 1878, one bay horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high.
MARE—Taken up by same, same date, one yellow mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead, stripe 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 11th, 1878, one sorrel gelding pony, 4 years old, white stripes in face and both hind feet white, saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by E. J. Clark, Burlington Tp. March 20th, 1878, one brown horse pony, about 10 years old, 15 hands high, blazed face, hind feet white, bob-tail, branded S U on left shoulder, shod in front, had on leather head-stall. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by W. R. Jolley, Fairfax Tp. April 17th, 1878, one red cow, giving milk, white on belly, piece cut from under part of right ear, crumpled horns, medium size, about 4 years old. Valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by F. A. Downs, Valley Brook Tp. April 23th, 1878, one bay filly, 2½ years old, 14½ hands high, both fore ankles badly scarred, the right one enlarged, had on leather home-made halter. Valued at \$30.

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 left 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 left side. Valued at \$15.

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 \$40.

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'Neill, Center 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.

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

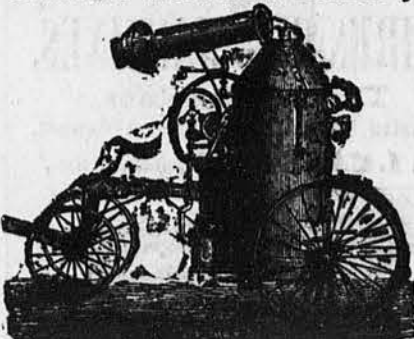
\$10 Reward.

Strayed from the subscribers living at Bunker Hill, Russell Co., Kansas, on the 22d 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, Kansas.

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.

CANTON MONITOR ENGINE,



Send to Company for Circulars.



THRESHING MACHINES,

Portable and Traction Farm Engines, MOUNTED AND DOWN HORSE POWERS, Clover Threshers and Mullers, The best manufactured, write to RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

THE KANSAS WAGON!



Judges' Official Report: For Excellence of Material, Thoroughness of Construction and Beauty and Perfection in Finish. J. B. HAWLEY, President. T. GOSBORN, Secretary.

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

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

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks
A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by ISAAC E. GORHAM, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

—IF SO CALL ON—

The Chicago Lumber Co.,

(Successors to Jno. H. Lehigh.) Wholesale and Retail Dealers in LUMBER AND COAL. Full Stock, Good Grades, Bottom Prices. Call and see us. Office and yard Cor. Kansas Ave and 8th St. ROBT. PIERCE, Manager.

CARBONATED STONE

And Pipe Works.

LOCATED NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA.

We are now prepared to furnish a full assortment of

Chimneys, Sewer and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing,

Flagging and Building Stone and Trimmings.

TAKE NOTICE.

We Guarantee the Durability of All Goods

We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of the MILWAUKEE CEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Michigan Champion brand, Suco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Crook white lime. Hair and plasterers' materials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured.

CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS.

Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is for your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the merit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list.

S. P. SPEAR. H. WILLIS.

SEERY & KENNEDY.

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

From Pottawatomie County.
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.
N.

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 butter-milk 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 circumstance.

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 in 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 salty. 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 in 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 a 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.—Kiroin (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 injured by the dry weather of a few weeks ago. Accidents aside we think the prospect is now good for a larger average yield per acre than was produced last year.—Pawnee County Herald.

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 didn'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 reaping in the golden heads from the two hundred and twenty thousand acres in the counties of Sedgewick, Sumner, Butler and Cowley, the yield of which vast acreage will fall little if any short of four million four hundred thousand bushels,—more wheat than is produced by many states.—Wichita Eagle.

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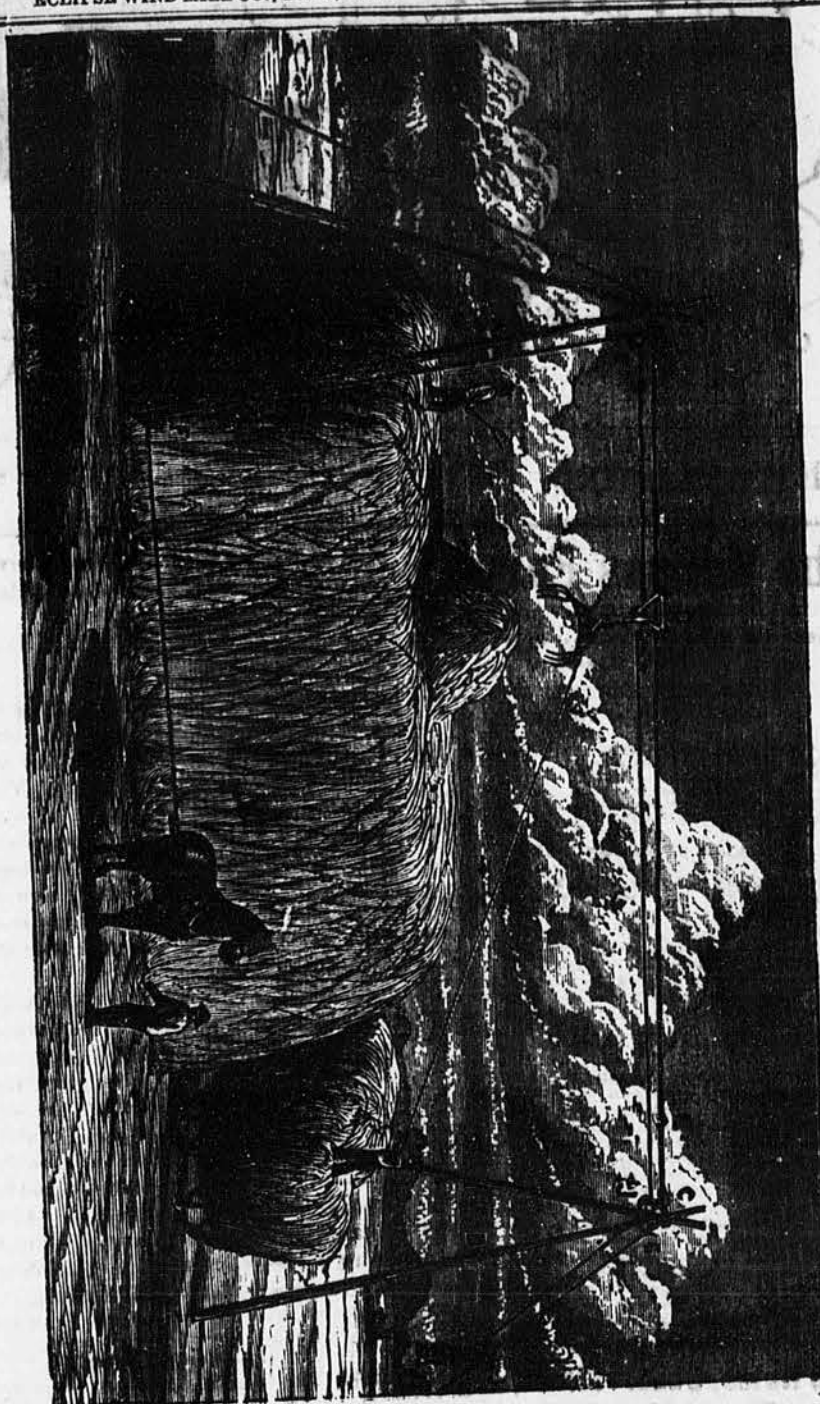
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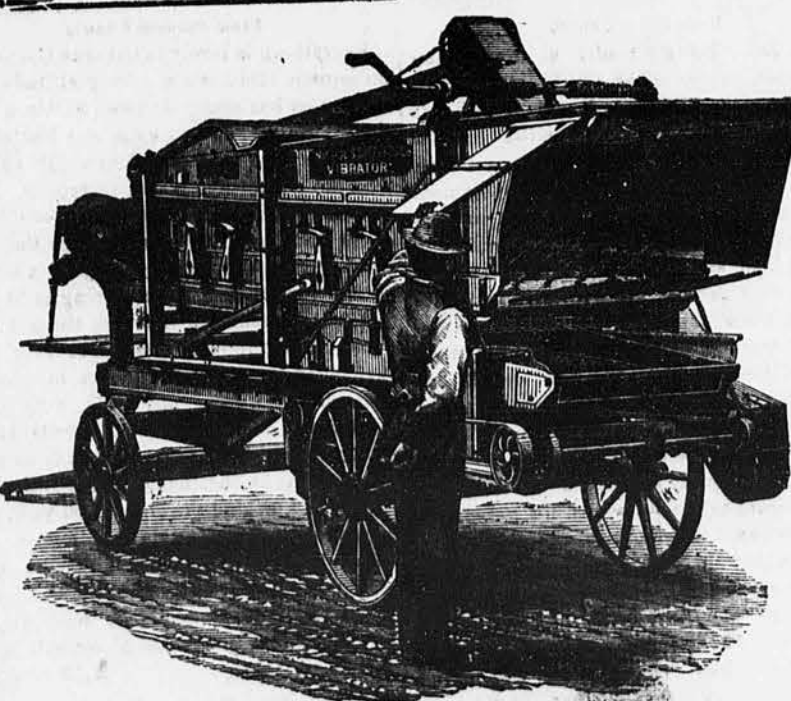
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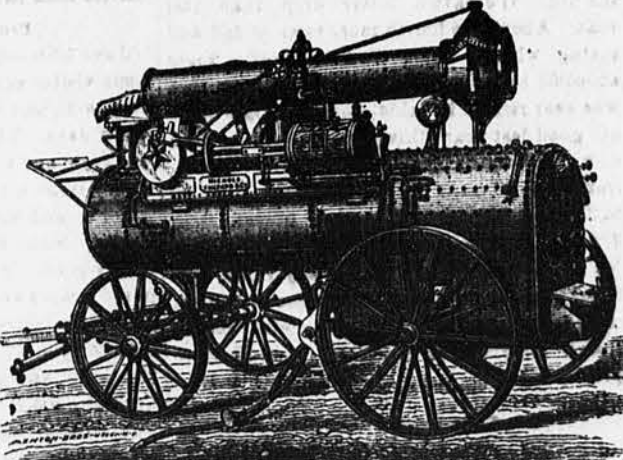
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