ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 26, 1878.

VOL. XVI. NO. 26.

The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

BULLIONISTS' ABSTRACTIONS NOT SOUND.

Mr. E., in the KANSAS FARMER of May 15th, covertly intimates that those gentlemen who were opposed to Mr. Steinberg's financial palaver are fools. Well, so far as we are individually concerned, we must say that we made that discovery long before he did. But Mr. E. says, "From '63 to '73 money was cheaper and plentier than ever before in this country, and this was the era of high interest and debt making. When they (men) have plenty, they use it lavishly, and invariably pay high interest." Money was plentier during a part of this time, but how it was cheaper, has not yet been told. What constitutes cheap money? A dollar of legal money is, or should be, of precisely the same value; if it is not, it is not money, but simply an article of merchandise. If in those days you got one dollar and a half for a day's work, and could buy ten pounds of sugar, and now you get one dollar, and buy twelve pounds, is not money just | The price paid for the farm by Shawnee counas cheap to you as it was then? Certainly, that ty was \$12,000. It was then presented to the was a time of debt making, but pray tell us state. The appropriation made by the state when there was not such a time. We have lived in Illinois twenty-four years, and we never yet have seen the time we could not borrow money at ten per cent, and it is done even now, hard as the times are, upon undoubted security. The value of money is about the same as it was six or seven years ago, but the great shrinkage in the value of property has played the mischief. Money is fully as cheap as then, indeed, money is cheaper to those who are able to borrow it. because the same sum will buy about twice the amount of almost anything that it would then. Money is only dear compared with those times, to those who cannot borrow, and the large number whose labor is not required, because of the numerous bankruptcies of bues iness firms in consequence of bullionist contractions. Money is cheap or dear in proportion to the rate of interest it bears, compared with the profits on the use of the money. Interest always has been high in the western states, simply because the profits on its use, as a general thing, fall short of the interest paid. This paying extortionate interest, conctitutes the standing folly of our government and our people, and is the finger-board that points unerringly to national bankruptcy as well as individual; but that period which Mr. E. characterizes as one of debt making, was also as emphatically a period in which tens of thousands of men, deeply involved in debt, paid their indebtedness to the last dollar. Notwithstanding, it is true, the indebtedness of the whole county has steadily increased, be. cause of the increase of population, and the educated love of gold, which intensifies with the age of the country. Ten per cent. interest, which the bullionists have not reduced, and do not mean to until forced, is about three times the income from the use of money, and this is the reason why indebtedness has increased. The damnable contraction of the currency, and threatened specie resumption, is the reason of so many present bankruptcies, tramps, and prospective financial ruin to near ly all classes save the few ruling rich. Mr. E. says, "Our condition now is as natural as prostration after a fever, and I add, as necessa-

coupon cutters of national bonds. Instead of our prostration being natural, it has been forced by the wicked contraction of the curreacy. Why don't E. tell why this prostras tion is natural and necessary-pray why? It is simply and solely because there comes up from the cavernous maw of the bullionist the wailing cry, gold! more gold!! Look at ishing as she never had before, and that for nearly six hundred years, and then talk of our condition being natural and necessary. Behold France! flourishing as she never flourished before, and paying off an immense indemnity in three years, and why? Because she issued full legal tender paper until the premium on gold was wiped out, and then gold came pouring in, instead of flowing out, in direct opposition to the Rev. Mr. Steinberg's theory. Political bigotry will never die out until men cut loose from the trammels of party chains, and boildly investigate for themselves. Then light will break, and gold and silver will be stricken from the list of articles out of which to create money.

R. K. SLOSSON.

SADDLEBAG NOTES. NO XXVI.

A visit to the Topeka Insane Asylum farm was made last week, and, although the Asylum buildings are not occupied or completed, yet a description of the farm itself may be in order. The farm consists of eighty acres, situated nearly two miles west of Topeka, the south part of it being on highland, the north part extending down to the Kaw river and including some of the richest bottom land in the state. On the place is a very fine orchard of 750 bearing apple trees, besides large quantities of pear, peach, cherry and plum rees, and small fruit in abundance.

A great deal of labor has been expended apon the orchard in the last twelve years, and the trees shine like a polished stove. The farm buildings probably cost about \$2500.00. so far for buildings and other improvements has been \$101,300.00, and all but a few thousand dollars has been expended.

The intention of the commissioners is to put up nine buildings, but at present there are only two of them erected, and it will require from \$15,000 to \$20,000 to complete these

The buildings are situated on the extreme S. W. corner of the farm, being only 25 feet from the south line and 150 feet from the weet line. The selection for the site was rather unfortunate for the state, for it necessitates buying land upon those two sides. The location, however, was by far the best that could be made. It is on a high hill, commanding a fine view of the city of Topeka and the country for miles in every direction.

If the appropriation is made this winter, these two buildings could be completed within a year from the present time, ready to be occupied by the many poor unfortunate insane people over the state, whose friends are anxiously waiting to be relieved from their terrible responsibilities. In every part of the state I am asked by the friends of these unfortunates, "When will the asylum be completed?" It is to be hoped that the coming legislature will not only appropriate enough to complete the two buildings now erected, but sufficient to make a commencement, at least, on the other seven, as they will all be needed before they are ready to be occupied.

The farm was bought of James M. Harvey, Esq., who yet resides on the place, he having leased the farm of the commissioners. The brick for the buildings was made on the farm. Already over one million two hundred thousand have been used.

Six miles west of Topeka is the residence of Hon. Thos. Buckman, representative to the last legislature from Shawnee county. The farm consists of 320 acres. This is a very neat farm, and one that real estate agents like to show to eastern people to prove what they have so often reiterated, that Kansas is the Garden of Eden.

On this farm there are 600 apple trees, about one half of them of bearing age. This early and wheat sown not later than the 1st and far south of him." How is that for the is one great cause of hard times. - Fredonia

another assumption, that a period of plenty of all headed at the same height and are unimoney must necessarily be followed by a form in shape. Mr. Buckman, however, beginning to tassel. Oats are just turning, scarcity, and a consequent depression in all believes that apple trees in this climate need national industries, except, Mr. E. might add, but little trimming. The Fultz wheat on the annual stealings of demagogues and the this upland farm was as high as my head, and will probably yield far above the average of the county. This variety is rather late, but is growing in favor in this vicinity.

Adjoining this place is the farm of A. H. Buckman, a brother of the above. This is another neat farmer, and although I have never seen the man, yet I know that the influence of most beautiful this farm upon the Venice, with a full legal tender paper money farmers of this vicinity, in stimulating them worth more than gold and silver, and flour- to making improvements, has been very

I noticed that the hot winds of the summer, and the effects of the sun upon the fruit trees, have been guarded against on this place, by fastening a limb down to the ground on the southwest side of the tree, and allowing it to grow in that shape. The limbs, in a number of cases, had turned and were growing upward, making a good and cheap protection for the body of the tree.

I noticed a fine field of the Fultz wheat on the farm of G. W. Woodward, Esq., twelve miles west of Topeka, and wherever I have seen this wheat it is doing extremely well. Not so, however, with the Grass or Odessa wheat that was sown this spring. It has rusted worse than any other variety.

There are 7,734 acres of winter wheat and 1,430 acres of spring wheat in Shawnee county. The former will probably average twenty bushels, the latter about ten.

W. W. CONE.

Chalk Mound, Wabaunsee Co., Kansse

PREPARATION OF CREAM FOR BUTTER If, when a pan in taken down to beaking med. here is found a thin layer of whey under the cream, and under that thick sour milk, the hope of making good, sweet butter from that cresm may as well be given up, for it is next to an impossibility. If such cream could be churned immediately, and under the very best conditions, it is possible to make a fair quality of butter for immediate use, but as a rule, such cream had better be kept out of the cream jar. Cream taken from sour milk which has progressed in fermentation so far as to separate its whey will almost invariably give strong, cheesy flavor to the butter made from

We should also remember that it is the milk of cream which sours and ferments. Fermentation goes on very slowly where but little milk is mixed with cream, but rapidly in warm weather, where a little cream is mixed with much milk, because the souring is quostly confined to the cheesy portions. For this reason cream should be skimmed just as soon after it is risen as practicable, that it may be kept as free from the effects of cheesy termentation as possible. If good butter, or much butter is any object with the dairyman, he will see that the cream is skimmed before the milk wheys off. Simple souring does no harm, for just as good butter can be made from sour cream as from sweet, but it must be simply sour-nothing more.- New England

LETTER FROM SUMNER COUNTY.

June 20th.—The wheat is about all harvest ed. The incessant rains have delayed many farmers from cutting, and I fear if they continue long, much of the wheat will be damaged. For over two weeks we have had constant rains; the streams have all been very high, and considerable wheat has been swept away on the lowlands. Our wheat is very heavy and think it will average 25 bushels per acre. Our county has just finished harvesting 90,000 acres of wheat, the largest and best crop ever raised in the county. This is a good showing for a county only seven years old. We think Sumner is the garden of Kansas, and every farmer you meet will tell you he has the best farm in the county.

Many of our farmers insist that we should change our seed wheat every two or three years; some insist the seed should come from a colder climate, while others, insist it should come from a warmer one. We would like views upon this subject, and would like to hear from some of your readers upon this matter who have had a practical experience, also give the varieties, yield, the time they ripen and where they can be procured. Experience has taught us the sooner we can stir our ground after harvest the better. Our wheat should all be sown between the 10th and 25th of September. If our ground is stirred north, that melted the snow and ice about him snything you did not absolutely need? There This is a pure assumption, based upon is a most beautiful orchard, the trees being of October, we will always have a large crop. Symmes theory?

Corn could not look better. Some of it is some few pieces will be cut next week. Pos tatoes are finer than I ever saw them. Veges tables very fine and plenty. Ripe peache are in the market at \$2.00 per bushel. Fruit trees farmers have had ripe peaches for two weeks. Our people are anxious for a Railroad. At the time our farmers should be preparing their ground for wheat, they have to be hauling wheat to Wichita, a distance of 36 to 40 miles, which consumes valuable time. There is no county in the state that needs a Railroad worse than Sumner. We prefer a his vessel at 20 dec. 38 min., and from thence road from the east, and will vote aid to such took a sled ride directly north, and did not go an enterprise.

We have been hoping that Major Schofield would extend his road from Burlington on through this county. His road has the friendship of the entire people.

I have seen but few lasnes of your paper, but think it is one of the best agricultural papers published, and should be in the hands of every farmer in Kansas.

[Seed wheat should be changed every three KDS FARMER.

A DESCRIPTION OF SYMMES' HOLE.

As I am making an effort to have the "Sym mes Theory" thoroughly tested by the Howgate Exploring Expediton and so few persons understand what that theory is, I will unders take to state what it is, and show the difference between it and the Newtonian theory. According to the Newtonian, it is one vast solitude of eternal ice, clear to the 90th deg. of north latitude. According to the Symme theory (that is, my father's, Capt. John Clere Symmes), the explorer will find that, after he passes the 80th deg., the water grows milder; when he reaches the 81st deg., he will find some open water and great quantities of wild animals, and some water fowls; when the 83rd degree is reached, he will find the open Polar Sea, that is 2,000 miles in diameter, and if he will go out into that sea when the weather is warm and genial, he will find the country that the Symmes theory says can be found, of large forests of timber, large rivers, and rich land, and the home of more wild animals than can water fowls in abundance.

Now, sir, I propose to give the experience of many explorers in the north, and if they don't prove that there is more truth in the Symmes theory than in the Newtonian, then they may say, as they said of my father during his life, that his theory is "reared upon the baseless fabric of a vision."

I will briefly state the experience of Capt. Parry, who made five voyages up there, and after the experience he had I do not think any man can doubt for a moment which theory has the most truth in it. Parry knew nothing of the Symmes' theory, nor did any of the explorers I will mention.

You will bear in mind that all the explorers start to go to the North Pole, and expect to get there on ice. When Capt. Parry, made his third voyage, he was provided with reindeer and sleds, so he could travel speedily over the ice to the Pole. He could not get his deer beyond the eighty first degree, for the much open water he encountered; but he went on, making his men propel his sleds (which were small boats on sled runners), and when he came to open water he used the little boats to ferry from one cake of ice to the next, and the further north he got the more water he found and the milder grew the weather. When he got to the 82d deg. he found the ice only four feet thick, and his only safety in a storm in pulling his boats or sleds upon a cake of ice and thus outriding the storm, and he began to feel some alarm but he went on, and when he got up to 821/2 he found the ice only three feet thick, but he encouraged his men to go on north, as he thought the ice would certainly get stronger, but when he got up to 82% deg. he could not find a cake of ice that would bear his own weight, and the sun so hot as to melt the tar out of the seams of his boats, and small flies came on board, and all open water north of him, so he had to turn back, and came safely home. How does that agree with the Symmes theory?

Capt. Ross, who made two voyages up there, says: "I stood on the bank of the open sea when it was calm and clear of ice, and experienced warm winds coming directly from the

Dr. Kane's men found open water when up to the eighty-second degree, and "climbed a mountain 500; feet high, and gazed out on a great waste of waters and not a speck of ice to be seen, and a wind coming directly from the north that blew a gale part of the time for are heavily ladened with fruit. Many of our three days and came so warm as to melt snow and ice far south of them.

"They found water-fowls in abundance, and their nests so plenty on the mountain-side that they could have gathered a wagon load of eggs." They saw extensive grassy plains, and gathered many kinds of flowers.

but fifty miles before he came to an open sea, and encamped on the bank of it and spent two days, and while there wrote his last dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he says: "I find this a much warmer country than I expected, and it abounds with life-seal game, geese, ducks, musk cattle, wolves, foxes, deer, bear, rabbits, partridges; teeming with snipe and plover, and all kinds of wadeing birds." Does not this go to prove that years, and an early ripening variety grown there is more in the Symmes theory than the on a different character of soil is preferable.- Newtonian? Yet who knows anything about the Symmes theory, that has been lying dormant, as it were since, the death of its author in 1829? He petitioned Congress in 1822 and 1823 to fit an exploring expedition for him, and in his petition said: "I will go as far north as I can with the vessel and then go on shore and go north by land, and will follow in the wake of the wild snimals that go north in the fall from Greenland and return back there in the spring fat and leading their young, and where they go I can follow and they will show me Il's way to the new world that I say can be found, that I intend to call Symmzonia."

> Congress thought this theory "wild and visionary," and laid his petition on the table; but now they will fit out Capt. Howgate at an ext pense of \$50,000 to do the very same thing that Capt. Symmes [proposed fifty years ago. Howgate is to land his men as near the eightyfirst degree as he can, and then go in search of the North Pole; but instead of reaching the Pole he will find his way into Symmes' Hole, or all the experience of explorers will amount to nothing. There are 1,131,000 square miles of this world lying in the north yet undiscove ered, and I want to accompany the Howgate expedition so that there will be no turning back when it is found that the Newtonian theory will not carry the exploring party on ice to the North Pole, but into "Symmes' Hole." where the climate is warm and genial, and where the big trees and the vegetables and flowers grow that come floating down from the north and lodge on the northern coast of Spitabergen and Norway. All explorers in the extreme north will tell you that such is the fact. Where do they come from? Cerainly there is no country laid down in the Newtonian theory from whence they could come.—Americus Symmes, in Courier Journal.

THIN THE FRUIT.-Now, better than later is the time to thin fruit—a process which every widesawake horticulturist knows by experience is very profitable. Especially in a bearing year," like the present, an overcrop means actual waste. Do not forget that half the quantity on a loaded tree will be worth far more money, cost less to harvest and trans: port, and be more readily disposed of, than a limbabreaking crop in which small, scrubby specimens must necessarily predominate. Some people recommend threshing the trees with a pole-a mutilating and senseless method. Employ one or two trustworthy boys, and furnish them with step-ladders, to thin your peaches or other fruit; they will soon accomplish the work, and at a surprisingly small cost. Who ever heard of growing fine foreign grapes without taking out of each bunch at least half the berries? One experiment in leaving all the fruit would be a sufficient lesson for all time to come. Thinning is a tedious job in large orchards, but it will pay, not only for marketing, but for home cons samption also .- New York Tribune.

Farmers are busy harvesting with cradles and the new machinery purchased by many farmers stands idle,and is a dead loss,not pays ing the onehundredth per cent of the interest on the first note. These hard times? What makes hard times? Reflect a moment. Are you in debt, and if so did you go in debt for Tribune.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

WHO ARE INDEPENDENT .- Certainly not those who have no place they can call their own, who depend for sustenance on daily wages, whose positions are held by a hair, and who are liable to be sent adrift at any moment. It is not the man who stands behind the counter and depends upon selling goods at a profit to meet the debts daily coming due. It is not the lawer waiting for a clic ent, the minister waiting for a call, the real estate speculator waiting for property to appreciate. It is the man who lives on his own farm and is out of debt, who is truly independent. He knows very little about stagna. tion of business. It matters little to him when the manufactories stop running or how much the wages of laboring men are cut down. His land will bring him the necessaries of life if he properly cultivates it, and he is absolutely independent of all the ordinary influences that so affect men in other occupations in times like these .- Ohio Farmer.

WEEDS .- The seeds of most of our worst annual weeds, such as pig-weed, green amaranth, fox-tail, rag-weed and mustard, are quite small, and will not grow if buried in compact soil over an inch in depth. This is the reason that when the ground once becomes infested, it takes so long a time to eradicate be repeated many times, until every part of ture slowly to the drying winds. The other the soil, down as far as the plow reaches, is successively exposed to the action of the air. ture to the swift moving, thirsty wind, al-In this way crop after crop of weeds is de- most as fast as the roots can supply it. stroyed, until the soil is purged of them. It their growth, and never to allow them to drop ripe seeds. It is at least ten times easier to sists. I have found in Kansas, in instances Poultry World. kill weeds when they are only brittle white sprouts from the seed, and are yet below the surface, than after they have grown several inches high; and it is ten times easier to kill them under six inches, than when they are hard and stiff at full height. Hence the rapidly extending practice by good cultivators, of destroying all weeds before they appear, by frequent stirring of the surface, performed by means of a steel rake if done by hand in the garden bed, or by means of the horse cultivator or smoothing harrow in the broad field.

Garden seeds often fall to germinate because they are buried too deep. Some years ago a neighbor planted his beet seed, taking great pains, and burying them three inches. They could not grow, and the seedsman was denounced as dishonest. A part remaining, were afterwards planted an inch deep, and they came up in profusion. The old rule, to cover seeds at a depth not exceeding five times their diameter, will apply, with some variation to otten prevent failure .- Country Gentleman.

TRANSPORTATION ADVANTAGES .- Oats are bought in this market, Elmira, N. Y., on a basis of New York quotations. Thirty cents has been the outside price all the spring, while they have been sold in Buffalo, a hundred and fifty miles further from market, week after week at three or four cents more per bushel, the only reason being that the freight from Buffalo to New York is less than it is from this or any other intermediate point. Bailroad managers often enlarge upon the line to another, and yet grain is shipped from points fifty or sixty miles north of here, transferred at Elmira, and goes through to New York at several cents less per bushel than the price charged from this point to New York without any transfer. Is it to be wondered at that the demand on the part of farmers, mere chants and manufacturers is gaining such force that some restraint should be put upon railway managers to compel them to do justice to the shippers along their lines, who are and must from necessity be their most important and profitable customers, unless they are driv- the parentage of our common apple, he en to the wall by unjust and unwise discriminations against them? Ought railway managers to have it in their power to make and unmake the business of any city along their line or of any class of men whom they choose to favor or spite? Must the producing and merchantile interests of a great state and country be placed in the clutches of heartless monopolies, with no means of relief provided?-The Husbandman.

RELIEF FROM FRICTION IN PLOWING .- One of the most annoying things known to farm. they are like Duchess-'Russians.' Whering is the working of that class of soils termed "fat." These are tenacious and adhere to the plow stubbornly, except the metal be very high tempered, and even then it must be scoured in a sand bank every apring before using, and carefully protected over night when idle. A lubricator could easily be carried on the plow, set upon the beam, or attached to the handles, the outlet being supplied with a simple faucet or thumb screw. The plow could, by such a contrivance, be graduated to the demand as the horse moves are excellent keepers, and that is what we on its round, no stop being required .- Western Farm Journal.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION .- When you break up a field completely subdue it and thoroughly enrich it before you seed it. Do not go over your whole farm with a small heap of manure but enrich one field at a time. Your farm is your mine, and in order to obtain its wealth you must work in the best manner to draw from it all the wealth there is in it. In short, in order to have our incomes sufficient to meet improve the quality.

Morticulture.

HYBRID APPLES.

In your last issue was an article reflecting on the hybrid apples, and on the men now selling them at some extravagant price, and heat of the fowls causes the fumes of the sulclaiming for them, it is alleged, some ab- phur to penetrate every part of their bodies, to assume to be a teacher, for wherever from nits or lice. these apples are known they are acknowledged to be best suited to our wants on the prairies; being vigorous growers, astonishequal to the common sorts. Why they they would do a valuable work in the garden feed. seen on examination of the tree itself. little. Dirt-throwing would be very well, if trachan, and compare with say Yellow gin to work on the rows of vegetables the when fed alone. Pigs should be pushed Belleflower or Winesap, and the most case is altered, striking difference in root growth will be with a great abundance of both fibrous and large, far-reaching roots, the other with few roots of either sort. The microscope reveals another important difference in the structure of the leaf. The hybrid has very few pores, and consequently yields mois-

We desire as briefly as possible to extoo numerous to mention, members of the Siberian crab family which were the only survivors of hardships, and enemies. Even the all-devouring hopper failed to kill them when he destroyed apple and peach trees on the same grounds. I mention an instance in McPherson county: Mr. Minre, on Sharpe's creek, has some, the only vestiges of quite a large planting of apple and peach trees. Now why should the Siberian survive unless it has some inherent vitality and strength not possessed by the common apple?

What are called hybrids or Russian, are crosses of the common apple and the Siberian, or some other of the Russian apples. Many of them have the hardy character, early and abundant fruitfulness of the crab united with the excellent quality of the apple. Take the Iowa Blush, the Wealthy, the Tefler's Orange, and we have eating nearly all, and it generally observed, would apples of the very first-class; the last one quite unsurpassed. Of the Russians proper, as Duchess, Astrachan, the same may be said as to fruitfulness, vigor and quality.

No intelligent fruit-man ever thinks of calling in question the actual superiority of these now well-known sorts; indeed so successful are they everywhere, that they are the recognized standard for hardiness and vigor. "Hardy as a Duchess," is the commonest of comparisons. By hardiness we do not mean ability to withstand cold drought and wet.

Permit me, in closing, to quote essay on "Relation of Botany to Horticul-Iowa State Agricultural College. Trans. I. S. Horticultural Society, 1876, page 166: "In practice we find the Siberian crabs and all of the Russian types of apples, endowed with infinitely more inherent vitality, and capacity to endure extremes of temperature, rainfall and drought, than our native apple." And in discussing the question of says: "Probably it makes little difference whether we ever know whence it came, but it happens that among our apples we have certain types which are always hardy, and certain other types almost always too tender in the prairie regions. Friend Budd has often talked to us about this thing, and I think he is on the right track. He calls these uniformly hardy apples, with leaves then young and fat and sells well. Her best which every one will recognize when I say, ever they have come from, I have no sort of doubt but they are the coming apple for the prairie states. And confirming this view comes the fact that all, or nearly all, of the new candidates for favor which are maintaining their reputation well, are of this class. The four most promising apples I know, are plainly of these Russians,

viz: Wythe, Morris, Whitney No. 20, and Iowa Blush, and luckily for us, two of them lacked among the Russians before, Wealthy, Utter and Walbridge are also in D. R. PILSBRY. this class."

Zoultry.

Often during the hot weather the fact that you have a "fountain" which will hold enough water to last the fowls two or three days, our necessities at the present low price of our of time, before refilling. It should be refilled products we must increase the quantity and morning and night, during hot days, with clear, fresh, cold water.

around and enjoy it .- Poultry Bulletin.

TO PREE SITTING HERS OF VERMIN. "Put a tablespoonful of sulpher in the nest as soon as the heas or turkeys are set. The surd qualities. The man who could write every louse is killed, and, as all nits are hatchin a condemnatory way of so useful a class ed within ten days, when the mother leaves of apples, is surely not well enough posted its nest with her brood, she is perfectly free

SCRATCHING MADE USEFUL.

Hens have a sharp appetite for fresh animal food, and a habit of devouring nearly all ingly early bearers, and of quality fully kinds of insects that come in their way; hence should be superior in some respects, will be and fruit yard, if they would discriminate a Take up a Duchess, a Wealthy, or an As- between the rows, but when the scratchers ben will here produce much greater result than

One of our neighbors has hit upon a plan for found. The one will be found supplied keeping his hens between the rows. He has constructed a coop twelve feet long and two of 250 pounds, or upwards before December. feet wide, making it without a bottom, covers A little grain used with pasture will always ing the top, sides, and ends with coarse wire pay a liberal profit. There can never be a netting. The coop is light, and may be move stand-still in growth without serious loss. ed along between the rows of vegetables. Full-feeding is the only consistent system.-The hens inside perform the parts of cultivat E. W. Stewart, in Rural New Yorker. exterminator. This may not be an original Avoid Live-STOCK SPECULATORS-BUY design on the part of our neighbor, but he says that, next to toads, he likes to see hens in his garden. He keeps a light box at one end of the coop to catch the eggs that the is much easier and less expensive to prevent plain what the Russian, or hybrid apples hens lay as the result of the insect food which are, and in what their peculiar merit con- they procure scratching between the rows .-

MRS. SMITH'S EGG FARM.

In the outskirts of Brooklyn, N. Y., lives a worthy widow, Mrs. Smith, who about supports herself and family from a flock of fifty hens. She sells all the eggs she can produce to customers on the "Heights," and on the "Hill" (fashionable localities) for fifty cents a dozen all the year round. It may be asked why the widow can get fifty cents a dozen when eggs said to be fresh can be procured at any grocer's for half the money. The reason is simply this-the wealthy people who patrons ize Mrs. S., have the assurance that the egg, from her yard are not only fresh, but are new laid; the grocer's stock may be fresh, but are certainly not new laid.

To the epicure, or invalid the egg at break fast in a gastronomic, or hygienic point of view is a matter of serious import—an egg must be like Casar's wife "beyond suspision."

I have felt pleased by the widow's success as she was formerly a domestic in our family. Poultry keeping is quite a hobby of mine, so I visited her egg farm (embracing about two city lots), and give the result of my observation and interview:

The buildings were rough and unpainted, but perfectly tight, and the interior was protected from rain and snow, whereby the feath ered inmates were kept dry while wash was freely used, the places kept scrupulously clean, all droppings removed daily and sold to a manufacturer of morocco.

Mrs. S., keeps no particular breed in its purmerely, but extreme changes of cold, heat, ity (I could see however a strong Houdan (in-

She goes on the principle of natural selecture," by H. H. McAffee, for some years tion." Wherever, said she, I observe that a hen professor of horticulture and forestry in the si a tip-top layer, I keep this hen as a breeder for her pullets are apt to take after the mother and the cockerels are sure to beget good layers. I buy, said she, small or "pig" potatoes, and feed warm, mashed with bran, in the morning, seasoned now and then with pepper and ginger, with wheat or buck wheat at night, very little Indian corn, which is too fattening and poor for eggs, cooked meat (butchers' scraps) twice a week, turnips or cabbage daiy, clean water in plenty, powdered oyster shells, and I have three or four boxes filled with sifted coal ashes for dust-baths.

Mrs. Smith hatches early-latter part of February or early in March: the pullete commence laying in November, and right along all winter. She never lets a laying hen see her second moult, but disposes of her to her customers at a good round price, as the hen is which resemble the Siberian crabs, and laying days is over, and she has "tendered service to the state;" excepting for breeding purposes, the presence of the male bird is dispensed with; the hens, Penelope like, must do their useful work in the absence of the liege lord. Egg production is said to be largely increased by this management.

Mrs. Smith's methods commend themselves to my judgment, and the way she succeeds, and "nothing succeeds like success."

I do not see why the widow's example in earning a livelihood in this easy and agreeable way, cannot be imitated by many who live near large cities and villages.

We resproduce the above from the Poulry Bulletin, as one of the little experiences, affording minute details, which teach more that is useful and practical than whole volumes of theory or general dissertation on a subject.

farm Stock.

SUMMER FEEDING PIGS.

When a pasture is not convenient, pigs may be soiled very profitably. An excellent way should be no excuse for leaving it that length of feeding them in summer is to run green clover through a straw-cutter and mix an equal bulk of clover and corn meal together and allow it to lie for 12 to 24 hours. The

I have found even forty per cent, difference in ed over similar to a wine cellar. The floor is favor of the clover and meal over the meal solid rock. alone; and this, when dividing a litter of pigs The spring is in the north-west corner, and and feeding one-half on corn meal soaked in the water runs in a channel cut in the solid water, and the other half on clover and meal, rock on the west and south side. The changiving each lot all they would eat. The pigs nel is 3 feet wide, and 6 inches deep. The fed on cornameal alone were often feverish temperature of this milk house does not and mincing in appetite, while those on clover change more than 40 degrees in the whole and meal were always lively and ready for a year.

If pigs are on pasture then they should get also a constant small ration of grain. Grain One horse being used to do the work. rapid growth and reach a marketable weight

Te the uniniated a short-horn, is simply short-horn. The same is true of Berkshi res, or Poland-China hogs. Cotswold, Merino or Southdown sheep, or any other of the improve ed varieties of stock.

Just here, however, we want to make a point, one too that every beginner would do well to heed.

It frequently happens that after the beginner has purchased his stock, given them all proper attention for years, that he finds out he of it having yet been cultivated but twice. is not the owner of short-horns at all. The cattle he bought looked like short horns, but management of Thos. Rulledge is doing a upon investigating their pedigree, there is a better business this year than for the last link missing, or if altogether, instead of his cattle running back to thoroughbreds, they maker and blacksmith. go back to the American woods. We merely A valued correspondent in last week's issue cite cattle in this instance; the same is true of from Lyon County is under the impression other kinds of stock. Now we are not stick- that because I commented on the good taste lers for more 'fancy' in pedigrees, yet we hold of the people in a given locality for their neat that the beginner should get to commence (I did not say, "Stylish") cemetery, that I with, just as good animals and pedigrees as must of necessity be superstitious, yet he his means will justify. To be a successful quotes the case of a man, (Moses, Deut. 34-6) breeder means among other things that it is as testimony, who records his own death and to be a life work, and no one is justified in burial! devoting his life to labor that can be knocked in to "pie" by a single paragraph in a news- Roger's, Stock. Instead of the hog "Stocks paper. Then the question occurs, of whom are we to buy? We answer of reputable, honest men, who are legitimate breeders.

As a class, no men stand higher, and if you purchase of them, you get pedigree and animals as represented .- Journal of Agriculture and Farm.

COWS HOLDING UP THEIR MILK.

It is a common complaint among dairymen that cows will not give down their milk, and matter is discussed that there are some cows cows are more nervous than others, and in consequence more easily excited. If they are worried by dogs, or chased by boys before being milked, it will be observed that they are fractious and fidgety, and will not let their milk down. This is none of their fault, They are suffering from natural nervous causes, and it is not that they are unwilling to give up their milk, but in fact the milk forming process in the cow is temporarily disturbed, and they have no milk to let down. The same thing frequently happens when the calf is weaned. If the cow shows much distress at the separation and moans and grieves for her offspring, it will again be discovered that she falls off in her milk yield.

The above is clipped from the Journal of Agriculture, and is a very pretty theory that would do well to "tell to the marines," but not to a milkman or maid. That the causes above cited will prevent cows from "giving down" their milk is all true; but that they cannot withhold their milk at will, is not true We have seen cows deliberately hold their milk when they had not been dogged, frightened or worried in the least, but would stand calmly chewing their cood, and resist every effort of the milker to draw the lacteal fluid. The moment the calf was allowed to take part in the business the milk would flow freely Cows can, without doubt, withhold their milk at will and are in the habit of doing it when they have a calf near them; and they do this without worry or fright affecting them in the

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XXIX.

It has been suggested to me by a valued friend of the FARMER, that in my notes should mention the efforts of the average farmers of the state and say less about the more wealthy ones. I have endeavored to visit the representative men in their class of speciality with a view to gather and disseminate practical information, and had selected those who had been the most successful in their particular branches of business. The suggest tion however is a good one.

Fifteen miles south east of Alma, Wabaunsee County, is the dairy farm of D. C. Keeler, down.

Take away the warm water and replace it meal will absorb the moisture of the clover Esq. This gentleman came here 8 years ago with cold, and see how the fowls will flock swell and become softened, while both will so from Orange County, N. Y., a locality that adhere as to be eaten together. From consid- has a national reputation for making "gilt erable experience in feeding after this method, edge" butter. Mr. Keeler selected a farm that I find the pigs uniformly healthy and more had on it a large unfailing spring of pure wathrifty than when fed on grain alone. Good ter, and there built him a milk house. It is clover will do with half this quantity of meal built of stone, 14 feet wide, 21 feet long, and and sometimes produce equally good results. 11 feet high, inside measure. The roof is archi

A very large upright dash churn is used, which is run by an endless chain horse power.

And now for the result. Mr. Keeler has never sold his butter for less than 25 cents per pound. The temperature in this milk house feeding so that they may make a constant and is so even that he can keep his butter here for a year, if he chooses without in the least ef. fecting its quality.

There is without doubt, twenty-five springs in the county as good as this, only awaiting proper development.

I measured a very large hog at this place, and the measurements are as follows: Length from nose to root of tail, 7 feet and 3 inches, height. 3 feet 1 inch, breadth through the shoulders, 25 inches, circumference in front of the hind quarters, 7 feet. From the root of the ear to the point of the nose, 10 inches. His esti. mated weigh is 900 pounds. Mr, Keeler intends to exhibit him at the State Fair this fall if there is one held.

There is 7950 acres of winter wheat in the County this year, besides 3851 acres of spring wheat. The former will probably yield about 20 bushels and the latter about 12 per scre. Corn is rather backward in this county, much

The cheese factory at Keene, under the three years. There is needed at Keene a shoe-

I wish to correct my notes of Mr. Solon well" taking those premiums, it was his half brother, "Royal Hopewell."

Council Grove, Morris Co., Kansas.

From Pottawatomie County. June 14 .- Our little town of Onaga is not one year old yet, and we have four dry goods and grocery stores, some of them large and well filled with general merchandise; one jews elry store, two hardware and two drug stores. it would appear from the way in which the The Onaga Journal is published here, and is an interesting, well-conducted sheet. This is of a contrary disposition that persistently and the terminus of the Kansas Central Railroad, narrow gauge. Quite a good many cattle and fusion) but has, as she says, a breed of her matter than we have when we sneeze. Some is a fine grazing section. Corn is king with us steads hereabouts, and a great deal of railroad land yet to be taken. Though we are only about 80 miles from Leavenworth, yet we are far behind much newer and more distant sections, in internal improvements, and general advancement. People do not seem to have

BARB WIRE FOR PRAIRIE FENCING.

come to stay.

I have used barbed wire for three years, and my stock has never been injured, nor, so far as I am aware, has that of any of my neighbors. Our farmers here will hardly use anything else. The cost in comparison with lumber is much less (here it costs us 81/2 cents. per 1b., about nine cents per rod, and not 18 cents a lb., as your correspondent states). Posts may be put 20 feet apart, and three barbed wires make a complete and lawful fence; to fence against hogs might require four, but not for anything else. Barbed wire does not require much strain, as stock will not run against it and try to push through. Making the fence requires two men, one to unwind the wire and pull it tight and the other to nail to the posts. Not being strained the frost will not break the wire and the heat will not loosen it to impair the value of the fence. I have fenced a pasture lot by nailing the wire on the growing trees, using only two wires, and my cattle have never broken through, and with stock used to it, one wire, put up about breast high, will make a very effectual temporary fence. In fencing along the road I have used two sixinch boards, and two barbed wires, which make an extra good fence, and I have had just as good fence by using two barbed wires, one at the bottom and one at the top, putting a plain wire between them. For this prairie country, barbed wires will soon be the only fence, and the farmer's outlay for fencing will be diminished at least one-half.—New York

"Suppose," said an Iowa lawyer to a witness he was trying to badger recently, "suppose I should tell you that I could bring a dozen men of your tell you that I could bring a dozen men of your town to this court-room who would say they would not believe you on oath, what would you say?" And calmly the witness made reply: "I would say you lied." A gentle smile diffused itself all over the court-room, and the unruffled witness stepped down

Miscellaneous.

SHOCKING AND STACKING
WHEAT.

A writer in Farm and Fireside gives some useful directions for doing this important work:

In shocking wheat, an advantage in capping it, is that the principal part of the wheat is less exposed to the action of the sun and winds, which causes the grain to shrink. The grain in the cap-sheaves will invariably be found to be more shrunken than in grain to shrink. The grain in the cap-sheaves win invariably be found to be more shrunken than in the sheaves beneath them. There is quite a difference between shocking and capping wheat properly and piling it up as is too often done by mexical them. perienced men and boys, who, though they possess the ability, have not the will to do it properly. The best way to set up a shock of twelve sheaves is this: Set up six bundles, three on each side, thrusting the butts of the sheaves, once only, firmly on the ground; lean the heads toward each other; place two more on each side and press the tops of place two more on each side and press the tops of all compactly together. Now take one of the two best bound sheaves that have been reserved, hold it before you with the heads of the grain up, break it down over the band a handful at a time; then spread the butts considerably without changing the position of the sheaf and place it on the shock, prepare and put the other on the opposite end of the shock and tuck a few heads of the top cap under the band of the lower cap and neither will be easily blown off. When damp, hot, foggy weather occurs. the band of the lower cap and neither will be easily blown off. When damp, hot, foggy weather occurs, such as promotes mildew in badly ventilated rooms, then open the shocks and air the bundles whenever the weather will permit. If, on the contrary, the weather is cool, the foregoing is not the best plan. The objections to stacking come mainly from those who grow varieties that shell out easily. If however, the Mediterranean or Fultz varieties are saired the loss by shelling is comparatively trifling.

nowever, the Mediterranean of Fully Varieties are raised, the loss by shelling is comparatively trifling. The advantages of stacking are, less danger of fire, greater security against rats and mice, and immusity from the barn weevil. Aside from these advantages the barlier of the second state of the second se tages, the hauling of the grain a long distance to the barn can be obviated, In stacking make a good foundation. The main thing is to keep the centres full which gives the outside courses a steep pitch. First throw two or three sheaves across each pitch. First throw two or three sheaves across each other in the centre of the stack bottom, then with the right toward the centre of the stack put tier after tier down compactly and build the sides perpendicularly until a height of seven or eight feet is reached, when the height of the centre of the stack should be very much increased. The next thing, is the "laying of the eve," after which, each succeeding outside course is drawn in a little, and each succeedoutside course is drawn in a little, and each succeeding course a little more rapidly, until the stack is completed. The pitcher on the stack should stand as near the centre as possible, for if he stands at one side, the stack will settle less than at any other point and it will lean. If possible, the wheat should be unloaded first from one side of the stack, then from the other. More depends upon the pitch of the sheaf to keep out the water than upon the height of the stack. In building ricks let the longest way be east and west. An egg shape is, however, considered the best form for a stack. In finishing a stack, use the small sheaves which should be reserved for the purpose. Have a sharp stick some five or six feet in length, and thrust it down into the centre of the stack, and around this bind some of the grain, butts up, to form a cap. The next morning after the stack is built when the dew is still on it, rake it down thoroughly and beat down the ends of any bundles that project out too far. If the harvest season is a very rainy or sultry one, the cap sheaves should be hauled and stacked close to the main stacks, as much of the grain in them will be sprouted, which if threshed with the others will lower the grade of the whole lot. The handling and grading of grain in the leading commercial centers is now reduced to a system, and the farmer will lose twice as much as he gains by allowing his damaged grain to be mixed in with that which is not. In this, as well as in many other things, honesty pays.

The above is not the best form of shock. After setting up the six middle sheaves, place one sheat at each side and one at each end of the shock Having selected two sheaves of medium size for caps, place the butt of one of them on the ground and the tops under your left arm, then with a hand on each side push the band down till it is about one. third of the length of the sheaf from the butt. Then lay the sheaf over the left knee with the tops turned rom you, and spread the straw from the middle in he form of a fan. Place this cap or "hudder" on one end of the shock by an upward movement, so as to comb the heads of the shock toward the middle, and spread the cap till it covers, nicely, one-half of the shock. Then take up the remaining cap-sheaf proceed as with the first, and tie on by binding with a few straws from either side of the first cap round the back of the last. You then have the best water-shedding shock made. [Eds. Kansas Farmer.]

SPECIALTIES IN FARMING.

There is an advantage in making some one crop a specialty, in the fact that it enables farmers to grow on a small farm, something on a large scale. It costs considerably less per acre to grow fifty acres of wheat, harvest and thresh it, than to grow five acres. On a small farm most operations must be on a small scale and therefore at a disadvantage. But if the small farmer will select the crop which he is most successful with, and it will usually be one in which he is most enthusiastic, he can devote his main attention to that, and secure a more decisive success than he could by treating all crops alike. He need not abandon other products unless experience proves this advisable, but he will have the satisfaction not only of gratifying his own desires, but of making more money than if he drudged away most of his time at something in which he took little interest. W. J. F., in Country Geatleman.

JEWELRY FROM MILK.

A new industry has been started in Mansfield Mass. It is no less than the manufacture of Jewel-ry out of sour milk. This seems like a strange anomaly, but it is a fact. The milk comes in the shape of curd from the butter and cheese making counties in New York, and looks upon its arrival a good deal like popped corn; but before it leaves their shop it undergoes a wonderful change, and receives the name of American coral. The secret in making it up is carefully guarded, but it is certain that it has to be heated very hot, during which, coloring matter is introduced, followed by a very heaver pressure. heavy pressure. Some of it is colored black, and called jet, while some appears ceiluloid. It makes very handsome jewelry, and is made into all kinds of styles known to the trade.—Rural New Yorker.

A GOOD ARTICLE COMMANDS A GOOD PRICE.

The market is rarely so overstocked that the best does not command a good price. The farmer whose butter is strictly gilt-edged, sweet and pure, whose eggs are always fresh and of good size, whose vege-tables are always of the best variety, full grown, fresh, and offered in shape to please the eye, will get his price, even if the a little above market rates, and be welcomed wherever he goes, while his neighbor who fails in these respects will have to put up with what he can get, find few regular customers and these of the least desirable class, and often has to carry his load home again because no one wants it at any price.

The prospect was never so good for corn in Librty township as at present.

Corn and potatoes are looking finely; also, oats prospects are very encouraging. Wheat harvest will be completed this week.—La Cygne Journal

Having taken some pains to inquire into the pro-spective yield of the wheat crop this week, we place the average at 22 1-2 bushels per acce throughout the county. Others estimate even a greater average than that but it issafe we think to expect the above average.—Progress, (Johnson Co.)

INCREASE OF TROPICAL FRUITS.

The report of the American Pomological society for last season encourages the idea that before many years California and the Gulf states will furnish the tropical fruits requised by the whole country, including oranges, lemons, bananas, dates, limes and shaddocks, There is no doubt about the increase is the acquirities of transical fruits in the Sauthern shaddocks, There is no doubt a boat in the production of tropical fruits in the Southern States. The improved methods of shipping fruits in rifrigerating vesseys, together with new and approach to the state of the proled processes for canning, drying and preserving, has greatly exteaded the business, and promises soon a disposition of over-abundant crops without loss

to the prodscers. to the producers.

It is estimated in the report of this society that during the year the erieb fruits exported reached upwards of 1,500,000 pounds, and the demand increasing. American apples, which command in London a high price, were shipped to foreign ports in the fall and winter of 1876-7 in considerable quantities, about 400,000 barrels in sll, England taking from 12,000 to 15,000 per week in the height of the season. An appreciable increase is also noticeable in the exact trade in capacit fruits. ticeable in the export trade in canned fruits.

Good authority asserts that one pound of beans will support life in action as long as four pounds of rice. Two pounds of beans will help to do more muscular work than three pounds of wheat. The reason why beans require stronger powers of digestion than wheat is that they contain casein in-

The farmer, who can spare the money will find profitable to purchase a pair or trio of thoroughs breds and reach by a short cut the standard of excellence which his poorer neighbor must attain by slow approaches. Hogs breed so rapidly that the cost of stocking a farm with them is inconsiderable, and when a farm is once stocked with thoroughbreds it is easy to keep it so.

New York has, after continued tests, arrived at conclusions which may save the farmer, if heeded, much money, time and trouble, viz., that gypsum is of little value to corn and grass in wet seasons but of great value in dry; that superphosphates are of unsequal values, the best varying with the nature of the equal values, the best varying with the nature of the soil; that failure in farming results not so much from poor soil as from poor culture, imperfect preparation of the soil, and stagnant water in the subsoil; that clover and cattle are the cheapest renovators of worth out soils; that early sown crops require the least quantity of seed, and promise the best results; that heavy land should not be plowed in the spring; the best results are obtained from land plowed moder-ately deep in the fall, covered with manure in the winter, and re-plowed to half the depth in the spring,

The wheat harvest is at the closingout point in this county. The anticipations raised by the first reports of the product are well sustained throughout the of the product are well sustained throughout the greater part of the county. The head as a rule, seems to be not only very large but well filled, and many farmers say they have never seen a finer-developed kernel than their wheat crop this year shows. -Lawrence Journal.

The frequency of heavy rains in this vicinity has greatly retarded harvesting and in some cases seriously injured the grain. Spring wheat is badly afflicted with rust. The stand of winter wheat is very heavy.-Manhattan Enterprise.

It is now estimated that the wheat crop through out the county, generally, will give a larger yield than ever before. This is indeed encouraging to our farmers who have withstood the trials of pioneer life.-Phillips Co. Herald.

Mr. Chas. Bosworth has just finished shearing his flock of sheep, or 160 head of them, and says they will average 10 pounds of wool each, some fleeces weighing as high as 17 lbs. He bought 90 sheep, two years and a half ago; he has received for woo and 25 sheep sold, \$600 cash, or more than double the original cost of the flock, has this spring's clip of wool still on hand, and the flock now numbers 250. Sheep-raising at that rate would seem to be profitable.—Ottawa (Franklin Co.) Journal.

The wheat harvest in Jefferson county is about over. Farmers around the Falls report that the yield is the largest ever known around here, the grain being plump, and that the aveage will be at least twenty-five bushels to the acre. The corn crop looks fine about the Falls and if it will only equal last year, our farmers will have great reasons for rejoicing, and can afford to be charitable to those

There is no use of the press trying to disguise the fact that spring wheat in Northern Kansas is badly stricken by rust. There are localities where but little injury to spring wheat has yet been accomplished. But these localities are getting fewer and farther between every day. Fall wheat is good everywhere.—Hiawatha Herald.

In this region, (South Jackson)the abundant crop of fruit, vegetables, and all kinds of grain, except corn, (which has been retarded in growth by too much cool weather,) is very promisng.-Holton Recorder.

From every nook and corner of the county we have received the most fayorable reports of the wheat yield for 1878 .- Miami County Spirit.

Zatrons of Husbandry.

Coppicers of the National Grance.—Master, Samuel B. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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

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

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES For the use of Subordinate Granges we, have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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

GRANGE NOTES.

It is provoking to see farmers so utterly dead to their own interest, and with so little regard for the promotion and welfare of their tertainments should not, however, be loaded own calling. When inaugurated the grange down with what are supposed to be improving movement came to the farmers with just what they needed-just what they had been enquire ing for, for many years. Not one farmer in a thousand denies the fact above stated, and at the same time not one in twenty have put forth an effort to aid the good cause .- Farm .. er's Friend.

The members of the Grange are beginning to understand that there is something more than dollars and cents to accrue from the Grange. They are beginning to talk of subs profit from their experience of each lother. Already they have learned some good lessons, and we are encouraged to be lieve that seeds are being sown at every meeting, which will bring back fruit an hundred fold-Farmer's and economical, and we believe will make it

A FAITHFUL AND EARNEST GRANGE. A correspondent writes to the Patron's Helper:

I have been a reader of your valuable paper for some time, and have not seen anything concerning our Grange; therefore, I will pen a few lines for your columns. Our grange was organized April, 1872, and I believe I can safely say, we have not missed a regular meeting in the six years. I think we have on record, minutes of every month in that time. We meet on Saturday afternoon, on or before the full moon of each month. Our number is small at the present to what it formerly was, yet we never tire of well doing. We know the work to be a noble one, and worthy Both at \$25 for the season. Mare not in foal return of our attention.

I believe our present members (or the most of them) are charter members, who have faithfully lived up to their obligations and maintained their chart without wavering, while our neighboring granges on all sides have surrendered theirs. Our motto is onward. We have no intention of giving up the battle until the victory is won. We feed the necessity of maintaining our position, to be as great or greater to day than it was at the beginning. We have a punctual and active Master who, with the rest of the officers, is faithfully working for the good of the Order. It is encouraging to read of the success of other granges in different parts of the world; for we feel an interest in all our brother's and sism ter's fraternally.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

In conversation with one of the prominent officers of the State Grange the other day we learned he had conceived the plan of calling together the members of the order in different perts of the state at such localities as will convene all, in encampments he termed it. He suggested the various grounds used for campmeetings and thought that in some cases two or three days might be profitably spent at such Patron's gatherings.

Many good reasons can be urged in favor of such a plan. Farmers and their families cera tainly need rest for body and recreation for the mind not less than others, and as they can be absent from their farms only for short intervals this seems very proper and sensible manner in which to pass a few vacation days. A few days rest and change of scene is almost always a great benefit to working people such as farmers and farmer's wives.

Again the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is the farmers' institution and needs their fose tering care. Especially through the summer should earnest work be done to bring some of the granges out of the state of indifference into which they fall when the activity and entertainments of the winter campaign are over. Too many granges, when spring is fairly ushered in, shut their doors and do not open them again until fall. Where this is done many lose their interest and never come again at all. Through the trying season those who are true will try the harder; and we believe if such meetings of the patrons as have been mentioned are held and all the best speakers found in the state belonging to the erder be procured and brought together they will not only amount to first-class entertainments but will serve to infuse new live into the subordinate granges, whose representatives are in attendance.

THE GRANGE IS WHAT THE MEMBERS MAKE IT.

It will be good or indifferent, successful or unsuccessful, just in proportion to the position taken by a few of the members. To succeed needs skillful management and a persistent effort. Success will come no other way. Too many begin without first counting the cost, They suppose the machinery will run itself, and in some mysterious way all swill go smoothly on, carrying those who would not carry themselves.

RECREATION IN THE GRANGE.

A good many granges adjourn about the first of April until the first of October, and between these periods no thought of the order seems to enter the minds of the members. Even though it were necessary to thus lay aside the order as a social and educational association, there would still be good reason for keeping up its business department. Farmers can not get along without buying things during the spring and summer months; and when they buy they should buy through the order; and there should be held occasional meetings of all the granges in order to arrange for cooperative purchases, if for no other purpose;

The social and educational features can be kept alive by occasional pis nics. These enexercise, They should be made light and joyous occasions; but these need not keep them from sustaining and encouraging our enthusiasm for the Order.-Grange Bullettin.

CO-OPERATION.

Without much notice, great talk or flourish of trumpets, the Patrons' Co-operation Society has opened a grocery and general merchandise store in this place. The officers of the society are as follows : L. L. Drake, presects concerning the farm. They are begin- ident; S. C. Wright, treasurer; L. W. Ruth, ning to study their calling and are trying to secretary; G. M. Summerville, G. C. Spencer, Wm, Ream and D. H. Hodge, directors; J. N. Milliken, agent. We visited their store and found it in shape, stocked with a good quality ef groceries, etc. Mr. Milliken is energetic go .- McPherson Co., Independent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALADDIN

EVAN DHU

Son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian,

R. I. LEE, Agent,

Prairie Dell Farm near Topeka, Kansas

IMPORTANT

Semple's Celebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans stock, cradicates scab, destroys ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price. Circulars free. Manufactured by THOMAS 1 SEMPLE, 977Portland Avenue, Louisville Ky.

Agents, who sell at Manufacturing prices: John G. Willis, Omaha, Neb.; Pink Fonts, Wichita, Kan.; Y. C. A. Rodgers, Waco, Texas



LABELS for marking tering cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Size for sheep or hogs, with name and number stamped to Order, \$3 per 100. Punches for putting label in ear, \$1, Registers, with numbers corresponding to labels, book form, 50 cents. Sheet Register free with labels. All orders filled promptly, and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5. celpt of price. First \$5. celpt of price. First \$5. celpt of price. C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS.

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



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

Walnut Grove Herd



S. E. WARD, Proprietor. S. E. WARD. Proprietor.

Breeder of Pure bred Short-Horns. 1st Duke of Walnut Grove, 3518. S. H. Record. A. H. Book \$25.412 and Mazurka Lad 2nd 5.513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Balls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



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

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped:

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE. COTSWOLD SHEEP. BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

The New Book Will be published in a few days. INCH BY INCH,

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

Breeders' Directory

EMERY & SAYRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sale. "Beauties Sure." Pairs not skin. Circulars free.

D. W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. M. Magle, & W. W. hisworth strains of Poland Canal hogs; write for circular.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. ANDERSON Salina, Kansas. Pekin Ducks
Partridge, Cochin fowis, and White Guineas.
Write to me.

L EVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kan-sas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year.

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

CAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Aiwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1822. Also CHESTES WHITE HOSS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKERS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 22 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

500,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists. E. F. CADWALGADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

Dentists.

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

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

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

Kaw Valley Nursery. Must Be Sold.

25,000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old,
2,000 Cherry, 1 to 8 years old.
200,000 hedge, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum,
Peach, Grapevine, Small fruito, Ornamental trees and
Evergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send
for price list. E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kansas.

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

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

FOR SALE, Pure Bred Partridge Cochins. One magnificent cock, and five hens, warranted pure bred. The half dozen for \$10: cash. Address J. J. R., Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

M. P. STAMM.

Breeder of choicest strains of Berks

shire and Poland-China Hogs. Hamilton, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

The fine Imported boar, "Achilles," at the head of my Berkshires, bred by Mr. Humfrey, of England, and "Don Pedro" at the head of my Poland-Chinas, bred by A. C. Moore of Illinois.

. I have a large lot of spring pigs from choice imported and American bred sows, that I will sell very low. Correspondence solicited.

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

600 SHEEP!

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

The Kansas Farmer.

HUBSON & EWING, Editors & Propri Topoka, Kanesa.

WHEN GRASS SHOULD BE CUT.

There has been a radical change in the opinion of farmers in regard to the best time to cut grass for hay. When about twosthirds cember and constitute the law making power of the heads of clover had turned brown, and of our government, has grown in less favor the seeds had formed on timothy, was con- with the public year after year, till the last Considered the proper time by the leading far- grees which adjourned on Thursday has reach mers to mow these grasses for hay; but this ed the climax of affliction on the public instage of grass frequently ran the time into terest, and has done more to impair business, early wheat harvest : and among farmers who create distrust and fear, shake confidence in raised mixed crops, as all the best farmers do the government itself, and discredit the nas in the middle states, the timothy fields were tion, than any or all kindred bodies that have allowed to stand until the wheat was secured, preceded it. All parties, we believe; joined in as delay in harvesting the grain was attended this general denunciation, and in the demand crop was not so perceptable, although equally might regain tranquility, and business and usually hurried up, and harvested in better trust.

other side, and incurring more or less loss by egates, sent from all parts of the country to cutting grass too young. In that condition, transact necessary public business, and enact owing to the large 1 tr of water it con- plot, mine and countermine, with the purcrop of hay consequently light.

time to cut grass for hay is when in full people are very tired of this thing. It is a cost bloom, and before the blossoms of timothy begin to fall. When red clover is very rank, it is apt to go down, and when this occurs, will in a short time mold and decay in the bottom. As soon, therefore, as this species of grass begins to "lodge," it is better to harvest it, as it will continue to deteriorate the longer it remains on the ground. Early mown grass is more difficult to cure than after it has become "stalky," and a larger per cent. of the stem has turned to woody fiber ; but the superior quality of the hay from grass in bloom, will well repay the trouble and expense of the extra labor. The farmer who harvest to protect it, after it has been mown, from rain and dew. A slight shower of rain will curtail the value of clover hay that is grounded fears for the future. partially cured, at least 25 per cent. Of all Men who place self aggrandizement and the hay crops, clover is the most easily injured, and may be entirely ruined by exposure to a few light showers; but when perfeetly cured and housed, it is the very best hay for sheep and cattle shat is grown, keep. ing them in a healthy and thriving condition est workers with hand and brain have got as no other hay will.

LOWER RATES OF INTEREST. some of them, have recently passed resolu-The citizens of Howard county, Missouri, or the legislature to do their utmost to secure a yet they almost exclusively compose the class tions in favor of pledging their candidates for lower rate of interest, a legal rate, not exceed ing 6 per cent. A rate of interest can and bad habit the public has fallen into of choosshould be fixed by law, where there is no contract between borrower and lender, naming the rate; but all forms of usury laws the nation, states and cities. Has this disease have falled to work any relief or advantage to the borrower. The borrower and lender, or the borrower and lender, or the whole received that acute stage and southeast counties of the state, note the \$1.20 instead of the dealers. Or if the crops here as they are in other places. Butter 7@8c buyer and seller of money, as of any other article, are free agents, and should be permitted to make whatever bargains they please, without an absurd law attempting to interfere and dictate a certain rate of interest, with a penalty prescribed for one of the parties who make the agreement, while the other, the fairs mend, and the people had better begin borrower, goes free; thus giving one of the parties to this breach of the law, the benefit of his own wrong, a violation the fundamental principles of the common law. The usury laws of every state in the Union are violated every day. There is not a bank, money lends er, or borrower in the country that pays any regard to them, unless it may be to use a little ambiguity in circumventing the law, and always to the disadvantage of the borrower. the rates of interest, and allow the borrower and lender to make their own bargains, the competition would be open to the world, and the rate of interest, or price off money, would be regulated by supply and demand, as the price of everything else is, and capital would flow to the state that left it free, and avoid the pecedent it establishes thus destroyed.

Usury laws used to be coupled with heavy screws are powerless to regulate the price to rust has pretty effectually used up the spring gressional district, worked very hard for the be paid for money or anything else. Safety wheat, which seems to prove a poor crop in appropriation, which was passed at the last of the loan, supply and demand are the only Kaneas, at best, and the winter wheat is not laws that ever had, or ever will have effect in of that unapproachable excellence which has fixing the rates of interest; and the business been so widely reported throughout the land. which is most profitable will afford the high- The wet weather, it will be found, has damest rate of interest, and secure the amount of aged the crop to a considerable extent. capital it requires first. It is worse than folly Heavy floods in the Cottonwood and Arto borrow money to put into a business that kansas valleys have washed away and dewill not return the interest and a sufficient stroyed thousands of acres of grain. The amount to create a sinking fund to pay the Wichita and Newton papers report heavy capital when due. The imprudent borrower not only loses his labor, but nine times out of those great wheat sections of the state. In ten whatever of his own capital that is invest- Coffee county the same causes—rain-storms ed. Western farmers must stop borrowing have produced similar effects. The uncut money at fashionable western rates of inter- wheat is becoming dead ripe, and that in est. The cooperative policy which has been stack and shock is being injured by continued partially inaugurated by the granges, might wet weather. That cut with headers is in se employed to great advantage in securing the worst condition.

special low rates of interest for a limited amount of capital to be judiciously used by the patrons.

TOO MUCH CONGRESS.

We believe it is the universal judgment of the country that one of its greatest sfilictions is "too much Congress." The body of lawyers who meet at Washington, every Dewith very palpable loss. The loss in the hay for it to "go home," in order that the country certain, and probably as great. Clover was confidence take the place of idleness and dis-

This is a shameful verdict for the people to There is danger, however, of erring on the pass upon the collective assembly of their delt it is neither as nutricious nor toothsome to wise beneficial laws for the whole. Instead stock as when cut at the exact time, when all of performing this obviously plain duty, our grasses are at their best for converting into Congress has degenerated into associations of hay. Wery young grass is difficult to cure, and caucuses and cabals, who plot and countertains, the shrinkage is very great, and the pose of serving self and gaining party advantage; their least and last thought being given Experiments have proved that the right to the work they were delegated to do. The ly and dangerous nuisance. The heavy column of bankrupt adventurers who have gained the lead in our Congress has quite overborne the few men who strive to stand up and do their duty to their country. The corrupt political morals of the towns have become more potent than the purifying virtue of the rural district. The idle crowd into towns and cities and scheme to live by their wits and avoid honest labor.

Political life offers many tempting prizes which they lay their plans and tax their inginuity to reach. The efforts of this class have grown more and more successful every year, till raises calover for hay, should arrange before the evil culminated in this last Congress, and minent danger? was so threatening, that the wisest and most sagacious men expressed well

party success before country are not fit to be the law-makers of this great young natoin. And this is the class of men who have almost entirely usurped, and arrogate to themselves, political employment. The honto be less selfish of their time and energies, and give more of their thought and labor to public affairs. Men who run politics and hunt offices as the principal business of their lives. ing from this class to fill public stations because they have been clamorous to be chosen has doubled the taxes, and heaped debts on en the whole neonle must give their atof these men who have gained possession of all political power. This order must be reversed before public morals and political afthe work they must eventually do, without further delay.

PLANT FOREST TREES.

Boubtless ninestenths of the farms in Kani sas could be increased in selling value one hundred per ceat, in ten years by the judicious arrangement of a few acres of forest trees. This is not the season to plant, but it is in a prosperous condition, and bids fair to is in order to think about such important im- stand, in the near future, as one of the very If the state would repeal all laws restricting provements, and the article on "Forest Trees in Kansas," by Prof. Gale, to be published in next issue of the FARMER, will prove a most valuable aid to farmers contemplating this important work.

The wheat crop, although it will turn out to be a very fair crop in the state, both in those where restrictions are placed upon it. quality and quantity, as we predicted previs The rates of interest in all of the western ously, will not nearly measure up to the instates are entirely too high. The law of Kan- flated ideas of the enthusiastic individual sas prescribes 12 per cent. as the limit, which | who annually writes the crop up for the benis twice as high as any honest business will efit of commercial papers before harvest, afford. Far better the law was repealed, and and down after the crop has been prepared for market. It will be seen by our correst pondents' letters that their rose colored views penalties; but confiscation and even thumb are undergoing a decided change, and that

rains and much damage to the wheat in

THE RUSSIAN APPLE FRAUD. I learn that the Russian apple men noticed by your correspondent in your paper of May 2nd, as operating in Johnson county, have reached this county, and are gulling the people quite freely. It seems that their plan is to

go in force and scour a county or neighbor. hood and get away before their trick is found out and exposed. I think it would be well for the local papers to give them the benefit of of grain was ready to harvest last week, and little free advertising, and thus prepare peo-HORTICOLA. ole for their advent.

KANSAS EARLY FRUITS.

the cling variety have been better than the Early Amsden, from the orchard of Capt. trees of this variety commencing to bear. The first ripening were gathered on the 22d of June. The Early Amsden is a fair sized peach with bright, red skin, green flesh, and is a well flavored fruit.

The Wyandotte Chief is a new variety of early peach, propagated by Mr. Geo. L. Kroh. of fine quality, and will prove a valuable accession to the stock of early Kansas fruits. Through the kindness of Judge Kneuman, who sent us a package of these peaches, we have had the pleasure of testing their superior quality, and do not hesitate to predict for the Wyandotte Chief great popularity with horticulturists.

OX-HEART CHERRIES .- We saw a sample of this fine cherry a few days since, grown in Topeks, which was as large and excellent in quality as any we have ever met with.

Brice's Early June Peach .- Dr. Brice, o Mound City, Linn county, left at the FARMER office last week some fine specimens of his celebrated early peaches. The specimens left measured 6 inches in circumference, of fine flavor and a deep rich color. Altogether they were the finest early peaches we have ever met with, and we are familiar with all the best and earliest varieties grown in the famous Delaware and Maryland peach district.

Tall Grass .- Mr. C. C. Gardener, of Shawnee blue-grass at the FARMER office last week; pect for wheat, during May and June as very one grown from the seed this season, which good, that the yield would be from twenty-five measures from root to top two feet; the other to forty bushels per acre, and the quality exfrom last year's seeding measures three feet cellent; but for the results. Harvest proved four inches. Why depend on prairie hay that the crop would not be more than half of when such luxuriant tame grasses can be an average per acre, and of very poor quality grown which resist the autumn frosts long af- as a general thing; and threshing time made ter prairie grass has become worthless, and it still worse. During the fall of 1876, wheat are fit for pasture in the spring much sooner ruled low, from 60 cents, to \$1.00 for the best. than wild grass?

A grange writer says: "We should be sure always does, and by the middle of February the majority we elect to office are good and to the first of March 1877, wheat had advanced substantial farmers, and not fill up our legis- to \$1.15 and \$1.22 and by the first of May lative halls with lawyers." They should also good wheat sold for \$1.90 to the millers for be men of good sense, sterling integrity and home use; and why was it? Because the deto receive the nomination and profuse in making nominations—select the fittest.

tention to remove it? Self and party first and the 15th. The varieties are mostly selected country last or not at all is the shibbaleth of seedlings, showing very early ripening quality.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

From all parts of the state where orchards have had time to be established and attain sufficient growth to bear, we have encouraging reports of the fruit crop. Peaches are abundant: also apples, cherries and berries.

We are in receipt of the Twelfth Annual Catalogue of the University of Kansas, located at Lawrence, Kansas. This institution best colleges in the United States. The total number of students accepted and enrolled from September, 1877, to May, 1878, was 361. No charges are made by the University, exexcept a contingent fee of five dollars per session, and a graduating fee of five dollars.

One of the items in the general appropria tion bill passed by the present congress, is \$15,000 for investigating diseases of swine and infectious and contagious diseases to which all other domesticated animals are subject.

The late congress appropriated \$40,000 for public building at Topeka, to accommodate the United States court and post office. Hon. Thomas Ryan, representative from this conhour of the session.

The hardest blow and rain of the season visited Topeka and adjacent country on Wednesday night last. The wind blew a gale from the east and the rain fell in tors

HARDWARE

in all its branches, iron, nails, sheet-iron, tin and galvanized iron cornice, stoves furnaces, and the Climax base burner, at W. A. . Thompson's, late of the old house of Smith

May Brothers, Galesburg, Ill., want county Agents for their late improved wind mill, the cheapest, strongest, and best in use. Retail price \$50. Write for terms, cuts, etc.

and Figures for the Farm_ MANSAS.

From Chase Crunty. Chase county, June 17th .- Harvesting com-

menced here on the 31st, ultimo, in a few fields of very early sown wheat; but the most all will be this; but the weather has not been favorable for taking care of it, owing to frequent showers, and warm cloudy weather, corn is looking well where clean of weeds and not too wet. The spring wheat is not doing Among several specimens of peaches which well; is yellow at the ground and looks as have been left at the FARMER office, none of though it had been scalded, or the chinch hugs were at work in the field, but I have fails ed to find any of consequence. Rye generally lentig, near this city. The Captain has 400 good; potatoes very good, not many or any bugs at present. There is a fine prospect for oats, if the rains only cease in time to prevent lodging, rust or blight. Grass is very good inches long, 1½ inches wide, nail lath on for and excellent weather to make a heavy crop of hay, if favorable hereafter, for taking care of it. Stock is doing well, no diseases. It is a large, red peach, an early ripener and sults; can any one give a good and sure cure apart. The pieces for the frames to alip on Fowls are having the cholery with fatal refor the disease, through the FARMER. Proable weather. We think that the present policy of the

the quality and quantity of the growing crops, and doing it before the crop is secured from the inclemency of the weather, or the ravages of the bugs, or the many other calamities that pernicious habits of the farmers in a year of plenty, or prospectively so at least, it is as through the country.

Where reports are exaggerated they lower the price of grain without just cause, and be-The bulk of the crop had left the farmer's hands by the first of January, 1877, as it most third more per acre, than they possibly could, son. Apple orchards too young to bear. or did receive, had circumstances been such that all of them would have received \$1.25 per bushel for their crop that they actually harvested. Now Mr. Editor, you may think this is ahobby of mine and that I, like all others with a hobby will ride it to death, but as I see things, this one practice of exaggerating the and quality, before they are in stack or the crib in good shape, is very injurious to farmers and producers of the entire country.

In making a trip through one of the best por . tions of this county a few days ago, I find by actual observations that the wheat crop cannot make more than 18 to 20 bushels per acre, and will be doing well if that much is realzed at threshing time. This estimate is hypothecated on favorable weather to take care of the crop without injury. If not injured by bad weather, the winter wheat will be good. Too early yet to tell about spring wheat.

W. C. P.

From Osage County.

What shall we do with our peaches? That s the question. Do you say dry them? If so, how? Shall we buy the dryer of John Zimmerman, and dry them that way? You advertised it for him some time ago. At five cents per pound, it will take a great many dried peaches us in the case? Wheat is mostly in the shock here-very plump and nice.

Several years ago one of your correspondents, broad fields of waving grain. Mr. Hanway, said in one of his communications to the FARMER that he had a kind of Small fruit is abundant and peaches promise seedling peach that would produce its like a fair crop. We have had plenty of rain. from the seed, and would send to any of your subscribers a few seeds if they would send stamps to pay postage. He sent me twelve. ligave away four, and now have eight time. growing. They are loaded now with peaches. Last year they bore a few. They came soon ers. after Hale's Early and were medium sized, high yellow color, and excellent peache e. I have others, seedlings, a little earlier and a little better, growing by themselves, \$2.00.

Crop Notes, Observations, Facts (that causes them to produce their like) which sold last year for \$1.75 per bushel. I can hardly repeat his offer except to himself. The leaves on the trees from his pits have never curled up like the leaves on the other trees around them. But about that drying business, can you help us?

GEORGE PHINNEY.

[We publish the description of a fruit-dryer in this issue of the FARMER, which will not cost much, and can be built by any person who can use a saw and hatchet.

EDS. FARMER

From Davis County. June 14th.-Enclosed, I send you the plan of the dryshouse I promised.

Eight feet long, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high; 2x4 for frame of building, sided with matched lumber, and a ventilator in each gable end to let out steam two by six inches. For frames for drying, take inch lumber 18 sides and bottom, leaving cracks for air beween the laths. Make the frames long enough so that two of them will fill each side. Commence at the top and put in frames six inches duce is low in price and will be lower if the ground for floor, then there is no danger from incoming crop is not damaged by the unfavori fire. Take any small stove and place it in the end, and three or four billets will keep fire for 24 hours. If in drying your fruit gets country papers, and correspondents, throughout the country generally of over estimating steam. It can be used for a tool-house for small tools after the drying season is over.

I noticed last winter in the FARMER's correspondence that , when cattle had access to green food, none died from feeding on may over take it while maturing (and often corn stalks; if that is the case, it would pay some of these befall it) to be one of the most every farmer to sow some rye in his corn when he is cultivating it the last time, or still later. I am going to try a piece this year. In bad as a grasshopper year. For grain dealers eastern New York, they have a kind of rye and eastern men, men of capital who buy all they sow on sandy loams with their buckthe grain raised in the western states, form wheat, and it affords excellent feed in the fall their estimates of the future markets and rula and spring, and then can be turned under or ing prices from the various crop reports left for a crop. If any one in Kaneas has this rye, I wish he would advertise it in the FAR-MER with price, as I would like some for seed. I sow a small piece of rye early every fall for yond all reason. As an illustration; Take the my calves to graze on when my feed gets county, Kansas, left two bunches of English year 1876. The local papers reported the pross short, and also in the spring until grass has a good start. You can then cut a good crop besides, if you do not wish to plow under for manure.

Has any one had any experience in crossplow breaking for fall wheat? It is not generally practiced in this section, but I think from observation it will pay. I intend to try part of mine in that way this fall If not all. Farmers all busy harvesting wheat between

rains. The yield of winter wheat will be double what it was last year in Davis county. "SUBSCRIBER."

From Mitchell County.

June 15th -We have plenty of rain. Crops of all kinds are growing splendidly. Rye and fall wheat are about made and are well filled. intelligence. There are as many political mand in Europe was so great? Not at all, it Some have been cut. Spring wheat, oats and tricksters among farmers as other classes, and was from the simple reason that the wheat barley are coming out finely. Potatoes are these men will always be found over-anxious was not in the country and what there was was doing well. No bugs on them. Plenty of generally of a low grade. If the crops had not garden vegetables, &c. There is a large quanpromises. Apply the Darwin principle in been over estimated by the papers and correstity of prairie broke up this season. People pondents generally, in the first of the season are in good spirits. The Solomon Valley & farmers instead of getting from 80 to 90 cts. C. B. Railroads are pushing towards Beloit as A number of our exchanges in the middle for their wheat, would have received \$1.15 to fast as they can. Prices of produce are as low had proved to have been as good as the esti- per pound; eggs 7c per doz. at Beloit. Corn mates made in and before harvest time the about 20@25c; oats 18c. Stock is doing well farmer could have sold his grain for 60 and and no disease among them. There will be 75 cents, per bushel, and then received one- a good many peaches in our county this sea-

J. T. CREITZ

From Ellis County.

June 16 .- At the time of my last report the summer crops looked discouraging, April and the first part of May, dry, cold, and crops back. wards. About the middle of May we had some prospects of crops and especially in quantity gentle rains, but not sufficient to give the crop roots enough moisture to be vigorous. The rains have increased since the advent of this month until now the ground is perfectly saturated. The weather has become warmer, and vegetation is making rapid strides upward. Millet, potatoes, and all summer crops indicate a good yield.

I know of no government lands in this vicinity vacant, and R. R. lands are being rapia dly taken. Incessant breaking for wheat can be seen in all directions.

JOSEPH FULLER.

LETTER FROM CLOUD COUNTY.

I would like to say a few words about Cloud county. I think it worthy of a little notice, for I am sure nature has done her part to make it one of the most beautiful counties in the west, and the hand of industry is bury making improvements. The majority of the settlers of Cloud county are smart, enterprising men and women. It is worth the time to ride over the county and note the to pay for a \$35 or \$70 drier. Can you help improvements. Where a few years ago was prairie, is now cosy farm-houses with beauifult vegetable and flower gardens, and

Crops of all kinds are looking splendidly.

All the towns are doing a fair business. We live between Clyde and Concordia. Have one railroad and will have another in a short

In my next I will tell you about my flow-

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN FOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for

LETTER FROM JEWELL COUNTY.

I have not seen anything from Jewell will be mounty since W. W. Cone visited us last win. Interior. ter and introduced the FARMER into many families where it was a comparative stranger, but is now considered one of the indispen-

Jewell never had a more flattering pros-pect for crops of all kinds than at present. We hear no complaint of rust, chinch bugs, or 'hoppers. The fail wheat rather short, but or 'hoppers. The fall wheat rather short, but well filled. Corn, potatoes, etc., are look-

ing finely.
We have received our full share of the flood of immigration pouring into our state this spring.

Farmers generally look happy in spite of the low price of hogs, which have reached \$1.50 per hundred. Corn is up to 15 cents, and butter down to 5 cents. We notice the calves are growing fat on the low price of

We have a herd law but farmers are waking up to the importance of hedging. The demand for hedge plants this spring was far in excess of the local supply.

There are very few apple trees in the county old enough to bear, but we are groaning updar our first eron of passhers, and feel

county old enough to bear, but we are grouning under our first crop of peaches, and feel
as proud as a small boy with his first boots.
A tornado, or "something," visited Jewell
Center in the "wee small hours" of Wednesday night, burst in the frosted windows of a saloon, smashed the decanters and poured the 'precious viands" into the street; then departed without doing further damage. We warn all those who contemplate locating here that there is not a licensed saloon in the county, and those who think of going into the saloon business, that it is a dangers

ous locality. Many farmers in this vicinity contemplate setting out orchards in the spring, and as we go on the co-operative plan to some extent, shall bulk our orders and deal direct with some responsible Kansas nursery. Nursery-men may find it to their advantage to furnish price lists to C. C. Vandiventer, purchasing agent of East Buffalo Grange, Jewell Center, Kansas.

J. GASTON.

Mr. Gaston mentions the movements of the Grange. Will be and others furnish us some notes of the work among patrons in different parts of the state?-[ED. FARMER.]

From New Castle County, Delaware.

We have had a very wet cold spring. Some of the farmers have abandoned planting corn on low ground, and that which is up looks badly, on account of the frost which killed the blades to the ground. At this writing June 3rd, it has been raining three days, and the atmosphere is very raw and cold. Wheat looks promising generally, but there is a large amount of wheat that will not make any grain, it was down before heading out. The grass crop looks well-about double the amount of last years' crop. Grass is our main crop here, as we mainly rely on dairying, and ship milk to Philadelphia. There are about 4000 quarts of milk shipped from this, Claymont station, daily to the city. The fruit is light; cherries falling before ripe. About half a crop of apples. Grain is low-wheat, per bu, \$1.20@1.25; corn, per bu, 50@54c; butter, per th, 18@20c; eggs, per doz., 18@20c; cows. \$50@80; horses, \$50@800. Hogs not worth raising here, as we can buy our pork for less than we can raise it. Hams cost 8c per lb. Beet is high; surloin steak, per 18, 20@25c, roasts, per tb, 18@20c. Times are very dull here. Farmers make out to get a living, but that is all. I expect to visit your state this fall, with the view of locating.

EDITOR FARMER.—I have been very much interested in your questions and answers, and I wish to become a questioner. I have a farm which is sandy on top with a clay subsoil which I intend to make into a fruit farm; the question is, do any of the readers of the FARMER think I can make it pay, as it is a new business to me. The surface is hilly with plenty of soft water, slopes to the south, north and north-east. I have grown some very fine raspberries this year, plants set last fall.

I have a sick pig that I cannot cure, has been sick for a long time, is one year old, acts stupid most of the time, but takes spells of running, and when it stopsit trembles all over and staggers for a while, then lays down for a dav at a time, scarcely moving, does not seem inclined to eat. Early wheat all cut, and a very good yield, spring wheat is poor, oats fair, corn looks well, stock in good condition. Can't get along without the FARMER.

J. M. BEERS.

FEVER AND AGUE.

EDITORS FARMER.—Will somebody inform me through the columns of the FARMER, where, in your state, absolutely safe immunity from that common scourge of new countriesthe fever and ague—may be enjoyed.

I have carefully read the letters of your correspondents and notice that in extoling their localities they do not generally, say any thing about "chills and fever."

I suffered through one summer with it and all the gold of Ophir would not tempt me to locate where I would be likely to get it again. INQUIRER.

[We will be obliged if our numerous correspondents will note and conscientiously answer the above inquiry. Many others are doubtless anxious to be informed definitely on this question of "ague." Let those who know of any localities in Kansas, where this disease prevails, answer.—EDS, FARMER.]

It has been a question among many of our farmers whether the tame grasses could be grown in this country. It has been tried, and in many cases with most favorable results. Last week we were shown a bunch of blue grass (grown from seed purchased of E. L. Meyer) which was three feet in hight. It was from the yard of A. J. Malick, of Clay township. We believe that it will not be

many years till the greater part of our hay will be made from tame grass .- Reno County

DESERVING OF PATRONAGE.

In March last the Hown SCALE Co., decided to make a revolution in the sale of fourston farm, and stock, Scales, by withdrawing their canvasing agents, and offering their Scales direct to the consumer at a low price, (\$60) through the medium of the public journals.

And when such reliable manufacturers of superior goods, thus offer to benefit the public, they are surely deserving of patronage and commendation.

In the purchase of Scales it is of the greatest importance that the reliability of the manufacturer should be beyond question, that the guarantee which they give may be of value.

PARLOR ORGANS.

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

For Sale or Trade .- A thoroughbred Alderney or Jersey Bull, four years old. Enquire at this office.

City property and Lands, improved and unimproved, bought and sold by John W. Slack, Topeka, Kansas.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood improves the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy coat of hair and keeps the animal in good condition. It should be used by every one owning or having horses or stock. Sold by all Druggists.

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm cans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent on city property All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. PRESCOTT & CO.

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

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

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

TO FARMERS AND ALL WHO NEED LUM-BEIL.

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

NOTICE TO MILLMEN OF KANSAS.-Ewd. P. Allis & Co., Mill Builders of Milwaukee Wis., on account of the large amount of work they are doing in Kaneas, have decided to keep a first class consulting millwright in the state, and any one desirous of making repairs, additions, or building new mills and desiring any information on the subject may, by addressing the above firm at Milwau kee, have a practical millwright call and see them, (free of charge). Ewd. P. Allis & Co., are now acknowleged as the leading mill furnishing and building firm of the world and are always ready to give information in their

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

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

Markets.

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, June 24, 1878. GOLD-Steady at 103%.

LOANS-Borrowing rates, 2 per cent. flat, and 1-64

per cent.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD BONDS—Generally strong.
STATE SECURITIES—Steady.
STOCKS—Slight decline in early dealings, which was followed by advance of 1/6/1/2 per cent, in entire list.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, June 24, 1878.

The receipts of both cattle and hogs for the past forty-eight hours very light.

A few loads of Grass Texas helfers and cows, in fair order, are on the market.

Prices will rule low on this class of cattle until in better order. Market quiet at quotations. We quote:

 quote:
 Choice native shippers 1400 to 1500, \$4 40@4 50

 Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400, 3 75@4 30

 Texas and native butchers' steers, 900 to 1200. 3 00@3 75

 Native stockers and feeders 900 to 1200. 3 00@3 60

 Choice fat oxen and rough luby steers. 2 75@3 25

 Fair to good oxen. 2 00@2 75

 Choice fat butchers' cows and helfers. 2 60@3 00

 Fair to good butchers' cows and helfers. 2 60@3 00

 Pair to good butchers' cows and helfers. 2 00@2 60

 Bulls, stage and scalawag steers. 1 25@2 25

 Grass wintered Texas steers. 2 00@2 75

 Milch cows. \$25 00@40 60

Sales this morning; 67 bogs, averaging 214 pounds, \$3 15; 58 hogs, averaging 230 pounds, \$3 15; no cattle

old. HOGS—Firm at \$3 10@3.25. Barse & Snider. Live-Stock Commission Merchants.

KANSAS CITY, June 24, 1878. CATTLE—Receipts. 251; shipments. 260; quiet and steady; sales, native cows, \$2 50@2 75; Cherokees \$1 10% @2 65; through Texas cows, \$1 75@1 85; wintered Texan steers, \$2 90.

HOGS—Receipts 4 28; shipments, 100; steady sales, \$3 05 to \$3 25.

Kapana City Produce Market.

KANEAS CITY, June 24, 1878. WHEAT-Quiet and steady; No. 2, 86288c; No. CORN-Lower and steady; No. 2, 27%c; rejected, 24%c. OATS-Nominal, RYE-Nominal, BARLEY-Nominal,

New York Produce Market.

New York, June 24, 1878. FLOUR-Steady; superfine state, western \$350@ 90; good to choice, \$5 50@5 80; St. Louis, \$4 10@

390; good to choice, \$5 50@5 50! St. Louis, \$4 10@5
WHEAT—Lower; No. 3 spring, 98c; No. 2 \$1 05@1
106; No. 3 red winter, \$1 06; No. 2 red, winter, \$1 10
@1 11; No. 1 red, winter, \$1 2.
RYE—Steady; western, 08@61%c.
BARLEY—Nominal.
CORN—Active. but weak and lower; steamer,
41%@43c; No. 2 43%@44%c; Kansas, 44%@44%c;
mixed western, 30@31c; white western, 35@38c.
COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Steady;
MOLASSES—Quiet but steady.
RIOE—Steady and fair demand.
BGGS—Heavy; western, 14c.
PORK—Quiet and firm; mess, \$10 25.
BEEF—Duil.
CUT MEATS—Quiet; long clear middles, 5%.
LARD—Firm; prime steam; \$7 10.

LARD—Firm; prime steam; \$7 10.
BUTTER—Quiet,
CHESSE—Unchanged,
WHISKY—Nominal and unchanged; \$1 08%@1 09.

St. Louis Produce Market. ST. Louis, June 24, 1878.

HEMP-Unchanged. FLOUR-Held firmly above buyers views; little oing. WHEAT-Dull and lower; No. 3, red, 94@96%c;

@10c. EGGS—Easier; 8%@10c. PORK—Steady; jobbing at \$950. DRY SALT MEATS—Firm, but nothing doing. BACON—Less firm; 5%c; 5%c; 6%c. LARD—Held at \$6 85.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

Sr. Louis, June 24, 1878. ST. LOUIS, June 24, 1878.

CATTLE—Shipping grades dull and shade off, prime to choice steers, \$4 60@5; fair to good, \$3 80 @4 44; gross do., \$7 50 24. nutchers' stock firm; fair to choice steers, \$424 54; do., cows and helfers, \$2 325; grass Texans steers, \$2@3 25; do., cows, 1 75@ 2 80; receipts, 1,100.

HOGS—Lower and slow; Yorkers, \$8 50@3 65; packing, \$3 60@3 70; fancy, \$3 70@3 80; receipts, 5,400.

SHEEP—Fair demand: none here: fat lambs wan-

SHEEP-Fair demand; none here; fat lambs wan-

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, June 24, 1878 CHICAGO, June 24, 1878.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT—Dull, weak and lower; No. i2 spring, 95c
bid cash; No. 3, 86c.

CORN—Steady. fair demand and easier; 137%c.

OATS—Dull and a shade lower: 24%c.

OATS—Dull and a snade lower; 24½ c.
BARLEY—Steady and unchanged;
PORK—Unsettled, generally higher and in fair de-

mand, \$9 25.

LARD—Fair demand and firm; 6 82%.

BULK MEATS—Steady and firm; \$4 37%; \$5 35; WHISKY-Steady and unchanged; \$1 06.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 24, 1878. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

The Drovers Journal and Colored States of the States of th

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and weak. We quote: Tub—Choice 36@36%c; medium, 34@35c; dingy and low, 28@33%c: unwashed—mixed combins. 23@23%c: medium, 21@23%c: medium, 21@23%c: medium, 210. 22%c; low and coarse, 17@20c; light and heavy fine, 16@18c. Burry, black and cotted, 3 to 10c per pound less.

Chicago Wool Market,

WOOL—Quotations range as follows: Good medium unwashed, 21@23c; fine, 15@19c; washed fleece, 25@29c; and tub at 30@37c. Burry, cotted and black wool, 3@5c per pound less. Colorado wool quotable at 23@20c for fine unwashed; 24@26c for medium, and

Kansas City Wool Market.

WOOL—Fine unwashed, \$15@17c; medium.17@21c; tub-washed, 25@27c; Colorado and Mexican, 13@20c.

Atchison Produce Market.

ATCHISON, June 24, 1878.

WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$2c; No. 4, do., 75c; No. 2, spring, 85c; No. 3, do., 77c; rejected, 7tc.

RYE—No. 2, 40c.

OATS—No. 2, 29c; do. white, 2ic.

BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 28c.

CORN—Ear corn, 26c; shelled, 26c. rejected 23c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 3, 80 No. 4, 70c; rejected, 65c. CORN—31@35c for choice milling, OATS—Wholesale 20c, retail 25c. POTATOES—New, 55c. and a better quality offered RYE—Choice, 30c.

LEAVENWORTH, June 24, 1878.

Beef Steers; at'31,@31/c; cows, 2.

VEAL—31/@4. steady.

MUTTON—31/@31/c.

HOGS—21/@21/c;

Lawrence Market.

Lawrence June 24, 1878.

SHEEP—Live, \$2 50@4.00. HIDES—Green, No. 1 per pound, 15%c; No. 2 8%c; call. 7c; dry fint 12c; No. 2, 8c; dry salted, No. 1 9c; No. 2, 6c.

Topeka Butcher's Betail Market,

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson. WHEAT—Per bu. spring
Fall No. 2

"No. 8

"No. 8

"No. 4

CORN—Per bu

"White Old

"Yellow
OATS—Per bu
RYE—Per bu OATS—Per ou RYE—Per bu BARLEY—Per bu FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. No. 2. No. 3. Rye. ORN & OATS-

Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bushel 1252150
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 2.25
Medium 2.00
Common 1.125
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 1.25
Medium 2.00
Medium 2.00
Medium 3.125
Medium 3.125
Medium 4.125
Medium 4.125
Medium 5.125
Medium 6.125
Medium 6.125
Medium 7.125
Medium 7.125
Medium 7.125
Medium 8.125
Me Chickens, Dressea, per to Turkeys, """
Geose. """
CABBAGE—Per dozen. ""
SWEET POTATOE PLANTS SPRING CHICKENS—Per doz Topeka Leather Market.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

H. GRINSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Eseex Berkshires and Found China hogs Stock for sale.

HOW TO BE 450 TO \$115 A HONTH, \$50 TO \$115 A HONTH, \$50 TO \$115 A HONTH, \$100 TO CIRCULAR A TERMS P. W. ZHEÇKER & 00. Bt. Louis, Mo.

Three Hundred Head of Good Long-Wooled Sheep For Sale.

The most of them are grade Cotswolds. For particulars, call on or address, JOHN T. PRATHER & BRO., Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kaneas.



STRAYED .--- 820 REWARD.

Strayed from the subscriber on Bluff Creek. (Agnes City P. O.) in Lyon county Kansas, on Mouday night June 10th. 1878, a black horse states hands high, no special marks or brands, eight years old; harness marks on top of the neck and shoulder; shod in front; had on a heavy batter, with picket rope attached Also, black mare, about 15½ hands high, a few white hairs in forehead under the foretop, harness marks on shoulder and neck, a bad tresh cut on left heel, about eight years old. A reward of \$10 will be paid for information of their whereabouts, or \$20 for their delivery to me at my place.

G. C. HARBORD.

G. C. HARBORD.

STOCK CATTLE

FOR SALE NEAR ELLIS, KANSAS, and on the line of the K. P. Railroad. Young Texas

cows and steers, three to five years old. These have all been held over one year in Kansas. Also a small lot of haif breed yearlings, two years old and cows that were raised in Kansas. Also a small lot of the ough-bred Kentucky raised, one and two year-old bulls. Enquire of W. P. Philips, near Ellis, Kansas; C. B. Green, near Brookville, Kansas, or address W. B. GRIMES,

1221, Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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

HOWES 4 TON SCALE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Address A. M. GILBERT & CO., WESTERN MANAGERS, 97,99 and 101 Lake St., Chicago. 157 Water St., Cleveland, O. 116 Main St., Clucinnati, O. 612 North Third St., St. Louis.



Cane Mills.

Manufacturers of Cane Mills, address H. A. BAK-ER, Esgle Rapids, Smith Co., Kansas.

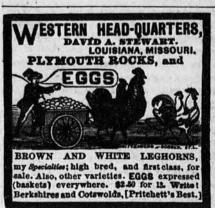
CENTENNIAL AWARD AND GRAND MEDAL.



A. P. DICKEY FARRING MILL

Address, A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wis.

SMITH & KEATING, Agts.
Kaness City, Mo.



THE FAMOUS

Pottawatomie Lands,

of A. T. & S. F. R. R., in close proximity to the Capital of the State. Very desirable and cheap.

IF YOU want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age, "The Best Thing in the West."

-IS THE-Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

LANDS IN KANSAS. 11 years credit with 7 per cent interest.

331/2 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A.T. & S.F. R. R, refunded to purchasers of Land.

Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address, A. S. Johnson, Act'g Land Com'r, Topeka, Ka.

Kansas display of products at Centennial sur-passed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS a lowest prices and best terms. Pleuty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads.

REAL ESTATE BOUCHT!

SOLD.

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

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES Bourbon. Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River. Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent, annual interest.

20 Per Ct. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address, John A. Clark.

McLauchlan & Co.

207, KANSAS AVENUE,

SIGN OF

"Old Woman in the Shoe"

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION PRICES.

HUMBUG

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE SUMMER HOME OF THE LATE WIL-LIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

"Noon-tide was sleeping" on the hills and valleys of Hampshire county, Mass., as a small party started for a survey of the home and farm of the man who has made his native vil. verses and exalted character.

The farm or land of the Poet, lies on the eastern slope of a hill which rises at least half wards the Poets residence some half mile bea mile in the rear of the dwelling, and der low, peeping out among the evergreens, in land even amid those 'rugged hills is suscept. able of cultivation-the tract contains some 300 acres and is divided into two farms, the meadow of several acres is situated on a comlower one has been the Poet's summer home, and farmed under his direct superintendance mands a fine view of the country east, but not for many years.

daughter of the Poet, and it originally belongs edto his Maternal grandfather, while the lower farm was the home of his parents and where over which the modern and tasetful edifice has he first breathed the air which has ever been an inspiration to him-so one can trace here a few traits of his character, as we note how unpainted and weather beaten, with small but we well know with his temperament these ing high as a gentleman and physician. purchases have yielded a larger dividen to his poetic and sensitive soul than all the millions of a Vanderbilt, or an Astor.

Bryant, of modest dimensions (but amply suf- and doors wide open, through which the piny back-ground of trees and grassy bank, it made turf was surrounded by a hedge of closely quite a pretty picture. The open ground trimmed hemlock, whose varied shades of some fifteen hundred apple trees in their first fruit age.

From this point the road runs up a steep ascent for near half a mile by the side of this orchard, and a bit of woodland of some ten or fifteen acres, and as it reaches a comparative level we pause to take a survey of the surrounding country and literally gasp in our efforts to give expression to our awed delight at the scene which meets our eyes. Such a variety of mountain tops, verurdous valley and grassy hillsides, dotted here and there with snow white hamlets, peeping out among the foliage, or standing boldly forth on the hilltops, the spires gleaming in the summer sun, all made a picture that is as grand and beautiful as it is ineffacible, -to the northeast was where Bryant studied, and first practiced law, Plainfield,—a trifle higher and further east Ashfield, the native place and summer retreat of Geo. W. Curtis, and then Goshen, retreat of Geo. W. Cartis, and then Gosnen, fice in the village of Cummington, two miles sentry-box and another. A poor working man, and where the flow of milk is mingled with maple lasses instead of the honey of the scriptures, and so on around the circle of the range of hills as far as the eye could reach. To the southwest there is village after village, with here and there a small farmhouse nestly ed amid its greenery and surrounded by such huge barns and out houses, that in the distance leads one to believe that each solitary family has a village of its own-while through an occasional depression in the range could be seen the mountains beyond the Connecticut thirty miles to the eastward like a dark blue cloud against the horizon.

After this survey we turned into a gateway and drove through the Godwin farm, grass land on either side enclosed in stone walls laid so smooth and uniform and so broad that they might serve as elevated walks. Along the drive northward towards the barns and houses were planted young shade trees; the buildings were all of a creamy white inclining to a pink, the house tasteful and commodious in style and architecture the view from it embraced all that I have already endeavored to dedect, and I could well imagine to eyes accustomed to brick, brown stone and marble what a feat it must be to set upon that spacous plazza and drink in the everlasting beauty and grandeur of these hills. In the rear of the house is a large and well cultivated garden with a green-house in one corner, a large bed brilliant with choice flowers proved its capacity and the skill of the gardener. I noticed that the soil in which were growing some thrifty vegetables looked as though it might have been a stone-cutters yard so thick lay the bits of granite glistening in the sun. Granite and quartz are the natural products of this country, and the fences or walls are but the clearing of the land-beyond the garen and still ascending, is the maple orchard or grove and sugar house, where each year are manufactured some thousands of pounds of that delicious article. We were much interested in the conveniences we found a comparison with the sugar camps we had visited in the Hoosier state in the "long ago" when a few rough boards served as shel- gers. ter and an iron kettle swung on's pole as an from side to side to avoid the volumes of riage is a great agent in sowing dissension in The families whose dead have been so outraged

point our route lay through the sugar orchard corn, we found a young pear orchard of about three acres all thrifty and in a fine condition drive around this orchard was bordered by young larch trees, and in a few years will be one of the most attractive parts of these drives. lage (Cammington), immortal by his glorious From here our rout, was through the garden and by winding roads through the grounds and around the house, down and down tospring above. The house and grounds with a paratively level bench or plateau and comso extensive as from the home of the gardners The upper farm is now the property by gift above. It is built on the site of the humble of Mrs. Parke Godwin, of New York, who is a cottage where the Poet first saw the light. A part of this has been preserved and constibeen constructed. I saw the original Bryant homestead in 1873; a story and a half cottage, Not being versed in architectural phrase I

Our approach was from the south, and the that it impressed me as a convenient and comfirst object that greeted our eyes on the south. modious house, of a bright shade of brown east corner was a school house erected by with wide shady verandas and many windows ficient for the sparse population of those hills) air and light sunshine poured at will. The of tasteful archictecture and color, with its dark yard which sloped southeast with velvety around the school house, of perhaps half an green made it very beautiful. Bryant was at acre is taken from a young thrifty orchard of home with his unmarried daughter and a small circle of friends, and the temptation was satisfactory was to beat the butter in a quanand hours of rest-for we would have deemed it the crowning glory of our stay in Massachussetts, to have met and talked with the author of Thanatapses,-but we turned reson lutely away and took our last look of the place and the group on the varandah, with sad forebodings which are now realized. Tis but a few short months since that pleasant August day when his health and vigor were remarkable, and he and his friends took long rambles of many miles, and none of them was more alert and active in climbing the rugged hills than he. Now the places he loved and that he has so beautified shall know him no more for ever. I well know his death will leave a void in that small community which can never be fills ed. The taste and skill in the improvements the trees he has planted and the library of three thousand volumes in a neat stone edi-

FAMILY FEUDS.

It is a lamentable fact that our relations with strangers are often pleasanter than our relations with our own kindred. We rarely see a family of brothers and sisters, with families of their own, living in perfect concordand harmony, and as there is a feeling of reproach and inward mortification occasioned by this discordant state, it behooves us to inquire a little into the whys and wherefores, and seek for remedies for the same.

Like most of the ills of the human family, this trouble can be traced back to our child. hood and an imperfect training of our manners. Our parents with their abiding and im. partial love for all, have trusted too much to the innate fraternal love to preserve peace and and happiness between the growing children, and a most essential element-politenesshas been too much ignored in our education, It is well in training our children together to take a matter-of-fact view of this subject, and try to look forward to a time when different interests and associations may have obliterated the fraternal tie; and to consider what action on our part can forever enhance good feeling between them as men and women. Politeness, (with its inherent principle, good feeling) as strictly enforced between children of a family, as with strangers, is the most appara ent method of overcoming the bickerings and of discord and ill feeling, that give the lie to in the vicinity. The tomb of the Hon. J. in and around the house and could not avoid reared to regard the different members as being lege responsible to some extent for this deed.

appliances for convenience and cleanliness hold and influence over our home folks to rec were all here. And the Bryant sugar is a small oncile us to the entire change that marriage article of export from this region. From this makes in every man and woman. The huse mach one-half hour, and steep twelve hours band succumbs entirely to his wife's influence, dip in lime-water one-half hour; take out and of some ten acres to an opening or clearing in and we know him no more as he was. This let them drip one hour; run them through the its midst, where among some creditable looking creates spite against the wife, and the most lime-water again fifteen minutes. Make a beloved brother and son is thus entirely alien- new dye with two and one-half pounds of ated from his own people. Oh! for less selx logwood (boiled one hour), and dip again of cleanliness and cultivation. The road or fishness in our hearts to permit us to rejoice in the union of hearts in marriage which con. ces to the logwood dye and dip one hour stitutes the true life for which the mother has been rearing her son, and whose happiness should reward her for her labor. And she should be reconciled to let another develop the character she has been moulding, and which all her mother love could not perfect.

Too often non-conformity with strict and cends nearly the same in front—the ascent the rear and the maple trees by which it is honorable business rules in dealings between from the valley on the east to the summit on shaded. Just within the broad granite wall brothers or kindred, and the knowledge of the west being so gradual that most of the which forms the boundary between the farms injustice done, will wholly obliterate all conis a tank of running water supplied from a fidence and affection on one side, and cause a breach that is rarely healed. For with all drops make one teaspoonful. our fine sentiments, we must acknowledge our affections are more surely reached through our pockets than any other way, and what hurts our purse, hurts our feelings most.

Remembrance of the old adage, "Familiarity breeds contempt" would be of great service in the preservation of good feeling. As we tutes the foundation and nucleus around and would not intrude upon strangers at all hours of the day, nor force our way to their private rooms, thus making ourselves acquainted with the details of all their private life, neither should we with our relatives. I verily after years of work had blossomed into suc- rooms and windows, a rustic porch or arbor believe the good feeling would be generally cess, he goes back and invests a part of his shaded the front door over which the vines enhanced among the kindred, did we be enmodest gains in the stony hill-side where his straggled in an unkept and disorderly man- tirely formal with them and endeavor to make fore-fathers had dwelt for a century. There ner. Here for many years, his father, Dr. Pes them see us in the same light we desire stranhas been no cent per cent in that investment, ter Bryant, dispensed physic and advice, stand gers to see us by. For the best of men and women will not always stand the scrutiny of a too close view of private character, and if will not attempt a word picture of the build- we want to enjoy the good that presents itself ing and as I saw but the exterior can only say in others, we must carefully keep in the backt ground all that we see in them that excites M. A. H. our condemnation.

> MRS. HUDSON -I am aware that good but ter can never be made of bad butter, but it may be of value to some housekeepers to know that the strong taste can be removed from old butter sufficiently to make it quite good for cooking purposes. I have tried two methods with pretty good success. The first and most almost irristable to intrude upon his privacy tity of water to which about twenty-five drops of chloride of lime to two pounds of butter had been added. Let it stand two hours, take out and wash thoroughly in clean water. The other method was to wash the butter well in new milk and then in cold water.

> > NEWS AND NOTIONS ..

A Mrs. Nancy Todd of Missouri, has taken out a patent for suspending chicken coops out of the way of verminous minks, weasels and rats. It is a contrivance similar to an oldfashioned well sweep, which dangles them in the air at night, leaving the four-footed chicken fanciers to lick their paws in disgust.

A. D. G.

A pretty story is told in an exchange, which, whether true or imaginary, carries with it the same moral. A Russian soldier, one very cold night, kept duty between one zens of the crowded cities, east of his home, are all fitting and enduring moved with pity, took off his coat and lent it to the soldier to keep him warm, adding tha he should soon reach home, while the soldier would be exposed out-of-doors for the night The cold was so intense that the soldier was found dead in the morning. Some time afterward the poor man was laid on his deathbed, and in a dream saw Jesus appear to him "You have got my coat on," said he to the Saviour. "Yes: it is the coat you lent me that cold night when I was on duty and you passed by. I was naked, and you clothed me."

The hall of Cooper Institute was recently the scene of a novel gathering. In response to a previous call made to the women of New York, a mass meeting was there held to pro: test against the action of Judge Hilton in changing the Women's Hotel from its original purpose, and the reasons he publicly assigned for so doing. The hall was densely crowded. A good deal of sarcasm was heaped upon the unfortunate judge for having hedged the hotel about with innumerable rules, regulations, and restrictions, and then, after a few week's trial, abandoning the enterprise, ostensibly because "the ladies are so much trouble." Addresses were made, resolutions were passed, and burlesque rules and regulations for a model Men's Hotel were read amid much applause and laughter. Much genuine disapproval was shown in regard to the reasons assigned for abandoning the plan of a hotel for

At South Bend, Indiana, an event occurred jealousies that too often render home a scene recently which has caused intense excitement the very word "Home." No member should Scott Harrison was violated, and his body presume upon the family tie to overcome or was unexpectedly and under most painful cira forgive injury, insult or imposition, and each cumstances found in the Ohio Medical Colmember should be taught that the others will lege by his own son. The shock of being not be held responsible for his disgrace—that suddenly confronted by the corpse of his father while he can act so as to reflect great credit er-whose grave had been specially guarded upon his family (and they gladly recognize -and the sight of the indignities to which it his worth and benefits to them), still he will had been subjected, were terrible. No matter be taken by every one (his brothers included) what extenuations are offered, an indignant at his own worth. Thus can families be public will be likely to hold the Medical Colentitled to the same degree of courtesy and Further search for the body of young Devine, good feeling that is usually extended to strans which originally led to the discovery of Mr. Harrison, has resulted in finding it at Ann For us who are already reared, good sense Arbor, in a vat of brine containing forty bodies evaporator, while those in attendence dodged and judgment must suggest a remedy. Mar- of both sexes black and white and all ages. smoke that would always follow. The modern families. We, too reluctantly release our are determined to prosecute the offenders.

BLACK FOR COTTON .- For five pound goods -boil them in a decoction of three pounds su three hours; add bichromate potash, two oun-Wash in clear cold water and dry in shade Only process for permanent black.

MEASURES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS .- One quar wheat flour, of soft butter, broken loaf sugar makes one pound: Indian meal, best brown sugar, one pound, two ounces; white sugar powdered, one pound, one ounce; ten eggs one pound; sixteen large tablespoonfuls make one half pint; eight, one gill; four, one-half gill common size tumbler holds one-half pint common wine glass, one half gill; twenty-five

LUNCH GEMS FOR CHILDREN.-Make a batter as for gems in which stir a quantity of fruit of any kind such as berries, currents, raisins or dates, when cool they make a good

CAPITAL OATMEAL CAKES .- Work three parts of fine oatmeal and one part of flour into stiff paste with treacle (golden syrup), with the addition of a very small quantity of lard and sufficient baking powder to impart the deeired lightness. Bake the paste in the form of small flat cakes much resembling the ordinary 'ginger-nuts' of the biscuit-baker.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Chespert in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

50 Best Cards, no 2 alike. printed in crimson of Jet, 13c, CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn. 25 Fashionable Cards, no2 alike, with name 10 post-paid. Ggo. I, REED & Co., Nassau. N. N

GOLDAny worker can make \$12 a day at home. Cost! \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 85 free

\$66 week in your own town. Torms and \$5 ontilt free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland Maine \$55 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free P. O. VICKER Y. Augusta, Maine.

25 Styles of Cards, 10c., or 10 thromo Cards, 10c with name; Outfit 10c. J. B. Huested, Nassu a, N.

\$1200 Salary, Salesmen wanted to sell our state of the control of

45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN-a tern-winder, Free with every order, Out-fit free, J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill. \$125. A MONTH AND EXPENSES to Agents. Send stamp for terms. S. C. FOSTER & Co., Cincinnati, C.

\$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY TO:LOAN.

WASHBURN | Money to loan on long time, reason able interest. No commission Apply to C. W. JEWELL, Topeka, Ks.

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





hundreds of testimonials.

Our Cabbage Worm Destroyer

11NOT AT ALL POISONOUS, but sure death to the worm,
Sample for trial sent free on receipt of 15 cens,
POSTAGE STAMPS ACCEPTED. Discount to the Trade.
KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, J. R. Day, Agent,
P.O. Box 3139. Office, 65 Cortlandt St., New York

GEORGE E. McGILL LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

Breeder of high class Poultry and Fancy Pigeons, and Dogs. Winners of 329 Premiums in five years at leading Western Shows. Has now on hand for sale, Partridge Cochius, Dark Bramas, White Leghorns, English Dorkings, and Game Bantams: Aylsbury, Cayuga, and Rouen Ducks; Toulouse, Bremen, Brown China, Hong Kong Geose, Bronze Turkeys, and twenty-five varieties of high fancy Pigeons, including Pouters, Carriers, Tumblers, Fantalls, Trumpeters, Jacobins, Antworps, Owls, Barbs, Turbets, German Light, Star lings, and Archangles, and their sub-varieties, and a few strictly pure shopherd pups, from prize ani mals, all at very low prices if called for soon Write for what you want. Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered. Address as above.



or agricultural use. Free to any Address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

Original Grange Supply House, 227 & 229 Wabash Avc., CHICAGO, 1:1

Go to the BAZAR, No 241

west side of Kansas Avenue, for Fashionable Millinery, Fashionable and Fancy Goods of all kinds. The making of Ladies' Suits a specialty.

Spring and Summer Goods are received and Ladies will find here the largest and choicest variety of millinery goods in Topeka.

New Styles of Ribbons and Fresh Flowers.

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

MRS. E. L. WHITING, Agt. for J. C. Whiting, Topeka, Kansas.

MONEY To Loan on Mortgage

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

BOOKS MILLION WOMAN "The Physiology of Life." A large, new and complete Guido to Wodloek, including Diseases peculiar to Women, their causes and transport of the Women, their causes and transport of the Women, their causes and transport of the Women, their causes and treatment, about for while Transport of the Women, their causes and considerate reading, (positively the best siderate reading, (positively the best variousless, with the Women, their causes and the Women, their causes and torrhose, Physician delivery, and Epicansport of the Women, and the Women, and the Women, and the generality of the Women, and the suffering from inpurities of the system, carly errors, lost vigor, or any tivate or "Chronie" diseases. Sent sealed for Price, in Stamps, Silver or Currency. Address: and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage — Not a Truss. ESTABLISHED, 1847.

Are you going to paint?

Averill Paint,

WHITE AND ALL COLORS. MIXED READY FOR USE.

References: H. A. Foxiks, Esq., Pres. Knox Co., Fair, Vincennes. Ind; Rev J. H. Trowbridge, Riverside, Ill.; S. L. Bardwell, Esq., (Banker.) Belle Plain Iowa; J. D. Rexford, Esq., Pres. First National Bank, Janesville, Wis.

Janesville, Wis.

USE CALCICAKE!
or prepared calcimine, Price lists and sample cards showing beautiful colors of both Paint and Calcicake furnished free by the Averill Chemical Paint Co., 171 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths con-tained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION

Dook ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Frice only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It therefore, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and lewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent PRES to all. Send for it st once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL THYSELF inch St., Boston, Mass.

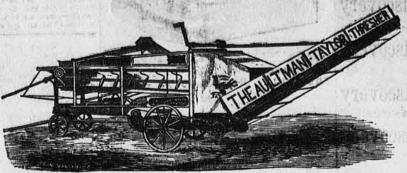
The Vibrator principle is now-universally regarded as the best and only correct method of separating grain—far in advance of the old style endless apron machines, which have had their dayand the main question now is to get the best of

The Standard of the Vibrator Class.

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 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,

The Leading Machine of the World.



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."

KANSAS AND MISSOURI, FARMERS OF

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 WHY COMPLAIN OF THE HARD TIMES, HIGH RESIDENCE YEAR AFTER 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

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-quarers 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



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

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

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BYAN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas 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 Tr. (Muscotah P. O.) May 10th. 1878, one bay mare pony, two front and one hind foot white, 3 years old. Valued at \$30.

MARR—Taken up by Jacob Reece, Grasshopper Tr. (Muscotah P. O.) May 9th. 1878, one bay mare, black mane and legs, 8 years old. Valued at \$35.

GOW—Taken up by Martin Fassnacht, Grasshopper Tr. (Muscotah P. O.) May 18th. 1878, one dark red cow, white under belly, large horns, denoting Texas breed. 11 years old. Valued at \$15.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. N. Nellaus, of Robinson Tr., (Muscotah P. O.) May 18th. 25 one dark red cow, white leather strap with the letter it cut upon one sade of block and the letter Cor G cut upon the other side.

MULE—Taken up by A. N. Nellaus, of Robinson Tp. (Robinson P. O.) May 6th, 1878, one brown mare mule, mealy nose (no age stated) thin in flesh, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$60.

Barton County-I. G. Brougher, Clerk. MARK-Taken up by Judson B. Beckner, of Hayes Tp, May 11th, 1878, one bright bay mare, 6 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 16th, 1878, one flee-bitten gray mare, black stripe on lett hip, saddle marks, about 14% hands high, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old. Has young colt. Valued at \$30.

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

Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Levi Mullen, of Goshen Tp. May 3d, 1878, one light bay mare coit, 3 years old, no brands. Valued at \$50.

MULE—Taken up by same, at same time, one brown mule, 3 years old, no brands.

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

Cherokee County-C. A. Saunders, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by George Mitchell, in Garden Tr.
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 Tr.
May 27th, 1878, one bay mare, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands
high, star in forchead, branded on left shoulder and hip
with the letter B. Valued at \$25.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Samuel Walcott, of Lincoln Tp. May 2th, 1878, one bright bay horse, about 15 hands high, saddle and collar marks, 4 white feet, branded G P, Mout 8 years old. Valued at \$35.

FILIX-Taken up by Benjamin Hull, of Baker Tp. May 13th, 1878, one 2 year-old filly, dark brown, white spot in forchead: Valued at \$20.

LaBette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by Fred. S. Hildinger, Elm Grove Tp. May 2d. 1878, one brown filly, 12 hands high, 2 years old, star in forehead, no marks hor brands. Valued at \$30.

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

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

Marshall County-G. M. Lewis, Clerk

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 burch on inside of left hind feg, 15 hands high. Valued at \$75.

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

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

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

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

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

Osage County-Ed. Spaulding, Clerk.

Osage County—Ed. Spaulding, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. S. Darling, Junction Tp, April 11th, 9578, one sorrel gelding pony, 4 years old, white strip in face and both hind feet white, saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$30.

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

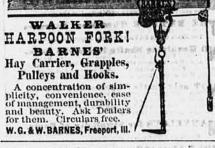
COW—Taken up W. R. Jolley, Fsirfax Tp, April 17th, 1878, one red cow, giving milk, white on belly, plece out from under part of right ear, crumply horns, medium size, about 4 years old. Valued at \$18.

FILLY—Taken up by F. A. Downs, Valley Brook Tp, April 25th, 1878, one bay filly, 2 years old, 14½; hands high, both fore ankles badly scarred, the right one enlarged, had on leather home-made halter. Valued at \$30.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by G. B. Lynch, Milan, May 25th, one brown mare, 12 or 14 years old, sçar on leit side. Valued at \$12. Summer County-Stacy B. Douglas, Clerk.



Hand Book of Finance.

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

Apple Trees

CONCORD and other GrapeVines. An unmense stock of SMALL FRUITS, such as

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, also general assortment of Pear, Peach, Plum, especially Miner and Wild Goose—Cherry, Ornamental Stock, &c. &c.

Also our usual heavy stock of Hedge Plants, Correspondence solicited from Nurserymen and Large Planters, Good packing facilities for dealers and can vassers, with entire assortment of stock. Low headed Trees for western Prairies. Send for general wholesale list issued Aug. 1st, CLOSSON BROS, Prairie Nurseries, Prairie City, Ills.

Dexter King Buggy without a doubt is the easiest riding buggy ever made and so also is a recently improved

Platform Spring Wagon, ris, five springs in front and three springs behind, neat and stylish, call and see them or send for price list. Manufactured and sold at bottom prices be PERINE & ARMSTRONG, Topeka, Kansas.



COMPANY,

STOVER

FREEDORT, — ILL.

**Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and a new leather halter with a broken Pony—Taken up by John H. Miler but 13 hands high, with collar marks, 40 years old. Appraised at \$20.

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

Jonated County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.

**STEERS—Taken up by John Light, Liberty Tp, April site, 1876, apraised at \$20.

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

**HORSE—Taken up by John Light, Liberty Tp, April site, 1876, and 47 kby horse, 1 year old, both hind feet by the power of the celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power and the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposential Power an



MOUNTED AND DOWN HORSE POWERS. Clover Threshers and Hullers,

RUSSELL & CO.,

Massillon, Ohlo-

KANSAS WAGON



For Excellence of Materi Thoroughness of Constr-tion and Beauty and Perf tion in Finish.

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....
States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsia.
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

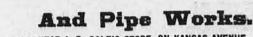
Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops. The above Line of Goods are for sale by ISAAC E. GORHAM, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

> ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD? -IF SO CALL ON-

Lumber The Chicago

(Successors to Inc. H. Leidigh,) 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 S ROBT. PIERCE, Manager.

CARBONATED

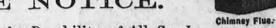


LOCATEDI NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA.

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 GEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIO 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, Stuce Plaster, also the genuine Haunibal Bear Creek 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 fo 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.

Friend—to scientific authority: "Doctor, how is a man to tell a mushroom from a teadstool?" Scientific authority: "By eating it, If you live, it is a mushroom if you die it is a toadstool."

Lady (to a little girl of four years): "what are you going to call your new doll?" Girl (heaving a deep sigh, like some anxious mother): "I shall call it Rosa—if it lives."

The wheat crop exceeds the expectations of our farmers, as being of a much better quality than was thought possible it could be a few weeks ago.—Olathe News Letter.

"Some confounded idiot has put that pen where I can't find it!" growled a man the other day as he searched about the desk. "Ah, um, yes! I thought so!" he exclaimed in a lower key, as he took the article from behind his ear.

"Paper, sir?" asked the newsboy. "No, I never read," was the blunt answer. "Hi, boys, come here," called out the gamin, "here's a man as is practicin' for the jury!"

A mother, trying to get her little daughter of three years to sleep one night, said: "Anna, why don't you try to go to sleep?" "I am trying," she replied. "But you haven't shut your eyes," "Well, can't help it; ums comes unbuttoned."

three years to sleep one night, said to try to go to sleep? "I am trying." she don't you try to go to sleep? "I am trying." she replied. "But you haven't shut your eyes." "Well, can't help it; ums comes unbuttoned."

A thick-headed squire, being worsted by Sidney Smith in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming: "If I had a son who was an idiot, I'd made him a parson!" "Very probably," replied Sydney; "but I see your father was of a different mindt"

A lawyer once asked the late Judge Pickens, of Albany, to charge the jury that "it is better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished." "Yes." and the witty judge, "I will give that charge, but in the opinion of the court the ninety and nine, guilty men have already escaped in this country."—Detroit Free Press.

The Colonel is a rigid disciplinarian. Looking from his window he saw a captain in the court of the barracks, in violation of the rules, without a sabe. He ordered him up at once. Divining his object, the captain, as he passed in under the piazza seeing one hanging by the wall, seized it and adjusted it to his waist as he passed in. Presenting himself, en regle, the colonel stared at him a moment with surprise and then said: "Captain, I called you simply to inquire—in fact it isn't very important, you may retire." As the captain went out and took off the sabre and hung it up again, the colonel called him again. "One word more, captain," The captain presented himself again, sabre and all. "Pardon! captain, I forgot to say to you—but no matter, we'll talk about that some other time." As the captain reappeared in the court without his sabre, the Colonel said to his wife. "You see that office," "Yes." "Has he a sabre." "You see that office, the Colonel said to his wife. "You see that office, the Colonel said to his wife." You see that office, the Colonel said to his wife. "You see that office, the Colonel said to his wife." "You see that office, the Colonel said to his wife." "You see that office, the colon

A negro minister who had married rather sooner A negro minister who had married rather sooner after the death of his wife than some of the sisters thought proper and becoming, excused himself as follows: My dear brederen and sisters, my grief was greater than I could bear. I turned ebery way for peace and comfort, but none came, I sarched the Scripture from Ginisee to Rebelation, and found plenty of promises to de widder but nary one to the widderer. So I took it dat de Lord did'nt waste any sympathy on a man when it was one to the widderer. So I took it dat de Lotd didnt waste any sympathy on a man when it was in his power to comfort hisself; and havin' a fuss-rate chance to marry in de Lord, I did so, and would do so again. Besides, Brederen, I consider would be so again. ed dat poor Patsey was jess as dead as she would would do so again.

A NEW WAY TO RETAIN SUBSCRIBERS. An indignant subscriber to a New Jersey paper went into the office a few days ago and ordered his paper stopped, becaused he differe with the editor in his views of subsoiling fence rails. The editor conceded the man's right to stop his paper, remarked, coolly, as he looked over his list:

"Do you know Jim Sowders, down at Hards."

ed, coolly, as he looked over his list:

"Do you know Jim Sowders, down at Hardscrabble?"

"Very well," said the man.

"Well, he stopped his paper last week because I
thought a farmer was a blamed fool who didn't
know that timothy was a good thing to graft on
huckleberry bushes, and he died in less than four
hours."

huckleberry bushes, and he died in less than four hours."

"Lord! is that so?" said the astonished farmer.

"Yes, and you know old George Erickson, down on Eagle Creek?"

"Well, Tye heard of him."

"Well," said the editor, gravely, "he stopped his paper because I said he was the happy father of twins, and congratulated him on his success so late in life. He fell dead within twenty minutes. There's lots of similar cases, but it don't matter, "Il just cross your name off, though you don't look Istrong, and there's a bad color on your nose."

"See here, Mr. Editor!" said the subscriber, looking somewhat alarmed, "I believe I'll just keep on another year, because I always did like your paper; and, come to think about it, you're a young man, and some allowance orter be made," and he departed satisfied that he had a narrow escape departed satisfied that he had a narrow escap from death.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in the columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it to the MANSAS FARMER.

> COVERT & GREENHOOD, GENERAL AGENTS FOR

MOSLER'S

Cincinnati Fire and Burglar-Proof

79 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

D. S. COVERT. | General Agents for Kansas, for J. GREENHOOD. | Sargents & Yale Time Locks.



Wrought Iron Frame, Wrought Couplings, Wrought Steel handied. We also mass a consistency of our Wheel Sand for Pamphief (seat free), giving full description of our Wheel Sand for Pamphief (seat free), giving full description of our Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Flows, Sulky and Gang Flows, Harrows, Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Recipes, Foreign Postage, Home Physician, etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MIFG, CO.,

DR PIERCES' STANDARD

REMEDIES

Golden Medical Discovery Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.

Golden Medical Discovery

In Pectoral. Golden Medical Discovery

Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.

Golden Medical Discovery la Tonic.

Golden Medical Discovery

while using them.

The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or Multum In Parvo Physic, scarcely larger than mustard seeds and are sugar-coated. They remove the necessity of taking the great, crude, drastic; sickening pills, heretofore so much in use.

As a remedy for Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Tightness about the Chest, Bad taste in Mouth, Enuctations from the Stomach, Billous At tacks. Jaundice. Pain in the Kidneys, Highly-colored Urine, and Internal Fever, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unsurpassed, Furthermore, I would say that their action is universal, not a gland escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impare the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtue being, thereby preserved unimpaired for any length af time, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard bores. The daily use of two Pellets has cured the most obstinate cases of Scrofias, Tetter, Egit-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Biotches, Pimples, Sore-Eyes, and Eruptions. They are, however, recommended to be taken in connections with the Golden Medical Discovery, in order to secure the best results.

DR. PIERCE's

DR. PIERCE'S

FAVORITE FAVORITE

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE

Prescription.

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

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO

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

The following Ladies are a few of the 'many thousands who can testify to the efficacy of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, from experience and observation: 4 tMrs. Cornelia Allison, Peosta, Iowa: Mrs. Thos. J.

Fargrite Prescription, from experience and observation:
41Mrs. Cornelia Allison, Peosta, Iowa; Mrs. Thos. J.
Methvin, Hatcher's Station, Ga.; Mrs. T. Seymour,
Rome, N. Y.; Mrs. Francis Huswick, Vorsailles,
Ohio; Mrs. Leroy Putnam, North Wharton, Pa.;
Mrs. Mary 4A. Hunolt, Edina. Mo.; Mrs. Mary A.
Frisby, Lehman, Pa.; Mrs. D. L. Gill, Chillicothe,
Ohio; Mrs. Harriet E. Malone, West Springfield, Pa.;
Mrs. R. Hiatt, Emporia, Kan.; Miss. Louise Pratt,
Dodgoville, Mass.; Mrs. L., A. Dashield, Norfolk, Va.;
Mrs. C. Allison, Proctor, Iewa; Mrs. J. N. Vernon,
St. Thomas, Ont., Mrs. S. C. Morgan, 333 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Lucy Callman,
Barnesville, Ohio; Mrs. Kancy McNaught, Jefferson,
Iowa; Mrs. L. G. Stemrod. Friendship, N. Y.; Miss
Ellen Cady, Westfield, N. Y.; Mrs. Anthony Amann,
Verona, N. Y.; Mrs. B. N. Rooks, Grand Rapids,
Mich.; Mrs. F. H. Webb, Watertown, N. Y. Thousands of references can be given at the World's Dis-

THE PEOPLE'S

MEDICAL SERVANT

Dr. R. V. Pierce is the sole proprietor and manu facturer of the foregoing remedies, all of which are sold by druggist. He is also the Author of the Peo-ple's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work of near-ly one thousand pages, with two hundred and eighty-two wood-engravings and colored plates. He has al-ready sold of this popular work

Over 100,000 Copies!

PRICE (post-paid) \$1.50.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

World Dispensary, Buffalo N Y.

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



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

VHOLESALE IMPLEMENT HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo.

The Strongest Wind-Mill WORLD For Farm Pumping, Irrigation, Drainage Grinding, and ail power purposes, from 1 to 3" horse power. Circular free ECLIPSE WIND MILL CO., Beloit, Wis.





THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines,

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



RE Marchiess Grain-Saving, Pime-baving and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Entry for Eapld Work, Per-Cleaning, and for Saving Grein from Wastage. RAIN Raisors will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the interior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses
(and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by
the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines. O Revolving Shafts Incide the Soria-rator. Entirely free from Besters, Pickers, Enddler, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting compli-tions. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of ain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

OT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Mye, and like Grains, but the oatt Suc-cessful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and its Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" o change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, rang-

TEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. UR Unrivaled Steam Thresher En-

N Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Pinish, Partection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers

UNRIVALED POPULARITY. LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD THRESHING MACHINES,

Thresher Engines, Mounted, Down and Tread Horse-Powers, J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.,



Eclipse and Apron Machines. vill thresh and save per day, 1,000 bush-els wheat, 1,500 bushels cats, 400 flax, 300 timothy seed.

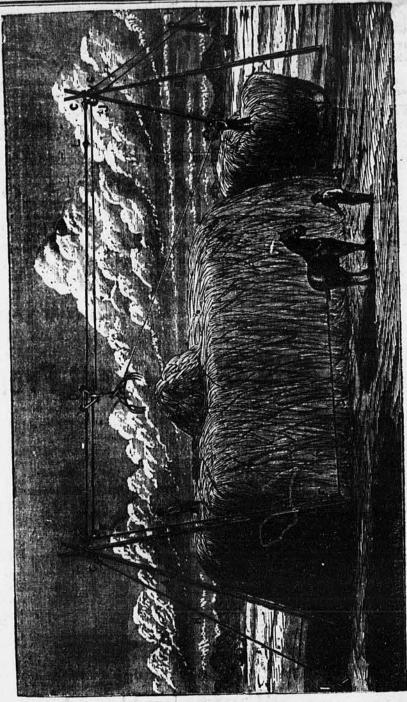
Durability unparalleld. "19 Successive Fails and Frame Staunch yet." "18 years' work with same Separator and Power." "Every Fails ince 1859, and good now."

Most Complete Assortment of Threshing Machinery made. Eight sizes of the Apron Separator, and three of the Eclipse.



Kansas Lumber Company.

We have established a lumber yard at the foot of seventh street, near the A. T. & S. F. Depet, and shipped in during the recent Raliroad War, the largest stock of lumber ever brought to Topeka. We have several Branch Yards on the A. T. & S. F. Rosed, and keep a buyer in the Eastern Market a great portion of the time. Having for the last 3 years been in the KANSAS LUMBER TRADE, we are able to give to our customers the benefit of low prices at all times. Our Yards being situated on the Raliroad track, our cost of handling is very little. We save expensive hauling to the yard. We make a specialty of Building paper, Mouldings, is very little. We save expensive hauling to the yard. We make a specialty. We make farmers and country trade a specialty. It will pay you to examine our stock. You can save money and have a better relection. Call and get acquainted.



Fork Hay Double Kansas

Supplies a want long felt. The only Fork that will handle prairie hay successfully. The best Fork in the Market for all purposes, Can be used for stacking in the field, storing in the barn or elsewhere. brice of Kansas Double Hay Fork, \$12. Fitzhughest American Hay Elevator, \$12. Send for descriptive price of Kansas Double Hay Fork, \$12. Fitzhughest American Hay Elevator, \$12. Send for descriptive price of Kansas Double Hay Fork, \$12. Fitzhughest American Hay Elevator, \$12. Send for descriptive price of Kansas City, Missouri, Kansas City, Missouri,

Western Agency Peoria Plow Company

SEERY & KENNEDY,

PROPRIETORS.

We are now prepared to show to our customers and the public generally, the handsomest stock of FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c., ever offered to the farmers of Shawnee and adjoining Counties, and at prices that defy

WE ARE GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE FOR Peoria Plows, Cultivators, Breakers and Sulkys,

__ ALSO FOR THE ___

Triumph Grain Drill,

MANUFACTURED AT DAYTON, OHIO, AND THE FAMOUS Union Corn Planter, EQUALLED BY FEW AND EXCELLED BY NONE.

CHAMPION REAPER MOWER

SIMPLE, LIGHT AND DURABLE.

All Champions are made with wrought iron frames, firmly riveted together. All the parts subject to strain r liable to be broken are made of the best quality of maleable iron.

MARSH HARVESTER,

With or without the Automatic Crane Binder Attachment for 1878. This Binder is no new thing sprung apon the market to supply a sudden demand, but is the result of years of patient painstaking study and experiment, and no inconsiderable expenditure. Any intelligent farmer can readily understand the principle of its construction and easily learn to operate it.

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER, J. I. CASE & CO'S FULL LINE OF THRESHERS, HORSE POWERS AND STEAM ENGINES,

The Nichols, Shepherd & Co. Vibrators,

ARE AMONG THE GOODS REPRESENTED BY US.

Farmers and dealers throughout the country will do well to give us a trial before placing orders for anything in the Implement line.

Remember the Place,

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO'S OLD STAND,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. 220 KANSAS AVENUE,

SEERY & KENNEDY.