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## The Kansas Farmer.

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### AGRICULTURAL DREAMS AND REALITIES.

#### NO. X.

Contrast relieves from the stagnation of oppressive monotony, and gives vivacity and activity to life. But some men are cast in the mould of the rainbow; the seven prismatic colors are reflected from their minds. Upon all occasions one or the other of these colors is spread out before a listener in all its native brightness. One of these men, no matter how adverse his circumstances, or how hard poverty pinches, is always surrounded with a halo of prismatic colors, his mind joyously reflected from the beautiful prisms. What if he does wear patched clothes, his dreams of wealth in the near future are related to the listener with great apparent confidence, and theoretical success, in bright coruscations, flashes in his eyes and makes his heart throb with kindly generosity. On the heel of every failure, another colored ray dances through the spectrum, another dream of success in another direction rolls through the clutches of his brain, and a tinge of happiness hides his patches with the great panacea of prospective riches. He is always dreaming, and always on the verge of a brilliant success, but the same old patches adorn his threadbare garments, and all his realizations are still in the future tense.

The intensified glories of great expectations reduced to realities, display themselves in the shape of a small house, not profusely stocked with furniture, or the substantial which form bone and muscle; a family of children not well educated or finely clothed, with day-labor staring him in the face from one year's end to another, to supply the commonest wants of the family. Is this the normal condition of the mind as chalked out in the constitution and the original structure of the brain? Ought these things to be so? Is this the doom pronounced on man by his Creator? Surely there is something wrong, and since God is perfect, and therefore unchangeable, no blame can possibly attach to him, and hence, as man is next to God, the causes that thus puts things out of joint, must be sought for in the creature, not the Creator.

What, then, is wrong? Wherein consists the errors, and what can be done to restore man to that obedience which is in conformity with nature and a healthy development of the mind as a whole? It is all in a nut-shell, and is nothing more nor less than disproportionate distribution of education to the different organs of mental manifestation. In this particular case, hope was excessively developed, while the reasoning faculties were measurably neglected, and hence overwrought dreams were the first, middle and last exhibitions of the mind.

The acute reasoner may pertinently enough inquire: Since children are born with great diversity in the proportionate size of organs why is it not natural and therefore right? Certainly like produces like, but the physical size of the organs of the brain have been changed from the type presented by our ancient friends Adam and Eve, by virtue of the limited ability of the creature, through fallibility, to obey or violate the constitutional laws of his being. Education, physical and

mental, has produced wonderful changes in the reasoning creature, man; and because he has not preserved the primordial balance of the faculties, fully accounts for the monstrous irregularities in the intellectual development, and the consequent diversity of actions in men.

How vast the difference between the Poland-China pig and that ancient, switch-tailed, roached-backed, cat-hamed and long-snouted router, yclept a hog! How great the difference between the pitiless cannibal and the properly educated Christian of civilization! The two are descendants of the same first pair, but their own education and that of their ancestors, for ages past, have made all the difference between them.

Now, to restore and preserve man in harmony with law and his primeval constitution, his education must be such that a just balance of all the faculties is obtained. This done, and reason would control imagination among the clouds of waking dreamland, so that they would be based on past realities not liable to mislead. This great object accomplished, poverty and want would be kicked out of doors, and the rational realities of life would cluster around and fill with comfort and contentment. But to do this, we have got to go back to the bed-rock, the undeveloped brain of the infant, and educate it in obedience to the laws of mind and matter, raising the mental tree so that it shall balance and shoot heavenward, the crowning glory of God's creation.

R. K. SLOSSON.

### WIND-MILLS.

An observing traveler, who has traveled the English channel, or what is sometimes called the straits of Dover, or traveled in the great wheat producing sections of country of the southeast of England or spent a few days among the Dutch in Holland, cannot but be familiar with the great number of wind-mills which have been erected for the purpose of manufacturing wheat into flour, and for grinding other cereals for the purpose of feeding stock.

It is many years, since the writer of this, passed a very delightful trip through the English channel, during the autumn months of the year. In sailing past the eastern coast of Norfolk, wind-mills can be seen running in full operation. If my memory has not failed, thirteen might be counted in one view. But wind-mills are not confined to the English coast, they are found many miles inland, elevated on a rise of ground.

When we came to Kansas in the spring of '56, one of the first remarks which suggested itself to us, after viewing the lay of the country, and observing the constant breeze encountered, was that no country was better adapted than the prairie of Kansas for the use of wind-mills to manufacture our wheat into flour, and for grinding or chopping corn for our domestic stock. There are many things which have astonished us, in our short and eventful history of twenty-two years in Kansas, but when we look around and witness the fact that so little has been done, to utilize as a motion power, the almost constant wind which floats over the prairies of Kansas we become lost, and ask the question—what is the reason we have made scarcely any effort to erect wind-mills?—when it is known they have for many centuries proved to be a profitable and economical investment in England and other parts of Europe!

What answer can be given? Will some one favor us with a reasonable explanation.

JAS. HANWAY.

### RUSSIAN APPLES.

It is very amusing to read and note the arguments pro and con, that have been published from week to week, in the FARMER. Now I have no axe to grind. I am not engaged in the nursery business in Kansas, or any of adjoining states, and of course am not going to tell the farmers they are going to be gulled by eastern nurserymen, in order that they may buy my varieties. Neither am I an eastern nurseryman, desirous of selling any fruit trees of any kind. I am simply a plain Pennsylvania farmer, who has been paying a considerable attention to cultivating, and raising fruit for market for a number of years. For the benefit of my brother farmers in Kansas, I will say positively the most successful varieties in cultivation in this, and other parts of this state, are the Hybrid or Russian varieties. Among which I am growing are the Polo, Huzzar, Magog Alexane

der, Czar of Russia &c. I am not growing the Astrachan or Duchessa lately, as they are very old sorts, and like too many of our American varieties, have become diseased and degenerated, by being transferred so often on poor, worthless stock. Some of our oldest and at one time most reliable American varieties, can scarcely be sold here in market. Eliwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y. a firm well known all over the union for their square, honorable dealing, are growing and selling large quantities of these varieties I named. It must not be thought that I am working for, or in any way interested in that firm, for I am not; only I have bought of them frequently, and always obtained what I ordered. Any person can obtain their catalogue containing a full descriptive list, by sending for it.

One of your correspondents states; that the scions sent out for trial are numbered, not named. I must contradict the gentleman as I have at hand a list of over fifty different varieties, all named. It was sent to me by our member of congress from this district, from Washington, D. C.

In conclusion, there are rogues in all branches of business, and I am well aware, there are some very dishonest tree peddlers, but I must say I have met and dealt with some very honorable tree-men. Leaving out the rogues, I do not think there are a more useful class of men traveling. Thousands of men throughout the country today have fine orchards, which they would not have had, were they not urged to buy, by this much abused class of men. Scores of my neighbors are willing to subscribe to this. I do not think it just or fair for your home nurseries to try and prejudice the farmers against buying from others, since they haven't the varieties the people want.

J. B. Spring, Crawford, Co., Pa.

### THE MODIFIED TIMBER CULTURE ACT.

EDITORS FARMER: I have been told that congress passed a new timber law this spring, allowing a settler to plant a less acreage in timber, provided he put the trees a less distance apart. Will you please give us the full text of this law, and say if it affects old timber claims equally with the new? Also, how will it affect that portion of the timber law relating to homesteads, (where a homesteader can obtain his deed in three years by planting one-sixteenth of his claim in timber.)

W. G. R.

"The law requires the planting of ten acres of trees to every 160 acres; smaller quantities of land in proportion, as for every eighty acres but five acres are required to be planted. It requires, during the first year, the breaking of five acres to every 160 acres. During the second year the breaking of five acres, and cultivating to crop of the first five acres broken. Third year, cultivating to crop of second year's breaking, and planting to trees of the first five acres broken. The fourth year requires planting of trees on second year's breaking of five acres. The patent is receivable at the end of eight years from date of entry, subject, however, to cancellation for non-compliance with any of these provisions. Seeds, trees, or outtings can be used."

### CLAWSON WHEAT.

As the season for sowing wheat approaches we are again pilled with queries as to varieties and where to obtain them. There is more inquiry about the Clawson than any other. The Michigan millers threw a shadow on this variety which reached further than we supposed it would. Another year's experience has been added to this wheat since the denunciations of the millers referred to, and we can say that as far as our reports go, the Clawson stands higher in public estimation, than ever before. We have taken the pains to procure flour made of pure Clawson wheat, and we never had better flour in the house, perhaps. Of the scores of witnesses who have testified in this case, not one has arrayed himself on the other side—against the Clawson. It is a great wheat to yield; even the Michigan millers were forced to admit this. We saw a field of ten acres, the other day, that will yield nearly fifty bushels to the acre. It was a beautiful sight, with its tall, bright straw and large, pendent heads.

Scores of our readers have grown this variety this year, and as soon as the yield is known we shall be glad to have their opinions about it. The Fultz variety has many admirers, and according to all the testimony it deserves the good name it has gained, and where white

wheat does not do well, has a better reputation than ever the Clawson. It generally stands up well, as it has a stiff straw, and yields first rate.—Ohio Farmer.

### MESQUITE FOR FUEL.

In nearly all parts of New Mexico and Arizona, the western part of Texas, and portions of Mexico is to be found a small shrub, or bush, which most persons would pronounce black locust; a thorny twig with small leaves and a sleek dark-colored bark. The bush is called Mesquite (*Mus-Kee*), an Indian name for bean tree; so called from the long pods of beans that it bears, and which are used by the Indians and Mexicans for food for themselves and for their ponies. The bushes are generally quite small—a mere switch—some places they grow ten feet high, but generally small. The roots of the Mesquite are used for fuel. They grow to an enormous size and grow close to the top of the ground; are not sprawling like the roots of other trees, but grow straight and to a great length, and very rapidly. A three-year old bush will have six to ten roots that will measure twenty to thirty feet long, and from two to six inches in diameter. These roots grow very close to the top of the soil, and are readily taken up with a spade or axe at the rate of two or three cords per day. They dry out in a little time, and no better fuel can be found. The editor of the Farmer served for several years in the regular army in the south-western territories, and burned them for most of the time, and is satisfied that mesquite can be successfully transplanted to Nebraska soil. The seed (the beans) will grow anywhere on light soil where not too wet, and without any care whatever. They are hardy and cannot be killed down by frost or fire (the oftener the tops are killed by prairie fire the larger the roots grow) and are especially fine for charcoal. A half bushel of beans sown on a rough piece of land or a sandy piece, of, say, ten acres would yield, at the end of three years, all the fuel any family could possibly use. We particularly recommend it to farmers living in the western or northern part of the state as being especially adapted to barren, sandy lands, where nothing else will grow. The government uses mesquite roots extensively at the military posts on the Rio Grande, and in northern Texas, where the soil is very, similar to that of Boone, Greeley, Sherman, Valley, Dawson, Lincoln, Cheyenne, Keith, and other counties in the south-western part of the state.—Nebraska Farmer.

If, as the editor of the Nebraska Farmer thinks, this Mesquite bush will grow in Nebraska it will be much more likely to thrive well in Kansas, and would prove invaluable for fuel, especially in the western and middle portions of the state. Let it be tried by some of our enterprising Kansans and report progress. Nurserymen would do well to experiment. To test the matter will cost but a trifle and prove of great value if it is all that is claimed for it.—[EDS. FARMER]

### THE FARMER'S FAMILY.

Farmers are so engrossed with the cares of the field that they are tempted to neglect the equally important duties of the family. They look sharply after the calves and the lambs, the colts are carefully trained, much labor and no little patience are bestowed upon the favorite steers, and even the chickens are watched and fed with assiduous attention; but the little "duckies" in the house are turned off on the mother, and sometimes are left to the sole care of some hiredling. Now there is no stock a farmer can raise that can compare in value, or will pay a hundredth part as well, as a flock of well-bred children. The good book says, "Children are the heritage of the Lord, and are as arrows in the hand of a mighty man. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them." But to make them as arrows, swift to accomplish our will, they need more careful training than colts, and they need the attention of both father and mother. It is seldom that a family of children brought up by the mother alone or the father alone are properly developed. The tenderness of the mother is wont to lead her to make a slave of herself and to require little or no labor on the part of the children, and thus they become accustomed to a life of ease and self-indulgence, and are mere drones in society. Even if the mother is too wise to sacrifice herself and children in this way, there are few women fitted by education and mingling with the world to develop true manhood in their children. Some can do it, but they are the exception. The Creator designed that the re-

sponsibility of educating children—using the word education in its original sense of bringing out all the faculties, physical, intellectual and moral—should devolve upon both parents; and the man who shirks this responsibility sins against the first law of the family. We have great faith in woman, and in her power to mould infant minds; but men see things from a different standpoint from women, and a certain masculine influence is necessary when the children get to an age that requires a stronger will to direct them; and this age is reached sooner than most men suspect.

We hear farmers complaining that their sons are not inclined to remain on the farm, do not love to work, are spendthrifts, and so on, with a long catalogue of complaints. We wonder if these complainants ever thought that most of the blame rested on their own shoulders. Had they given as much time to the education of their sons as they gave to the education of their colts and steers, we doubt whether there would have been much cause for complaint. If they would early talk with their boys, yes, and consult with them as to farming matters, give them a little plot of ground to cultivate, and the profits of its products, a lamb to bring up, and a flock of chickens to take care as their own, in all probability their sons would have developed into farmers as naturally as a chick into a fowl.

Neither should the intercourse between father and sons be confined to their labors in the field. There should be home recreations in which parents and children can participate. Reading, riding, fishing, and games should be sandwiched in with work. When the father goes to the village he should, if convenient, ask the mother and daughter to ride with him, and on the route take as much pains to entertain them as though they were guests. We have heard of a farmer who, when asked by his wife or daughter if they could go to ride, always answered, "You can have a horse but you can't have me; I am too busy." Industry is a good thing, but it is a man's business to look after his family as well as after his flocks and herds, and he who neglects his family must expect the same results as when the flocks are neglected. Which is more important to be attended to, the family or the farm? we are willing to leave to the judgment of the farmer himself.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

### MORE ABOUT THE WHEAT CROP.

Further investigation and actual examination of samples from fields in different localities in the town of Northfield and vicinity lead to the conclusion that the reported damage to the crop has not been exaggerated. Messrs. T. J. Ames and E. T. Archibald for the last two days have devoted most of their time to an examination of the wheat fields within a radius of eight to one hundred miles. Not satisfied with simply glancing over the fields, which in many cases look promising, they have taken fair samples from various fields and thoroughly tested the heads by first counting, then shelling, and lastly putting the berry under the microscope to reveal the quality. We were present yesterday morning at Messrs. Ames' and assisted in an examination of a few samples. Among these was one of the Lost Nation from C. W. Lyman's field which he regarded as much better than his Fife wheat. Glancing over the fields the crop looks well and promising, but submitted to the test above referred to, its poverty stands clearly revealed. In the first place there are but two kernels where there should be three; next, after this allowance the remainder of the heads are not well filled, and lastly what there is is badly shrunken. Finally, there is a poor show for the wheat crop of 1878 in this part of Minnesota. The crop hereabouts on sandy land, commonly regarded as light soil, is better than on the richest and best lands. The conclusion of Mr. Ames on the subject is that, taking the promise of three weeks ago, or as compared with last year, the damage is at least 60 per cent.—Northfield, Minnesota, Journal.

A San Francisco correspondent says that gold is carted around there as much as lead is carted in New York. Boys carry canvas bags of gold through the streets. Kags and bags of gold are thrown into carts as though they were kegs of nails. In the Bank of Nevada trays of gold rest on the counter, not caged and wired in as in the East, but with as little guard as is thrown around silks in a dry goods store.



## SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

**Shipping Young Cattle.**—In this rapid age men cannot afford to wait for anything to come; they must meet circumstances half way and open the road to advancement. It is a popular fallacy that cattle should not be put upon the market at a less age than three years, most shippers prefer four years old. This is not economy. The improved grade of swine—Berkshires and Poland-Chinas—are popular because they mature early and can be "turned off" sooner. The experiment of shipping two-year-old steers to Chicago and St. Louis markets has never been thoroughly tested until recently. The idea is a success. Good two-year-olds weigh 1200; good three-year-olds seldom weigh 100 pounds more; now suppose the three-year-olds weigh 200 pounds more than the two-year-olds. What is the result? The difference in the weight of a 1200 pound two-year-old and a 1400 pound three-year-old would not amount to more than \$6 or \$7 in the market today, and that amount will scarcely pay the cost of keeping the animal another year.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

**The Breeding of Horses.**—The introduction of street railways in the principal cities of England has given rise to an enlarged demand for tough, hardy, serviceable horses, weighing from one 1000 to 1100 pounds. Turning to the principal horse markets in this country it will be found that similar animals are most in demand for city or even farm use, and such stock, though selling at low prices, is yet fetching nearer to a fair price than are the trotters, racing horses and fancy stock generally.

Let every farmer who desires to engage in the breeding of horses obtain the services of the best stallions in his neighborhood, and strive to rear only first-class animals, always bearing in mind that any colts that are threatened with speed will not him far more if sold when young, than after years of care and anxiety, with heavy outlays and loss of time; the animal, however good, is still at the mercy of horse jockeys and the horse trotting fraternity.—*American Cultivator.*

**It Pays to Know How.**—He who learns to produce most and make his products of best quality not only has a good deal to sell but always finds a ready market and good prices. But the indifferent farmer never learns the art of raising large crops or improved stock, consequently he has but little to sell and that of an inferior quality so he is in effect almost excluded from the market.

It is always profitable to make good butter, but the one who makes and carries poor butter to market must make up his mind to work for small pay. And what is true of butter is also true of every other product of the farm; not only should the butter be gilt edged but the cheese, the mutton, beef, potatoes, beans and everything else that the farmer takes to market should be gilt edged because that is what makes farming pay.—*The Dirigo Rural.*

Any man who fancies that he alone possesses the method of cultivation, or of manufacture needs to listen to and learn from those who have had practice and experience in kindred subjects. It will be found that no man monopolizes the knowledge on any subject; and that each inquiring mind may learn from another engaged in a similar direction. Grange and club meetings are all-important aids to the diffusion of valuable information. No farmer's duty is complete who does not associate himself with his neighbors and fellow workers, in local meetings, for conference and discussion, for comparisons of methods and systematic planning for future action and results.—*Farm and Fireside.*

**Progressive Government.**—It would be as easy to account for the purpose of a life like Nero's as it would for the lives of the army of political demagogues in this country, who control the ballot-box and places of influence sufficiently to keep the country constantly dancing with the agitation of a boy who has playfully kicked a hornet's nest. There are plenty of people in this world whose eye here or hereafter human wisdom is too limited to discern. Yet, they are no doubt useful in God's economy; and so was Nero. Judas was useful; he fulfilled the design of God, and then had the courage to show the world, America included, what a traitor should do with himself or his friends should do for him. The world has had many Judases since the betrayal of Christ, and they have all no doubt accomplished something of infinite purpose, but they seem to have forgotten the final example of their illustrious predecessors, and in this country they all prefer going to Congress to hanging themselves. Treason in America, however vividly illustrative the utility of all that happens; and the American Republic re-established upon principal of eternal right and justice, with the brotherhood of man emblazoned upon its banner and the song of liberty trilling on every breeze that kisses the northern mountain or fans the southern plain, bears on its blood-washed crest, among its million graves of dead heroes, and on its purified and more substantial character, the reflection of Pope's too often rejected sentiment, "what ever is, is right." The vacant chair still stares at us at the fireside, the empty uniform in the closet and the battered sword upon the wall, will always talk to us of the dear, dead boy, but the American Republic is freer and safer, and its flag protects a man whatever hue God may have painted his skin.—*Western Rural.*

## Horticulture.

## SUMMER CARE OF ORCHARDS.

The complaint is quite common that orchards are not productive. Trees seem to be out of health, or for some other reason they are to an unprofitable extent barren. Now, the question is, what is to be done with such orchards to make them productive, and what to others that are now productive to keep them so? Much, of course, depends on the characteristics of the varieties planted. Some kinds are shy bearers in any and all soil, and no kind of treatment can make them prolific. Too often orchards are largely made of these unproductive kinds. Unless the excellence in quality will justify keeping these light bearing varieties, it will be best to top-graft them with some prolific variety. Much also depends on the natural quality and condition of the soil.

Some soils are well adapted to the healthy growth of trees, while others are not at all suited to their wants. With this last the first thing to be done is to renovate them by underdraining, subsoiling, manuring, etc., which should be done before the trees are planted. No fruit should ever be planted in a soil that is inclined to be wet and soggy; a considerable portion of the time. Trees will not thrive in a soil where their roots are immersed in water any great part of the time. Nor will they succeed in a very poor, thin soil. And here is probably the real source of a large part of the complaint about unfruitful orchards. Fruit trees are too frequently required to work without the raw material to work on—to make bricks without straw—or in other words, produce fruit without the substance at hand from which to form the fruit. The amount of material required to form the tree growth and a crop of fruit on an acre of orchard is considerable. If forty trees grow to an acre and produce on an average but six bushels per tree, it will give but two hundred and forty bushels per acre, which anyone may see is far below what a good orchard should produce. This would remove, three hundred and eighty-eight pounds of the mineral constituents of the soil besides a large amount of the volatile elements. It is quite evident that this process continued for a few years without a renewal of these elements by the application of fertilizers, must soon result in the exhaustion of the most fertile soil. But besides this, many farmers try to get an additional crop of grain, hay, roots, etc., and yet seem to forget that the soil can be exhausted. As well might one expect to draw continually on a bank account, without making any new deposits, as to think that such a process of depletion can go on for a great length of time without being followed by exhaustion. And right here lies the difficulty in a majority of cases of unfruitful orchards. In order to restore the fruitfulness of such orchards, it is absolutely essential that the fertility of the soil should be restored.

A very excellent way to care for an orchard is to set it in clover or blue-grass, and keep hogs or sheep enough on it to keep the crop eaten down. They will eat up nearly all worm-falls and keep insect enemies in check. Hogs, if permitted to root, will destroy many grubs, beetles, etc., besides loosening the soil around the roots without cutting or breaking them as a plow will. Under this system the droppings of the animal will make a good fertilizer, besides which a good top-dressing of barnyard manure should be given once a year. When an orchard has lost its vigor and productivity it may often be restored by plowing under a good coat of manure. A good crop of buckwheat, rye or clover plowed under green will prove an excellent restorative to exhausted soils.—*Practical Farmer.*

**THE TIME FOR BUDDING FRUIT TREES.** As to the time for budding much depends on the age, condition and location of the trees—maturity of the buds—the season, weather, etc. Moist or cloudy weather is preferred. In Central Virginia, for the cherry, from the middle to the last of August; for the peach, September 5, to 25; plums from August 10, to 20. No author, nor anybody else, however observant, can foretell the proper and exact time for budding, any more than he can say in advance at what time the farmer's wheat crop will be just ready for the reaper.

If growth continues from ten to fifteen days after budding, the buds will generally be well established and success secured. The bandages should be loosened or entirely removed in ten or fifteen days after the buds are set, and at the approach of winter all bandages should be removed, as ice is apt to form about the incision and injure the bud.—*New York World.*

## THE QUINCE FOR RIVER BOTTOMS.

At first sight it seems to be not a little remarkable that, though in the course of the last five years the markets of the country have often been glutted with almost every kind of fruit, small and large, common to temperate climates, there has rarely if ever been a surplus of quinces.

The quince is as readily propagated by cuttings as the grape or mulberry, but not quite as easily as the currant. Nevertheless, on good bottom lands suited to its after cultivation and growth, there will be little difficulty in making a large proportion of cuttings grow, if they are planted early in spring, in a situation where, the roots of living trees not interfering, the bed of cuttings is partially or wholly shaded from the mid-day sun. For-

merly the quince was largely grown from the seeds to be used as stocks for dwarf pears; but since dwarf pears have been found a delusion and a snare, for our country at least, the business has become very much reduced.—*Homes and Farm.*

## Dairy.

## SCALD YOUR MILK.

Owing to the extreme warm weather, and the great danger of extensive sickness from some malignant disease, it seems of the greatest importance that every parent watch carefully the diet of their children. As a rule, children's diet consists mostly of milk. If you will scald the milk when it is first delivered at the house, you will not only preserve it sweet much longer, but do the most important thing possible for the health of your child. Scalding the milk removes from it many of the impurities which must necessarily be in all cows milk when they eat everything found on our prairies in the hot weather. Mexico is noted for its universal health, as regards acute and malignant diseases, and it is a rare thing, in Mexico, to see a child sick with any of the numerous bowel complaints of this country. I know of no reason for this, greater than the fact that they never give their children "raw milk." They would just as quick give them poison. I wish I could impress upon the minds of those who have the care of "little ones," the necessity of this important yet simple and easy task. You will be well paid for your trouble.—*Dr. Ward, of Manhattan, Kan., in Nationalist.*

## BUTTER-MAKING.

Butter-makers will find some valuable information in the following extract of a letter in the *Utica Herald*, written by S. E. Lewis for that paper:

"By what is termed setting milk in water, not only is the milk protected from the acid, or souring, for a much longer time, but it greatly facilitates the rising of the cream. Milk set from eight to twenty inches deep in cold water, will rise as much cream in two hours, as milk of the same depth not set in water in twenty-four hours, or even thirty-six hours. I would recommend the use of the large pans, with cold water about them, and set the milk from six to ten inches deep.

"In skimming the cream off from the milk there should always be milk enough skimmed in with the cream to give the butter, when churned, a bright, clean look. Butter churned from clear cream, with little or no milk in it, will usually have an oily or shiny look. This shows that the grain of the butter is injured, which affects the keeping qualities of the butter.

"Cream should be churned in its first acid to make strictly fine butter. Cream should not be allowed to pass into what is called the second acid and whey, as is frequently the case.

"Cream skimmed from different or several milkings, should never be mixed at once, and churned in the same churn, but should be allowed to stand mixed from eight or ten hours before being churned, then the cream will be as one cream, of the same chemical condition, and the butter will all come at the same time, clean from the buttermilk. If not allowed to stand after being mixed, before being churned, the butter will not come at one time in the cream. Hence a loss of a per cent. of butter in the buttermilk. Cream should not be put to churning at so high a temperature that the butter will be white and soft, nor at so low a temperature that you will have to churn for half a day to come. Cream should be put to churning at a temperature of from fifty-eight to sixty-two, varying according to conditions of cream and atmosphere.

"Butter should not be overworked, so as to destroy the grain; neither should there be any buttermilk left in it. Stop churning when the butter is in a granulated state, then turn the buttermilk out of the churn through a sieve; a hair sieve is the best adapted for this purpose. This leaves no waste of butter in the buttermilk—letting the butter remain in the churn; then wash it by turning water upon the butter. The force of the water upon the butter will separate the butter in its granulated state. Fill the churn half full or more with water, then stir up a little in the water and you have rinsed the buttermilk out of the butter without any working or washing of the butter. Take the butter from off of the water, using the ladle and sieve. Put the butter upon the worker, and as you are putting on and working in the salt, you gather the butter compact for the first time.

"This, you will perceive, is a saving of time, and of handling the butter up to this point. There is a difference of opinion as to the number of times that butter should be worked after salting, before packing for market. I always work my butter twice after salting, even when it comes in the best possible condition."

## Farm Stock.

## TELLING A HORSE'S AGE.

Prof. Young, in the *Spirit of the Times*, in giving instructions as to the way of telling a horse's age, says:

"Teeth are, as a rule, of an irregular, cone-like shape, the base being toward the interior of the mouth, the superior portions being placed exterior to the inferior, instead of perpendicularly, as they would appear to the casual observer. The gum is the dividing line;

that portion immediately in contact with the upper portion of the gum, and immediately above and below it, is called the cervix, or neck, the fangs or roots being imbedded in the alveoli, or sockets, of the superior and inferior maxillaries respectively. The incisors are situated in the front of the mouth, and as they are the ones we will have most to say about, we will give a description of them, and afterwards direct special attention to the changes that take place in them as the animal advances in age.

"Teeth are considered to be active agents in mastication. Their mode of development is the same in all our domesticated animals. Those placed together in front, at the middle of the dental arch, are called the incisors or incisive teeth; those situated behind these (two in the superior and two in the inferior maxillary) and denominated canine teeth, or tusks; those which occupy the more concealed portions of the mouth are called molars or grinders. A horse has forty teeth, composed of twelve incisors, four tusks, and twenty-four molars; the mare has corresponding teeth, except the tusks, which are in the female almost invariably absent, hence she has only thirty-six. All teeth are composed essentially of enamel, dentine and crusto petros. A curious but remarkable fact presents itself respecting the growth of horses' teeth, which is not common to other animals, namely, that the teeth are growing continually from their development to the animal's death. They are forced up from their sockets to supply the material removed by attrition. Tusks are never shed; they make their appearance between the animal's four and a-half and fifth year, hence if they are just protruding we know, without any confirmatory evidence, the horse's age. Either at birth, or from one to four days afterwards, the colt has four milk teeth called the centrals.

"The lateral teeth appear between four and six weeks after birth, the corner teeth about the eighth month. The centrals, or those which first make their appearance, are shed between two and a-half and three years; the laterals are shed between three and a-half and four years; the corner teeth between four and a-half and five. About this time, or a little before the tusks are full grown, the animal is said, in horseman's phraseology, to have a full mouth.

"We come now to the important part of the subject, where an animal's age is determined by the appearance of the black spots, or more correctly, the infundibulum. The infundibulum, or black marks, are worn out of the superior or smooth surface of the lower jaw at six years old, and that of the lateral are commencing to disappear, and is completed at the seventh year; thus at this age we find the wearing surface of both central and lateral inferior teeth smooth, the black marks having been worn away by attrition, and the marks of the corner teeth begin to disappear and have entirely disappeared when the animal becomes eight years old. The horse is now considered "aged," and no conscientious veterinary surgeon or horseman would positively assert the animal's age, only approximately. Some people aver they can determine the exact age by signs other than the teeth, but such indications are unreliable.

"As the animal advances in age his teeth gradually grow long, and appear to become more horizontal. The mouth, which at five years old was cup-shaped, now loses this appearance and becomes elongated. The teeth which were in the age last mentioned, nearly perpendicular, are now slanting; and this process appears with advancing age. As a horse becomes old the enamel loses its original, beautiful whiteness, and assumes a cloudy or smoky yellow instead, and becomes striated with brown and black marks, and the tusks infrequently drop."

## SHEEP FOR FRONTIER HUSBANDRY.

The year 1878 will mark an important era in the history of several of the newer states, because of its association with the unprecedented influx of emigration, and the consequent addition to the working capital of such states—brain and brawn as well as money—thus brought to their development. All these frontier states possess advantages fully equaling, sometimes even beyond, the reasonable conceptions of the many who are casting their lots within their borders. The most promising of these advantages lie in the direction of live-stock raising. The myriads of acres of rich grasses that have annually greeted the summer sun, and fed the autumnal fires during the first century of the national lifetime, are destined to enter largely into the flesh and fibre that will feed and clothe the augmenting millions of the second century.

Sheep husbandry is peculiar in that, pursued in a certain direction, it is adapted to the most advanced system of husbandry, while especially commending itself to the pioneer farmer. No animal so rapidly or completely "civilizes" its surroundings as does the sheep. Under its close and persistent clipping the coarse grasses become dwarfed, or give place to those better suited to permanent pasturage—in either case rendering the stubborn sod of the original prairie more readily subservient to the plow of the husbandman. The writer, a few years since, after three seasons pasturing with sheep, turned over the prairie sod of Central Illinois, with a team of two horses.

The ravaging prairie fires, often so destructive to frontier settlements, lose their terrors, and grow dim on the confines of the sheep walk. The prairie settler, with a flock of sheep forced to graze the circuit of his little

farm until the contiguous grass is a hand high, is, for the remainder of the season, as secure from prairie fires as he would be in the midst of a dense settlement. A narrow sheep-range surrounding the prairie farm will not prove an inconvenience to the cattle herd, should the settler be so fortunate as to own one, as the cattle will soon realize that their best pasturage lies outside the circuit crazed by the sheep, while the few rods' additional travel demanded of them will prove no disadvantage. Sheep are so partial to short pasturage, that if held upon certain ground until the surrounding herbage is somewhat advanced in growth, they will only leave their accustomed walk under extreme influence such as fright, or persistent neglect of the owner to furnish them with the necessities to comfort.

The augmenting communities of the frontier states cannot afford to overlook their own interests in a disregard of a pretty general flock introduction, and even a suspicion that they will so overlook them, amounts to a reflection on their intelligence and foresight.—*Live-Stock Journal.*

## WOOL ON THE SHEEP'S BACK.

The ordinary breeds of sheep met with in most countries do not change their coat, as has been clearly demonstrated by exhaustive experiments. They have been left unshorn for four, seven and eleven years without any fresh growth being observed, although the original coat continued to increase by simple prolongation of the individual hair. The rate of growth is faster during the first three years of the sheep's life, after which it decreases gradually and considerably. In domesticated sheep the growth each year is most luxuriant immediately after the shearing, in June and July, while in the wild breeds, as might be expected, it is most marked in winter time when the severity of the weather demands additional protection.—*Exchange.*

It is said that if bells are put on sheep—say one bell on every tenth sheep in the flock that dogs will not disturb them. The theory is that dogs are shy and appreciate the fact that if they make a racket by the loud noise of bells they will be detected.

## SWINE-RAISING.

A writer in one of our eastern exchanges thinks that the prevalent disease, especially what is called "cholera," results largely from breeding the sows too young and feeding too much corn. He says:

The general principles, or more properly, the general want of principles, in breeding and rearing swine for the butcher, indulged in by the majority of breeders, has had a twofold tendency for evil. First, we breed too early; a sow of two years, not under, is sure to have strong, healthy pigs, and the mother is able to nurse them up to six weeks, so as to give them a start not easily lost, even by after neglect. Then, when a sow proves to be a good mother in every particular, she should be kept busy, two broods a year for ten years. The time lost the first two years, is amply regained afterwards.

Next, we grow hogs of a weakly character, with every part of their system so delicate that disease is invited and perpetuated. This condition is brought about by feeding corn constantly, the most debilitating, fever inviting, stunting kind of food ever invented for any growing animal. Roots until maturity, a good range, and corn only in very severe weather, and while fattening.

Hog cholera is the product of weak stock multiplied by heating food, or in a mathematical phrase, multiply a drove of hogs by as many constant bellies of corn, and you have the constant product—Hog cholera.

Let the hogs choose, between roots and corn, and you will grow nine-tenths roots to one-tenth corn; the pork crop will weigh fifty per cent more in the fall, be entirely clear of disease, and if fattened quickly will pay.

## HOGS NEED SULPHUR.

One singular fact stated in the following paragraph, which we take from the *Louisiana Home Journal*, has been repeatedly corroborated. Whether hogs required sulphur as an essential to health, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be discovered. One thing is true, they devour it with great greed whenever it is to be found. It is for this purpose, probably, that they will eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps this is the most economical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during the winter, when they require a good deal of carbon. But in summer it is best to feed it to them in substances which contain less carbon, on account of their producing less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and some of it should be sown in every pasture in which hogs are turned. If hogs are kept in pens, or in small yards, it is well to supply them with mustard that grows in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the best varieties for them. They will eat its leaves, flowers, seeds, and stalks. Some years ago we had occasion to buy a large quantity of Hocking valley (Ohio) coal. It was stored in a lot in the rear of a factory, easily entered by the neighbors' hogs which were permitted to run at large in the town. On several occasions these hogs were observed to be eating the coal, and became such a nuisance that they were excluded. They appeared to select the purest lumps, or those which on the fire would yield the most bark, melting, so to speak. Many of these hogs were very fat, not seeming to require food.



## Topics for Discussion.

## MR. SLOSSON'S FANCIES.

EDITORS FARMER: Mr. Slosson does not take it kindly to have his fancies questioned. Being a dreamer, he should not feel uncomfortable if mortals in this mundane sphere feel skeptical regarding revelations from the "Land of Nod." Mr. S. feels constrained to apologize to the readers of the FARMER for noticing my remarks in reply to his arguments. We hope they will be lenient; but this is the first inkling I have had that Mr. Slosson had been dealing in "arguments." I was merely remarking on his eccentricities, yet I am reproached by Mr. S. for using "vituperation and groundless charges." This is evidently another of friend Slosson's "dreams." He, however, admits all I claimed as the cause of the hard times, which he has been so belaboring the bondholders for. If people who bought at high prices "had only paid cash for what they bought, and not given their notes and bonds as part of the purchase money," they would now have no cause to complain of "hard times." And Mr. S. says this is the sum and substance of all I said. Well, this is about all that need be said. Then Mr. Slosson makes this crushing inquiry: "Is any man so simple as to believe that these purchasers had their pockets full of cash, and yet went in debt, paying from ten to twenty per cent. interest? Fudge! Ever Mr. E. knows better."

"Fudge!" is good, but it don't alter the fact that going in debt with either empty or full pockets is the primary cause of all their present woes.

"It was not possible to pay cash that they had not, but as times were good, credit was readily given, and this system of credit was just what made it possible for them to buy on time."

Exactly so, Mr. Slosson. And do you not perceive that your admission is a refutation of your whole argument, shall I say? They bought what they did not need to conduct a legitimate business; they bought on speculation, hoping to sell at an advance; people went into business with inflated ideas, on borrowed capital, expecting the financial tide to be a perpetual flood, with no returning ebb. They had no excuse, as sane men, to suppose any such impossible things. Mr. S. may try to excuse the folly of this debt-making era, but there is no rational excuse for it. Men were not excusable for rashly running in debt, with nothing but the hope of a further rise in prices, which their better judgment told them were then already far beyond a healthy condition of trade. The whole business was little better than reckless gambling.

Mr. Slosson's theory seems to be that it was all right to risk the dangers of debt and borrow money at a high rate of interest. If this be so, it was equally right and proper for the lender to take the bonds of the borrower and become the "bloated bondholder." The bondholder never began to develop into a monster until he began to ask to be paid the money he had loaned. Then he is accused of seeking to contract the currency in order to break down business. In other words, deliberately setting about crippling his debtors in order to make it impossible for them to pay. This is sheer nonsense, and yet how many persons we meet daily who believe this unreasonable thing. It is the lender's interest that his debtor should prosper in business.

After one of Mr. Slosson's characteristic rhodomontades, he winds up with the declaration that debt "distances Mr. E.'s brag horse the first time round the course." As I am not in the horse-racing business, and have been condemning debt and debt-making first and last, I don't see how that applies. But this is probably another of Mr. Slosson's "dreams," which "go by contraries," the song assures us.

The "wicked contraction of the currency" is the closing refrain of Mr. S.'s song. "The great change from a healthy inflation to a miserable contraction, does not alter debt." It alters the weight of it, Mr. Slosson, to the measure of the contraction. But "healthy inflation" is a misnomer, and is equivalent to *healthy sickness*. Inflation is a fever in trade, which never has occurred, and never can occur, without being followed by prostration. This result is as sure as day follows night. The inflation era of '63 to '73 was just as certain to be followed by the prostration in business, and the crash and bankruptcy which has taken place, as effect follows cause. And had congress never afterward met, nor a single act relating to the currency been passed during or since that period, the result would have been precisely what it is to-day.

There has been, during all these years of tribulation, and is at the present time, more currency in the country than the trade of the country required. Much of it has been lying idle, in want of business to use it. But the first explosion which occurred after the inflated speculative era ripened, frightened every man who had been

doing business on a false basis, on a basis of debt—or on credit. The better sense of the people told them that business was being conducted on false principles, and that such a condition of things could not last. The country had been extravagant beyond anything ever before known. We had spent more than we made. We had gone in debt and discounted the future, and the time must come when those discounts were to be settled, either by honest payment or bankruptcy. Tinkering the currency could not have a particle of effect on the final result. After the first crash everybody that had money loaned wanted it. Everybody that had real estate or other mercantile property, wanted to sell, but few wished to buy. The scenes had been shifted in a moment. There were ten offering to sell where one buyer was found. Had government issued a thousand additional millions of greenbacks, the inevitable result would not have been altered one iota. The debtor class wanted to sell. The creditor class wanted to collect their dues. The debtor had borrowed already as much as his property was worth. He could not borrow any more on it. No one wished to buy on speculation, for the reign of speculation had ended for the time being. More railroads had been built than there were passengers and freight to employ. Government had ceased to be a buyer when the war ended, and that market had closed. Manufacturing had run full handed until there was no longer a market for goods at the prices they had cost to make them. In a word the inevitable consequence of "healthy inflation!" had come, as it has followed every period of speculation, inflation, unhealthy trade.

If Mr. Slosson and his school will make use of a little more reason and less passion, they will see the folly and injustice of railing and anathematizing the men who hold evidences of debt. Had there been no lenders there could have been no borrowers. The men who loan their money are the last ones to wish their debtors to break up and become unable to pay. Time, economy, and steady industry will alone cure this trouble. All the financial schemes we hear discussed daily, are but the devices of demagogues in pursuit of office, and are no better than bread pills for a sick man.

## HOW TO KEEP FROM ROASTING.

This hot weather behooves us to write a short article upon the above subject, for the benefit of "ye harvester."

The greatest danger is from sunstroke, caused by the heat reaching a temperature of 103 to 110. To avoid this, put a large leaf in the crown of your straw hat (a cabbage leaf is the best), or a handkerchief dipped in cold water. I have also seen a piece of yellow paper recommended, but have never tried it.

During the celebrated heated term of July, 1872, the preliminary treatment of sunstroke patients, by the physicians of New York City, was the application of bags of ice to the head and under the arms. Also the *Scientific American* advises, in case of sunstroke, the application of ice or cold water to the head, and sending for the nearest physician. Also remove the patient to the nearest shade, and give all the air possible. Fanning is very beneficial.

As we stated in a former article, ("How to Keep From Freezing") meat increases the animal heat, therefore it should be carefully avoided in hot weather. Also, never go to work, for an hour, at least, after a hearty dinner. Eat plenty of ripe fruit and well cooked vegetables.

The quickest way to cool off is to bathe the hands and wrists in cold water.

Sometimes the sweat produces a stinging pimple. Butter, strong brine, and camphor are excellent curatives.

In conclusion, let me say, "Be careful. Keep the system healthy, head cool, stomach pure; avoid meat; drink water sparingly; never any alcoholic fluid, and when perspiration is scant, quit!"

JOHN M. STAHL.

Camp Point, Illinois.

## LETTER FROM ALLEN CO., KANSAS.

EDITORS FARMER: Will you please answer the following questions through your paper: I have broken sixty acres of prairie land during the months of May and June, and I want to plant it to corn next spring. Now some of my neighbors tell me I should cross-plow it this fall, and others say it is better not to plow it until spring. I will anxiously await your answer.

A NEW-COMER.

If our correspondent could tell us whether next spring would be dry or wet, we could answer more satisfactorily, but on the presumption that the weather will prove "fair to middling," our advice to "A New-comer" is to defer the second plowing until next spring.

This hot, dry weather will cause a decline in quantity of milk and butter, unless the cows have some extra feed. It is a good plan to grow some green crop for milch cows for the months of July, August and September.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Keller, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. C.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: F. B. Maxon, Emporia.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Plattville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eschbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffee, Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues. 2nd Secretary's Receipts, and 3d Order 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, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

## MANY ARE CALLED BUT FEW ARE CHOSEN.

It is only here and there, comparatively, that a grange is made up of the right material; made up of men and women with heads on their shoulders, and imbued with a noble purpose to strike boldly and earnestly for independence, for their rights, and their interests both in public and business affairs. Such granges are full of life, energy, enterprise. Their members read and think, and have confidence in themselves and in each other. If a cooperative enterprise is suggested, they examine it carefully, and, if they approve it, adopt it and unite in making it a success; they don't dismiss it as something beyond their comprehension, which can be managed successfully only by the intelligent and wealthy merchants in the towns.

If farmers generally only had more confidence in themselves and in each other, if they would read and think more, and come together in the grange in the right spirit, they could make their order a complete success—the leading power in the country in all business and industrial affairs.—*The Farmer's Friend*.

## GRANGE PROGRESS.

The secretary of an Ohio grange which has recently built a Hall and opened a store writes to the *Cincinnati Grange Bulletin* as follows: We now keep on hand a supply of almost everything needed by our members, such as notions, groceries, tobaccos, tubes, buckets, brooms, &c., on which we are saving a nice percentage. We are receiving eggs in our grange in lieu of money for groceries and in shipping them through grange channels. This has reduced the sale of eggs at our neighboring country grocery, that I am informed our egg huckster, who has hitherto borne away our eggs triumphantly to better markets, on his visit here a short time ago only received one and a half dozen eggs, which shows a mismanagement some way in the egg trade. Well, let such mismanagement continue. Long may it survive. Then again, the world outside our gates is looking on with surprise, "to see how things have changed." But the surprise seems a very agreeable one with most of them.

Well, we feel well satisfied that we have put forth our efforts and our means in the advancement of what we term a noble work, and by the present indication of things around us, our neighbors are well satisfied with our efforts and the results, for we can hear them remark "How goods are coming down."

## FARMERS SOCIETIES.

At this season of the year opportunity is furnished to judge of some of the favorable results of the grange, and other farmers' societies. The social feature of these organizations is by no means the least important of the success which command them to the favorable consideration of farmers and others. It was at a grange picnic that the writer first became fully impressed with the usefulness of the grange. At that time the Order was comparatively young, but it was plain to be seen that the association of the farmer's and their families together had resulted in a degree of contentment, sociality and happiness that was gratifying in the extreme. Any class of citizens are better for being contented and social. Prison life, inside or outside of prison walls—and it is possible to be imprisoned even with the freedom of range over a large farm is not conducive to extreme usefulness, or scarcely to limited usefulness. Previous to the organization of these farmers' societies, however, this was about the condition of farm life. Isolation existed in its literal meaning, and existence on a farm was dreary enough. No wonder that the boys and the girls wanted to get away from the old homestead. But now it is all changed, and the change has been the work of these organizations.—*Western Rural*.

## SUBSTANTIAL BENEFITS FROM THE GRANGE.

Improvements in the modes of tillage will necessarily be followed by corresponding improvements in the tillers.

The social and intellectual condition of the farmer was never so high as it now is, his advancement in knowledge and true refinement never so rapid as now. This is a great benefit which is not confined to members of the order, but enjoyed by all who are dependent on the farmer for a living. Intelligence and skill in the farmers, bigger crops, more money better reward for labor, more prompt payments—general prosperity. Directly, the grange benefits to me have been in better acquaintance with my brethren; a better understanding of their peculiarities, of character;

the dispersion of prejudice; the formation of friendships, which I trust will continue through life; and it may be some progress in self-culture. And last and not least, I have saved pecuniarily a trifle, which if saved by all the members, would amount in the aggregate to a large sum, and throughout the whole order to many millions of dollars.

I had hoped to learn more about farming, but owing either to my inaptitude, or to the failure of the grange to discuss questions purely of an agricultural character, I have not in this respect realized my wishes.

It may be worthy to entertain the suggestion that each member should keep a note book and enter therein any matter concerning which he may desire information or anything he may gather up in his reading or otherwise, which he may think of interest and advantage to the grange.—*Fairies Grange Garner*.

## PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

With all the organized and powerful opposition arrayed against the order—with the entire force of middlemen and wealthy traders combined to break down and make unpopular its efforts in co-operative trade, it has steadily advanced from small beginnings to a magnificent success. It is true that in many cases our agents have failed; in some cases involving individual members in loss; and in a few cases have failed dishonestly; but in no case, to our knowledge, has any failure seriously affected the welfare of our order. Every cloud is said to have a silver lining, and from the untoward failure of some of our minor plans, our members have learned business methods—habits of self-reliance—and trust in each other.—*Grange News-Letter*.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS.

Your attention is called to our complete stock of Fruit, Ornamental, Shade, and Evergreen Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, etc. All orders filled complete. **GREAT INDUCEMENTS, LOW PRICES.** Write for SPECIAL CASH PICTURES. Address, HARGIS & SON, Star Nursery, Quincy, Ill.

## Great Public Sale.

50 Head of HIGH BRED TROTTER STOCK

Including Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies of the most fashionable strains of blood in America. Representatives of the five leading families now on the turf, viz: Hambletonians, Abdallahs, Clays, Mambrino Chiefs and Alexander's Normans. Also,

20 Head of Thoroughbred JERSEY COWS, CALVES & BULLS,

The Property of E. A. SMITH.

## NORWOOD STOCK FARM

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Sale to take place at the Kaw Valley Fair Grounds, THURSDAY, Sept. 5th, 1878.

Capt. F. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

All the stock will be on exhibition during the Fair held Sept. 2nd, to 7th, 1878.

Notes: Parties wishing to attend the sale, can avail themselves of the ONE CENT A MILE excursion rates on all Railroads to and from the Temperance Camp-meeting, held Aug. 30th to Sept. 10th. For pedigrees and description, send for catalogue.

Labels for marking and Registering cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Size for sheep or hogs, with name and number stamped to Order, 25 per 100. Fences for putting label in ear, 25. 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 25 order paid for, entitles purchaser to Agency with liberal commission. Samples and terms free.

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

## Walnut Grove Herd,



S. E. WARD, Proprietor. Breeder of Pure bred Short-Horns. 1st Duke of Walnut Grove, 3518, S. H. Record. A. H. Book 236, 412 and Masurka Lad 2nd 5, 513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of 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-horn of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshire in Kansas. Catalogues Free.

## "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.

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EMERY & SAYER, Greenbush, Ark. Ia., Iowa, breeders of Record Bachelors and Poland Chinas for sale. "Beauties Sure," Pairs not akin. Circulars free.

D. W. IRWIN, Ocala, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. M. Magie, & W. W. H. Magie strains of Poland Chinas; writes for circulars.

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

DR. W. E. H. OUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd weighs 3000 pounds; choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill., Iowa, Breeder and Dealer in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable. References furnished.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Ia. Canada, Getswold and Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head. Also Berkshires.

COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of Light Brahma Chickens, Short-Horn Cattle and 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, 1849 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CARRY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 25 competitors.

H. M. W. P. Sisson, Galeburg, Ill. Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs. Young Stock for sale.

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

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas. Pekin Ducks, Partridge, Cochins fowls, and White Guinea. Write to me.

LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last year's. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, litters and boars now ready.

H. GRIMSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Essex Berkshires and Poland China hogs. Stock for sale.

## Nurserymen's Directory.

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

50,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Orange 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. OADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisville, Kansas.

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

## Dentists.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 129 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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 and Corporation Law a specialty.

## HENTIG &amp; SPERRY.

Attorneys at Law,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts

## Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

Single Pig \$15, \$25 per pair, \$35 per trio. These pigs are bred 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. HARNES, New Palestine, Mo.

## Shannon Hill Stock Farm

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred for sale. 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 conveyed to and from the farm free of charge. Address, GLICK & CARMICHAEL.

## Park Nursery

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

\*2nd year in the State. Very large and complete stock of ornamental trees, grape vines, &c. Wholesale prices very low, and terms reasonable. Address P. F. PHILLIPS, Lawrence, Kansas.

## GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

## 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 Merinos; age from one to five years old. Our flocks have been in this section of the country five years. For further particulars, enquire of J. M. BRINING, Great Bend Kansas.

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 12 miles south of Roseville.



## The Kansas Farmer.

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

## CULTIVATING WHEAT.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the agricultural press, and the subject of wheat-cultivation is attracting considerable attention among agricultural writers:

Some years ago, my sons put in a 20-acre field of wheat. I wanted them to put it in with a drill, using only every other tube, stopping up the others, but they would only put in half an acre this way. This made the drills 15 inches apart, and one peck of seed per acre was sufficient. In March following, the ground being dry enough, I passed through it with an old-fashioned shovel plow, that was wide enough to disturb the width between the rows of wheat—half an hour's work. The result was, this half acre produced 15 bushels of wheat while the rest of the field produced only 12 bushels per acre.—*Practical Farmer.*

If the cultivation of small grain has the effect of doubling the yield over the ordinary mode, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the yield would be considerably increased by cultivating the growing grain, a sufficient incentive is offered to our most enterprising farmers to give it a trial with the next crop. It will cost but little extra trouble to drill an acre or two on one end of a lot that is seeded to wheat this fall, by stopping every alternate drill spout, and planting the grain in rows 14 to 16 inches apart. If no proper implement is on hand to cultivate the ground in the spring, a common drag harrow can be used by removing such teeth as would come in contact with the rows of wheat, and by exercising a little care in guiding the harrow; the experiment can be thoroughly made without expense or loss of time. We trust that a number of our readers will be induced to give wheat-culture a thorough test this fall, and next spring, and report the result through the FARMER.

If one-half or two-thirds of the quantity of seed can be saved that is usually used in putting in wheat, and by after-cultivation, the crop can be considerably increased and improved in quality, the process will be a great gain, especially to small farmers in the old states where rigid economy and nice cultivation is required to make the farm pay a generous income.

## PLANT TREES.

Every farmer who lives in a prairie country should plant trees in the spring and fall. A few every season, and these well cared for, in a short time will expand into groves. Forest trees on a prairie farm is the best investment that it is possible to make; if the owner would add to the cash value of his land. If he proposes to keep it and make a permanent home, which every man who has gone to the trouble to open a farm, ought to do by all means, then no improvement that it is possible to make, is equal to plenty of well arranged groves on a prairie farm; not even an orchard of select fruit. If improvement is made with the object in view of selling at a profit, nothing will equal a good supply of trees. And yet this important work is in a great measure overlooked, or rather almost wholly neglected by the farmers. The most of their houses stand out on the prairies with probably a few spindling trees set in the corners of the yard, in place of avenues, cultivated, trimmed and protected from stock.

Plant trees and invite the birds to tarry with you through the spring and summer, making your home joyous with their songs, and to assist you in making war on the millions of insects which prey upon the grain and fruit.

Plenty of trees will break and subdue the angry blasts of winter, shield from the fierce rays of the sun in summer, and invite the rain clouds in seasons of drouth.

## COMMON SENSE IN POLITICS.

A plentiful lack of this prime necessity by the mass of mankind, in nearly all government affairs, appears to be the rule. There is nothing more common than to see a man conduct all his business affairs in the most prudent and painstaking manner, while all his opinions and actions in political matters, are dictated by men whom he has not the slightest confidence in, and whom he would not even think of employing to transact business for him. He will be found voting for and advocating the elevation to office, men whom he would never think of or be persuaded to trust in a private capacity. This seeming inconsistency is excusable to some extent where great and momentous political questions are involved, but oftener they are found in operation when the only object to be secured is a competent, conscientious officer. If resolution is ever mustered up to break away from party discipline, it is more likely to be on some occasion when some pique or prejudice is sought to be gratified than from motives of public interest; and then there are ten chances to one if it is not at the sacrifice of an honest

and faithful public servant, that this spasm of manhood is felt; rarely to reject a candidate who is without qualification or fitness for the position.

It is the greatest fault of our political habits, for the fault arises more from habit than anything else, that we submit to be drilled by office-hunting professionals into party discipline, until our better judgment and independence are in a great measure destroyed. There are hundreds of offices where the fitness and morality of the man should alone be inquired into, without regard to his nomination or his party relations, and elected or rejected by this test and this only. There is a class of cyphers, or worse, whose stock in trade and sole recommendation to favor and preferment are—"clever fellows." These, as a rule, are the very worst timber to select. They are, as a class, of easy morals, and invariably pliable in the hands of their managers as wax. They are, generally, the most popular, because the interested machine politicians sound their praises in the ears of the people, and blow a trumpet before them, while they name the independent, faithful officer, who looks after the public interest only to disparage and slander him. Here is the danger which the people should be careful to shun, by thinking for themselves. The man whom you would rather trust to transact your own private business if you were in search of an agent, is the man whom it is generally safe to select to manage public affairs. Farmers, especially, should learn to conduct their political business on these sound principles, and cease to be the tools of designing politicians, which they so long have been.

The grange movement, in its early history in all the western country, suffered serious damage by the misleading of skillful demagogues, who professed great zeal in championing its cause with the sole object of using its power to ride into some office which promised to supply their temporary wants. There is no safer rule, in a majority of cases, to apply, than the one laid down in the Scriptures. He who has been faithful over a few things, make him ruler over many things. When the mass of the people begin to discriminate and act on their own judgment in selecting public officers, the trade of slandering demagogues will cease, and there will be encouragement for honest, competent men to step to the front without fear of being scorned and rejected, while rascals and imbeciles are preferred.

## WHEAT.

As advice comes in from the threshing floor, the evidence accumulates that Kansas, among her sister western states, has borne off the palm for the best wheat crop. In the country north of us, the intensely heated term of two weeks, when the wheat was in the milk, has wrought great injury to the crop, while Kansas mainly escaped the mildew, or black rust, which is the great destroyer of wheat when at the most critical point of its existence. Light crops are reported from Europe, and the prospect is good for fair prices for all of the large wheat crop of the United States.

There is, however, no prospect that any extraordinary rise will take place in the price of wheat, and it would seem the better part of wisdom for farmers to sell as soon as the price seems fairly remunerative. They should sell before navigation closes for when water carriage is cut off the freights on railroads will be advanced, or the past affords no indication for the future in judging railroads.

The success of wheat-growing in Kansas has been so encouraging the present season and the bountiful supply of rain, up to the present time, has so favored breaking new ground, that the temptation is very great to rush in a large acreage of wheat without due regard to thorough work. This should be avoided by all means, and only so much ground seeded as can be properly prepared. Ground seeded to small grain in a rough and slovenly manner may produce a fair crop in a favorable season, but will almost certainly prove a dead failure if nature denies or withholds any of her blessings. The chances are always to be considered of a light crop, and every provision made that man can supply to aid in insuring a successful future harvest. The probabilities are, that there will be better crops and less demand in Europe next season for American wheat than this, and even with a reduced crop at home and but light demand abroad, the price will not be likely to compensate for a less quantity than an average yield. In view of these facts, the prudent farmer will not overload himself with a future anticipated wheat crop, and by going in debt, or seeding more ground than he can put in thorough condition and plant in proper season, risk misfortune in 1879 by neglecting to conduct his present farming on sound, business principles.

Seed to wheat just so much ground as can be got into first-rate condition, with the best variety, cleanest and most perfect seed; and let the planting be accomplished not later than the first of October, and as much

earlier as possible. He is not a wise farmer who risks so much in any one crop as to suffer serious inconvenience and feel crippled in his business in case of a failure of that particular crop, for short crops are ever among the probabilities which farmers should prepare for.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE.

There has been a great revolution in the butter business, and the time has passed, never to return, when the ordinary farmhouse butter will pay a reasonable price for the making, beyond what is required for immediate use for the family. There is a prevalent but very erroneous opinion among farmers and farmers' wives, that there is no difficulty to encounter in making good butter, when in truth it is one of the most difficult operations attempted by the farmer. Passably good butter, intended for immediate use, can be, and is, manufactured on the majority of farms; but an article that will keep, stand packing and transportation to New York, and, if necessary, to Liverpool or other European ports, is the test which will condemn nineteen out of every twenty pounds that are placed on the market by farmers and small dairies.

The May and June made butter of Kansas and other western states, such as is ordinarily disposed of at the groceries by the makers, when put into the best shape possible, packed and transported in refrigerator cars to New York, brought sixteen cents a pound in 1877. The present season the same quality of butter, with similar management, is only worth ten and twelve cents per pound. If shipped in the crude condition it is received at the store and factories where it is collected, it would not command above five or six cents a pound, and generally be condemned and sold for grease.

If butter has the least taint or injury inflicted on it in the beginning, it will not keep, but goes from bad to worse. Prof. Arnold, an authority on the subject, says, very properly:

"If butter, either in churning or making, is treated with so much violence as to break the grain and make it greasy, it will go to decay like bruised fruit and broken eggs, and for similar reasons. Greasy butter is so perishable that there is no use in packing it away for a future day. It will depreciate from the start and fail continually—salt will not save it. Many people have an idea that salting high will save butter. No mistake could be greater. It is the avoidance of injury in making which gives to butter its best keeping quality. Butter not injured in manufacturing is the only butter that will keep. Faulty butter will 'go marching on' to destruction, though buried in the best of salt."

We might enumerate many formidable obstacles which interpose to prevent the production of a first quality of butter at the majority of farm houses, but it would be useless to occupy time and space with details. The creamery system has superseded the old dairy management, and the creamery butter of Iowa and the northwest stands at the head of the list in the New York market. Even the famous Orange county dairy butter has to succumb to the creamery-made. Unless creameries can be established to collect the milk from farms, or cheese factories to serve the same purpose, our farmers' wives had better confine their efforts in butter-making in future, to the family supply, and convert the surplus milk into calves. They will find their profits much increased and their labors greatly diminished.

The factory system, which has been so extensively practiced heretofore in the west, has broken down under the low prices of low-grade butter which overstocks the great butter markets of the country. "Factory butter" is the butter gathered from farm houses and groceries scattered over a considerable section of country, reworked in large roller machines, cleaned from all dirt, curd, buttermilk, and coarse salt, brought to a uniform color and resalted, then packed into new, sweet tubs and firkins, and shipped to New York and other large markets, in refrigerator cars. When butter, constituting the bulk of farm-made, put in as nice shape as the factories turn it out, will sell but for ten and twelve cents in New York, including cost of package and other charges, which is the price this season, it is folly to continue wasting milk and labor in its production by farmers.

If experts in the manufacture of butter and cheese, will establish factories where they can turn out first-class articles, it will pay farmers to dispose of their milk, otherwise they will receive more profit with a great saving in labor, by allowing the calves to use the milk. The market for a superior make of cheese is constantly extending, while the price promises to be remunerative, but the future outlook for butter—it being the more perishable article—is not at all favorable.

## NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The following is a list of Kansas Normal Institutes, which will be held during the month of August. The list includes the names of conductors, the place of meeting, and the date of commencement:

Barton—August 5th, L. G. A. Copley, Great Bend.  
Brown—August 5th, R. S. Iles, Hiawatha.  
Chase—August 5th, S. C. Delap, Cottonwood Falls.  
Cherokee—August 5th, D. B. Van Syckle, Columbus.  
Clay—August 5th, S. M. Stevenson, Clay Center.  
Cloud—August 6th, J. S. Shearer, Concordia.  
Davis—August 5th, J. A. Truex, Junction City.  
Doniphan—August 5th, H. D. McCarty, Troy.  
Douglas—August 5th, E. Miller, Lawrence.  
Labette—August 1st, J. B. Holbrook, Oswego.  
Lincoln—August 6th, E. F. Robinson, Lincoln Center.  
Marshall—August 12th, E. A. Gastman, Blue Rapids.  
Mitchell—August 5th, H. C. Spear, Beloit.  
Montgomery—August 5th, P. J. Williams, Independence.  
Morris—August 5th, D. J. Evans, Council Grove.  
Neosho—August 5th, J. H. Lawhead, Chanute.  
Osborne—August —, L. E. White, Osborne City.  
Pottawatomie—August 5th, G. W. Jones, Louisville.  
Reno—August 5th, E. Miller, Hutchinson.  
Rice—August 5th, J. R. Campbell, Sterling.  
Riley—August 5th, J. E. Billings, Manhattan.  
Russell—August 5th, J. R. Bickerdyke, Russell.  
Sedgewick—August 12th, O. F. McKim, Wichita.  
Smith—August 5th, Philetus Phales, Smith Center.  
Wilson—August 8th, L. W. Knowles, Neodesha.

## THE RUSSIAN APPLE FRAUD.

EDITORS FARMER:—The latter part of May one James Brennan made his appearance at Burlingame and commenced selling Russian apple trees in Osage and Wabunsee counties. He claimed that they were far superior to American trees, that they were imported at a cost of forty-one cents per tree, that they would bear specimen apples at two years after setting, and that they were very hardy, would not succumb like native trees, and consequently would never be troubled with borers. At most places he was met with the objection that farmers had been swindled out of their money before by dishonest tree-dealers, misrepresenting worthless kinds and selling them at high prices.

He soon overcame that objection by producing a certificate purporting to be signed by Jones & Palmer of Lake View Nurseries, N. Y., authorizing him to sell for them by the month and not as a dealer, by these means he obtained a great many orders. His manner of doing business created some suspicion and I was induced to write to certain parties in Rochester in regard to the nurseries; after receiving an answer I then addressed a letter to Hiram Jones and received the following in reply.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 9th, 1878.

MR. J. M. JOHNSON,

Harveyville, Kansas.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 1st, received to-day, would say that Jones & Palmer's partnership dissolved by limitation, January 1st, last. We succeed them in the business. James Brennan does not work for us nor have any permission to represent our nurseries, and furthermore has never been in the employ of Jones & Palmer by the month or otherwise.

Some varieties of Russian apples bear in the nursery rows and ought to give you a few specimen apples two years after being planted. The Red Astrachan and Tetofski are the most precocious bearers with us, the trees do not come direct from Russia, although very probably the original importation of them to this country did. They are usually propagated by budding. The root grafting is practiced to some extent. To import what are needed for the trade would be too expensive. In conclusion we would say that we have understood that Mr. Brennan is canvassing in Kansas. He may work by the month for some one but we doubt it, we wish it distinctly understood, however, that he is not connected with our house in any way, nor shall a tree that he sells be packed on our grounds.

Yours Truly,

HIRAM JONES, for JONES & SONS.

It is plain enough to every one that the whole outfit that are traveling through Kansas selling trees and representing themselves as agents for Jones & Palmer are a gang of swindlers that came here together on purpose to defraud all those who would patronize them. Now we the undersigned living in Wabunsee and Osage counties do hereby notify James Brennan that we will not receive and nursery stock from him nor pay any money for the same as each and every order was obtained by fraudulent pretences.

S. G. Cantrill. W. G. Burroughs.  
Asa Carter. James S. Hadley.  
Reuben Elliott. Samuel B. Easter.  
Henry Easter. G. L. Horton.  
Samuel Wood. Joseph Haller.  
J. Dewitt. Samuel Turvey.  
J. M. Johnson. I. Ross.  
J. J. Sisson. D. J. Pratt.  
S. Empe. Alonzo S. Walton.  
W. C. Sisson. I. H. Morrison.

Mr. Colin Cameron called at the FARMER office on Monday. Mr. Cameron was formerly a leading stock man of Wabunsee county, and well known to the principal business men of Topeka. Last season Mr. Cameron requested through the KANSAS FARMER that parties wishing to compete with dairy products of Kansas at the St. Louis Fair, to confer with him for information as to package, manner of putting up, shipping, &c. Through his efforts the products of fine dairies of Kansas were entered and a first and second premiums for butter were awarded to Kansas dairies, which facts were at the time published in the KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Cameron is now associated with the firm of Goodson & Co. of St. Louis, one of the largest commission and produce houses in that city, and is at present making a trip through Kansas among the dairy men. Those intending to compete at the St. Louis Fair this fall with dairy produce could not do better than correspond with Mr. Cameron on the subject.

## SWEET PICKLE FOR BEEF.

Mr. I. A. Hedges of St. Louis sends us two samples of beef—one dried and the other pickled—cured by the following recipe. We found the meat very nice, especially the dried. The dried piece was smoked, which may assist the keeping qualities, but according to our taste it is an injury to the flavor of the meat. We always dry our beef without smoke, and find it decidedly better when chipped.

"Beef cut in suitable sized pieces and immersed 24 hours in a simple brine that weighed 17° B. saccharometer—brine then drawn off and to it added sorghum syrup of low medium quality until it marked 26° B. added also saltpetre at the rate of 2 oz to 100 pounds of meat. The pickle is then heated nearly to a boil, and skimmed. The pickle is allowed to cool in the cellar to 50° Fah. Meat returned and allowed to remain four weeks when it is thoroughly cured. This pickle is 10° heavier than is necessary in cool weather.

"I would only make the brine 10° B. and increase it to 15° with syrup adding 4 oz saltpetre to the barrel of meat.

"I recommend the use of a saccharometer instead of a measure until fully accustomed to making the pickle. A saccharometer is an essential and cheap instrument, costing only \$1.25 and should be in the hands of every sorghum boiler; and 25 cents worth of ditmus paper for detecting the presence of acid.

I. A. HEDGES.

## FRUIT AND GRAIN PROSPECTS IN LYON COUNTY.

EDITORS FARMER:—The harvest of wheat, after considerable delay on account of the wet, was finished in pretty good condition. Wheat is yielding fully up to the expectation, on being threshed, and much of it will grade No. 2.

The above has reference to winter wheat. Spring wheat was almost an entire failure, which is well enough.

Our two Senators, U. S. Senator Plumb, and State Senator Gillett, are the most extensive wheat-growers in our county. Mr. Gillett told me, yesterday, that he is preparing to sow about 600 acres this fall. I have not learned the area that Mr. Plumb intends to put in.

Corn is doing well, and will be the heaviest crop ever raised in the county. Much of it is past danger now.

Of fruit the apple crop is lighter than for three years, the bloom having failed to set fruit in some unaccountable way. Two orchards are well laden, while others close by have comparatively few, a circumstance for which I can not easily account. There was bloom enough to produce two crops if it had set fruit. Peaches are about as plenty as ever before. With the exception of seedlings, there is not a full supply of peaches in the Emporia market. We send away some fruit of the better kinds, but buy from down the M., K. & T. road more than we sell. It will not be this way long, as our young orchards are coming in, and in a year or two will give us a large surplus of all the better kinds for export to the west. Of pears we have few yet. Small fruits have been unusually abundant this year, and have sold at good prices. Of grapes, "no preventing providence," we will have plenty. The vines, as far as I have had the means of learning, are well laden.

## HORTICOLA.

Emporia, Kansas.

## MORE RUSSIAN APPLE FRAUD.

I noticed an article in the FARMER of July 31st, signed G. W. K., referring to the exposure of D. R. Pillsbury's statement, and now please allow me to say that the article of D. R. P. and G. W. K. were written by the same party. I shall only believe that G. W. K. is a citizen of Solomon City, when attested by a recorder or notary public. I will not pretend to say what D. R. P. or G. W. K. "knows, or does not know," but I do know that the varieties of apples mentioned by D. R. P., or G. W. K., are none of them American than of Russian origin, and that the Russian varieties are not a whit more hardy, productive, or free from disease for any more vigorous



growers, than the average American or native kinds in Douglas county, Kansas; nor do I believe that the kinds mentioned by G. W. K. are leading, standard apples in Canada; nor that the crab-apples were the only ones that withstood the "hoppers."

The high price is not the only objection to them. Their leading statements are false, and so is the whole course of inducements offered.

G. C. Brackett has written to P. Barry, of the Mt. Hope nursery, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Barry writes, in reply, that the nursery of Jones & Palmer failed some years since, and Mr. Jones died a year or so ago, and a son of Mr. Jones carries on a small nursery business.

Now when men sell trees on such pretenses, that it becomes necessary to use a firm that has ceased to exist for years, it does look shaky; it does look as if no honest man in the trade would employ those men as agents to misrepresent their interest, and that such agents ought not to find a lodging place outside of a penitentiary.

A. H. G.

## From Wabunsee County.

Aug. 5.—The weather continues intensely hot with a superabundance of rain. Winter wheat generally heavy but much of it injured by heavy rains, both in shock and stack. Spring wheat is a light crop and poor in quality. Oats very heavy but considerably injured by heavy rains. Corn could hardly be better; some have already commenced cutting and shocking. All kinds of fruit in abundance but not to excess, except peaches, which, when the late crop comes on, must be cheap enough for those who have to buy. Apples are plenty but not in excess of demand; winter apples will be in dood demand as other fruits will not compete with them in market. Small fruits have been abundant and cheap. The great wind storm on the 2nd did much damage to fruit and trees; much of the winter fruit has been blown off, and stacks of hay and grain overturned.

H. A. STILES.

## From Oage County.

August 3d.—We are having splendid rains now, which are much needed, and will assist us, financially, irrespective of what party runs the government machinery.

And now about chess: A neighbor, in Franklin county, purchased a quantity of seed wheat, in bulk, sowed a part of it on upland, (new breaking) and chess came up very plenty, more especially where the soil was poor and wheat thin. The other part of the seed was sown on good bottom land in this county, and there was little or no chess appeared in the crop. Can any of your readers explain the cause?

Some threshing done in this vicinity. Oats yielding better than expected. Wheat, in some cases, more especially on upland, giving small returns. Millet, generally good. Considerable ground has been planted, apparently under the most favorable circumstances, yet complaints of a failure of the seed are quite general.

Mr. Connelly, of this place, has the best seedling peach I ever saw. It is a new variety, large, and of excellent flavor. He has named it Peerless, and I think it merits the name.

We have a canary bird that picks the feathers off her brood when they are about half fledged. Can any of your readers give cause and remedy?

Will late fall-brown sod do for corn next season, or has it been tested in this state?

Can some of the readers of the FARMER answer the above inquiries satisfactorily?

## LETTER FROM OSBORNE COUNTY.

EDITORS FARMER: You have, no doubt, before this, received intelligence of the unprecedented heavy rain-fall in northwestern Kansas during the past two weeks. During the week ending on last Wednesday, at least twelve inches of water fell in Osborne county, and of this nine inches fell from Tuesday noon, the 23d inst., until next day noon. Never since this country has been settled, has there been such an immense rain-fall, and the streams and bottom lands have been flooded at a fearful rate. Considerable amount of wheat in the bottom lands has been carried away, both in the shock and stack, and the grain, generally, has been damaged considerably. The showers were heavy, and come in such quick succession that wheat commenced to grow in the shock, a thing unknown in this country before. Some are badly grown, and many stacks are beginning to look green, also.

There are two lessons that farmers should learn from all this: 1st, that they should stack their grain as soon as possible after it is in a fit condition; 2d, that they should be very careful to stack well.

Many farmers want to thresh out of the shock, and the grain is left standing, waiting for a machine. This is bad policy. It will pay for every farmer to stack his grain even though he thresh the next day. He will need three hired men and three hired

teams less when he comes to thresh. Besides, wheat standing in shock for a month or more, bleaches wonderfully, and from five to ten cents per bushel may be lost in this way. This year, however, the wheat is not only bleached but is grown badly, and the damage done to the crop, generally, in our county, is very considerable, to say the least.

Grain should be safe in stacks, but it is not, generally,—there is so much bad stacking done. And yet there is no secret in the stacking business. Any man of common sense and of sufficient calibre to make a respectable farmer, can, in a short time, learn to build a water proof stack, if he wants to. It requires attention, care, and some work. Why, then, all this bad stacking? Simply because farmers in this country seem to get into a careless, reckless way of doing a good many things, perhaps with the idea that the old way they learned in the east is too slow, or too tedious or old foggyish.

Now in regard to the crop itself in Osborne county, I will say that it is the best ever raised in our county. The average yield per acre is higher and the quality better, generally, than any previous crop. The average yield per acre, last year, was twenty-two bushels. How much damage the crop suffers from recent rains, I cannot inform you now. As threshing progresses we shall know more about it.

The corn crop never before promised such a tremendous yield. Potatoes, also, are splendid. In fact, everything is as promising as it well can be, except where damaged by heavy rains.

What a stream of glad thoughts flow into the heart of the man who thinks of the blessings this generally bountiful crop brings to the thousands who have come to us the past year, and who are dependent upon the products of the soil for "food and for raiment" the coming year. Let shouts of praises, all along the line, ascend to the Author of all good.

M. MOHLER.

KANSAS VALLEY FAIR.—We have received the Premium list of the Kansas Valley Fair, to be held at Lawrence, Kansas, September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The time of holding the Fair has been selected to correspond with the time of the Great National Temperance Meeting at Bismark Grove, only one mile distant from the Fair ground. Extraordinary efforts are being put forth by the enterprising farmers and others of Douglas county to make this Fair a grand display of all the varieties of products and stock of that rich and well cultivated county. Stop-off tickets at low rates are to be issued to land viewers and others to give them an opportunity to see what a rich agricultural and stock country Eastern Kansas is, and this Fair will afford a rare opportunity to acquire a large amount of information in a short time and at little cost, by those desiring information of Kansas and its immense agricultural wealth, where enterprise and intelligence have combined to develop it most.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—Those preparing for teachers should examine the claims of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas. President Pomeroy stands at the head of Normal instructors. The advertisement, will be found elsewhere in this paper.

CLAWSON SEED WHEAT.—Farmers who wish to try this excellent variety of winter wheat, will find it advertised in this week's FARMER, by Mr. Harris, of Moreton Farm, near Rochester, N. Y. Our readers are all familiar with Mr. Harris, as the author of "Walks and Talks," in the American Agriculturist,—the best things ever written for that paper.

FINE STOCK SALE.—Our readers will find, in our advertising columns, the particulars of E. A. Smith's great sale of high-bred horses and thorough-bred Jersey cattle. Mr. Smith has expended a large amount of money, during the past ten years, to secure the very best strains of high-bred stock to be found east, west and south. His stables contain more blood of the Hambletonians, Abdallahs, Clays, and Mambrino Chief's families, than any others in the west.

The Jerseys are the purest and best, and the opportunity is an unusual one to secure high-class stock of this character at a public sale.

As the sale occurs September 5th, during the Kansas Valley Fair, and the great temperance camp meeting near Lawrence, the very low excursion rate of one cent per mile can be secured to attend this sale. Send for the descriptive catalogue.

## CROPS.

The wheat crop in Iowa and Minnesota has been seriously injured by rust. The wheat crop of Michigan is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels; the average yield per acre being placed between nineteen and twenty

bushels, which is too high, of course. Oats is a large crop, and corn, which was backward earlier in the season, has been brought forward by the hot weather, and is fully up to what it should be at this season. In Kansas the crops of wheat prove to be very fine, both in quality and quantity, with a few exceptions, in all parts of the state. Eastern papers are rating the crops of wheat of the state at 45,000,000 bushels. It will be safe to divide this estimate by two, and then we have a magnificent crop, the largest of any state in the country. Corn is represented to be "magnificent" in all parts of the state by our correspondents, the late rains having assured a full crop.

## ATTENTION, BEE-KEEPERS!

There will be a meeting of the State Beekeepers' Association in the court house in Lawrence, at one o'clock, on the 4th of September, and continuing for two days. All bee-keepers, everywhere, are cordially invited to be present, and to bring samples of honey and other things used in the apiary. Let us have a grand rally this time. The fare, on most of the roads, will be but one cent per mile. Come prepared to make the meeting interesting.

N. CAMERON, Pres.

NATIONAL GREENBACK CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, 3D DIST., will be held at Florence on Tuesday, August 20th. The primary meetings for delegates to the convention will be held at the county seat of the several counties composing the third congressional district, at 2 o'clock on Saturday, 10th of August.

## Markets.

## New York Money Market.

New York, August 5, 1878.  
GOLD—Sold at 100% throughout the day.  
LOANS—Carrying rates 1 per cent; borrowing rates, 1 1/2 per cent.  
GOVERNMENTS—Irrregular.  
RAILROAD BONDS—Unsteady.  
STATE SECURITIES—Quiet and steady.  
STOCKS—The market opened active, and a selling movement in St. Paul sent the preferred shares down 3 1/2% and common 3 1/2% per cent; the decline was distributed to no receipts of wheat at Milwaukee to-day, and to unfavorable crop reports. Northwestern fell 3 1/2% per cent, in sympathy with St. Paul, and the rest of the market went off 3/4 to 1 per cent, except Rock Island and Union Pacific, which were firm. During the afternoon the market was strong and higher, the advance from the lowest points ranging from 1/4 to 3/4 per cent, with coal stocks and Granger shares the most conspicuous in the improvement; the former closed generally higher than Saturday. In final sales there was a slight reaction from the best figures of the day.

## Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, August 5, 1878.  
CATTLE—Receipts, 661; shipments, 615; very dull; range of sales, \$1 50 to \$2 70.  
HORSES—Receipts, 472; shipments, 695; 10c higher; sales, \$3 75 to \$5 95.  
KANSAS CITY Produce Market.  
KANSAS CITY, August 5, 1878.  
WHEAT—Fairly active and a shade lower; No. 1 and No. 2, 78 1/2c; No. 3, 75 1/2c; No. 4, 70c; rejected, 60c.  
CORN—Quiet; No. 2, 55c; rejected 25c; No. 2, white mixed, 50c; rejected do., 20c.  
RYE—Nominal.  
BARLEY—Nominal.

## New York Produce Market.

New York, August 5, 1878.  
FLOUR—Nominal and unchanged; western super, \$3 50 to \$4 00; common to good, \$4 00 to \$4 50; good to choice, \$4 50 to \$5 75; white wheat extra, \$5 50 to \$6 50; St. Louis common to choice extra, \$4 00 to \$7 00.  
WHEAT—Quiet and steady; No. 2, Milwaukee spring, \$1 10; ungraded winter, \$7 00 to \$8 50; No. 2, \$1 00 to \$1 05; No. 2, \$1 00 to \$1 07 1/2; ungraded white, \$1 10 to \$1 20; extra white, \$1 25.  
RYE—Firm.  
BARLEY—Nominal.  
CORN—Active and a shade lower; steam, 46 1/2c; 47 1/2c; No. 2, 48 1/2c to 49 1/2c.  
OATS—Dull; mixed western, 32 to 31 1/2c.  
COFFEE—Quiet and steady.  
SUGAR—Steady, very quiet.  
MOLASSES—Dull and nominal.  
RICE—Dull and unchanged.  
EGGS—Firm; Canada western, 11 to 12c.  
PORK—Firm; mess, \$10 60.  
BEEF—Quiet.  
CUT MEATS—Firm; long clear, middles, western, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; city do, 6 1/2c.  
LARD—Firm; steam, \$7 7 1/2c.  
BUTTER—Firm; western, \$6 23c.  
CHEESE—Heavy; western, 5 1/2 to 7 1/4c.  
WHISKY—Firm; \$1 00.

## St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, August 5, 1878.  
HEMP—Unchanged.  
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.  
WHEAT—Fairly active and lower; No. 2 red, 88 1/2c cash; 87 1/2c August; 89 1/2c September; No. 3, 85 1/2c; No. 4, 80 1/2c.  
CORN—Steady and in good demand; 35 1/2c cash and August; 36 1/2c September.  
OATS—Lower; 23 1/2c cash; 22 1/2c August.  
RYE—Firm; 40 1/2c.  
WHISKY—Quiet; \$1 04.  
BUTTER—Prime to select, yellow dairy firm and active, 11 1/2c; do country packed, 9 1/2c.  
EGGS—Firm; 11 to 13 1/2c.  
PORK—Firm; \$10 50.  
DRY SALT MEATS—Better; clear ribs, 6 1/2c; clear, 6 1/2c.  
LARD—Higher; 55 1/2c; 56 1/2c to 75; 56 1/2c to 70 1/2c.  
BACON—Nominally higher; 7 3/4c.

## St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, August 5, 1878.  
CATTLE—Only grass Texans on market, steers, \$2 30 to \$3; cows, \$1 50 to \$2 30; receipts, 1,300.  
HORSES—Light eastern; \$4 10 to \$4 30; heavy firm; \$4 40 to \$6; packing, \$4 10 to \$4 35; receipts, 2,400.  
SHEEP—Steady; fair demand for muttons; \$2 60 to \$3 60; receipts, 1,800.  
Chicago Produce Market.  
CHICAGO, August 5, 1878.  
FLOUR—Good demand at full prices.  
WHEAT—No. 1 red winter, 95 1/2c; No. 2 do., 94 1/2c cash; 94 1/2c August and September; No. 3 spring; old \$1 07; new, 96 1/2c cash 95c August.  
CORN—Fair demand and lower; 38 1/2c to 39 1/2c cash; 38 1/2c bid August; 39 1/2c September; high mixed, 39 1/2c.  
OATS—Good demand and lower, especially cash; 23 1/2c cash; 23 1/2c August; 23 1/2c September.  
RYE—Steady and in fair demand; 49 1/2c to 50c.  
BARLEY—Demand light; holders firm at a shade lower rates; 90c cash; \$1 19 September.  
PORK—Fair demand and higher; \$10 25 cash and August; \$10 25 to \$10 37 1/2c September; \$10 37 1/2c to \$10 40 October.  
LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$7 60 to \$7 65 cash and August; \$7 67 1/2c September.  
BULK MEATS—Stronger; shoulders, \$5 13 1/2; short ribs, \$9 25; short clear, \$6 37 1/2c.  
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; \$1 05c.

## Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 5, 1878.  
The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:  
HORSES—Receipts, 9,000; market active, steady and firm; choice heavy, \$4 30 to \$4 50; light, \$4 30 to \$4 35; mixed, \$4 00 to \$4 20.  
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800; market dull; natives, \$3 00 to \$4 00; do butchers; \$3 40 to \$4 00; \$1 70 to \$2 10 light steers; \$3 50 to \$3 80; western and Texans in large supply; sales, Texas cows to Colorado natives, \$2 30 to \$3 15.  
SHEEP—Receipts, 370; shipments, 360; market weak; \$2 80 to \$3 10.

Kansas City Wool Market.  
WOOL—Fine unwashed, 16 1/2c; medium, 15 1/2c; tub-washed, 15 1/2c; Colorado and Mexican, 17 1/2c.

St. Louis Wool Market.  
WOOL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Tub—Choice 30 1/2c; No. 2, 29 1/2c; No. 3, 28 1/2c; No. 4, 27 1/2c; unwashed—mixed combing, 23 1/2c; medium, 22 1/2c; low and coarse, 18 1/2c; light fine, 18 1/2c; heavy do 15 1/2c; Barry, black and cotton, 8 to 10c; 9 pound loss.

Chicago Wool Market.  
The receipts are steadily increasing, but with a good demand from both dealers and manufacturers, prices are firm. We quote:  
Tub-washed, choice 37 1/2c  
Tub-washed, poor to good 30 1/2c  
Fleece washed, choice 30 1/2c  
Fleece washed, medium 28 1/2c  
Fleece washed, low 26 1/2c

Atchison Produce Market.  
ATCHISON, August 5, 1878.  
WHEAT—No. 2, fall wheat, 77c; No. 3, do., 75c; No. 4, do., 73c; No. 5 spring, 77c; No. 5 do., 70c; rejected spring, 55c.  
RYE—No. 2, 55c.  
OATS—No. 2, 17c.  
CORN—Bar corn, 38c; shelled, 28c.  
FLAXSEED—80 to 90c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.  
LEAVENWORTH, August 5, 1878.  
WHEAT—No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 65c; Common 70c; rejected, 55c; demand fair.  
CORN—Firm; 25 to 30c.  
OATS—Wholesale 15c new, and 20c for old.  
POTATOES—choice 30c.  
RYE—choice 32c.

Leavenworth Wool Market.  
HEAVY FINE, per pound 15 1/2c  
LIGHT, per pound 16 1/2c  
MEDIUM, per pound 18 1/2c  
TUB-WASHED AND DELAINE, per pound 21 1/2c  
TUB, per pound 24 1/2c  
TUB, STRICTLY BRIGHT, per pound 33c  
COLORADO OLIVE, per pound 11 1/2c  
BERRY BLACK and Cotton Fleece 24c off.

Leavenworth Stock Market.  
LEAVENWORTH, August 5, 1878.  
Beef Steers: at 23 1/2c; cows, 21 1/2c.  
VEAL—3 1/2c.  
MUTTON—3 1/2c.  
HOGS—3 1/2c.

Lawrence Market.  
LAWRENCE August 5, 1878.  
Wheat, No. 3, 78 1/2c  
" " rejected, 50 1/2c  
Corn, 30 1/2c  
Oats, 18 1/2c  
Rye, 55c  
HOGS—\$3 50  
CATTLE—Butchers' cows, \$2 50 to \$3 00; steers, \$3 00 to \$4 50; shippers, \$3 75 to \$4 50.  
CALVES—\$5 00 to \$7 00 per head.  
SHEEP—Live, \$4 50 to \$4 00.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.  
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb 12 1/2c  
" " Ribs " 10c  
" " Ribs " 10c  
" " Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb 7c  
" " Hind " 6c  
" " By the carcass " 7c  
MUTTON—Chops per lb 12 1/2c  
Roast " 12 1/2c

Topeka Lumber Market.  
Corrected by Chicago Lumber Co.  
Joist and Scantling 22 1/2c  
Rough boards 22 1/2c  
Flooring 22 1/2c  
Fencing No. 2, 21 1/2c  
Common boards, surface 24 1/2c  
Stock " C 25 1/2c  
" " B 25 1/2c  
" " A 25 1/2c  
Finishing Lumber 25 1/2c to 35 1/2c  
Shingles 25 1/2c to 35 1/2c  
Lath 8 1/2c to 4 1/2c

Topeka Retail Grain Market.  
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.  
WHEAT—Per bu. spring 50  
Fall No. 2 45  
" No. 3 40  
" No. 4 35  
" Yellow 30  
OATS—Per bu. old 20  
RYE—New 15  
" Old 10  
BARLEY—Per bu. 25  
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs 1 50  
" No. 2 1 25  
" No. 3 1 00  
CORN MEAL 1 00  
CORN CHOP 75  
RYE CHOP 75  
CORN & OATS 75  
BEANS 50  
SHORT 50

Topeka Produce Market.  
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee  
Country produce quoted at buying prices.  
APPLES—Per bushel 50 1/2c  
PEARS—Per bu. 25  
Medium 25  
Common 25  
Castor 1 25  
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 10  
" " Medium 9  
CHEESE—Per lb 8  
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 15  
HOMINY—Per bu 5 25 to 5 50  
VINAGAR—Per gal 30  
NEW POTATOES—Per bu 20  
POULTRY—Chickens, live, per doz 2 00 to 2 25  
Turkeys, " 10  
Geese, " 10  
OYSTERS—Per bu 25  
CABBAGES—Per dozen 25 to 35  
Spring-Chickens 1 50 to 2 00

Topeka Leather Market.  
Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.  
HIDES—Green 65  
Dry Flint 60 to 65  
Dry Salt 60  
Calf, Green 60  
Hf, Green 60  
Sheep Pelts, green, live, per doz 75 to 80  
Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 off the price.  
TALLOW in Cakes 5

FOR SALE.  
Between twelve and fourteen hundred sheep and lambs, all in good order. Enquire of W. J. McLeod, Ellsworth, Kansas.

WANTED—to trade—a top-buggy or a spring-wagon, for a young single horse. Enquire at Butts' store, Topeka, Kansas.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is for man and beast, and is balm for every wound. Sold by all Druggists.

To restore and keep soft and pliable your harness, apply Uncle Sam's Harness Oil. Sold by all Harness Makers.

Candid thoughts are always valuable; so is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder for all animals. Sold by all Druggists.

The children's best friend is Dr. Jaques' German Worm Cakes, pleasant to the taste, harmless to the child, and sure death and expulsion of the worms. Sold by all Druggists.

Have you a Cold and Cough? avoid all flurry and to a first class Druggist hurry, ask for Eiler's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, one bottle buy, your cure is sure—don't worry.

A good investment, better than loaning money at one per cent, is to keep your Liver, Stomach and bowels in a healthy condition by the use of Eiler's Daylight Liver Pills. They will restore you to health, impart new vigor to your mind, tone up your system and give renewed pleasure to the joys of life. No medicine will so effectually free the Liver from excess of bile as these Pills, thus preventing Ague and Bilious Fevers. Sold by all Druggists.

Why should a loving mother wait for the coming of the doctor to prescribe a remedy for that fearful Cholera-infantum, Croup, Colic or cramps with which her precious child is suffering, when she can administer Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, and at once give the child relief. One trial of this charming syrup will make you ever its friend and patron. This Syrup regulates the bowels, keeps the system in a healthy condition, prevents all pain and discomforts arising from teething, and is an old and well-tried remedy. Sold by all Druggists at only 25c. a bottle.

8 and 9  
Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.  
Ten per cent on city property.  
All good bonds bought at sight.  
For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

WHY LONGER REMAIN FAT?  
Obesity was considered by the ancients as evidence of coarseness. Even yet the slim forms of the Grecian goddesses are regarded as models of female beauty. Corpulence is now held to be a disease, and Allan's Anti-Fat chemically neutralizes in the stomach all glucose, saccharine, and oleaginous substances, thus preventing the formation of fat. Its use insures a loss of from two to five pounds per week. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by 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 vegetable remedy, of the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

HARDWARE  
In all its branches, iron, zinc, sheet-iron, tin, and galvanized iron, cornices, stoves, furnaces, and the Climax base-burner, at W. A. L. Thompson's, late of the old house of Smith & Hale.

HEARING RESTORED.—Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. JNO. GARMORE, Lock-box 905, Covington, Ky.

PARLOR ORGANS.  
New and elegant styles of Eater 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.

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.

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

18 ELEGANT New Style Chromo Cards, with name, 10c, post-paid. Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, New York.

Sheep.  
Two or three hundred choice young Sheep for sale by H. A. STILES, Pavilion, Kansas.

BOTTOM PRICES! GOOD STOCK!  
We offer for Fall of 1878 and Spring of '79, an extra fine stock of 3 year Apple, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Oage, &c., &c. Correspondence solicited. BARNES & CREWELL, Kirkwood, Ill.

GRAPE VINES.  
Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Wholesale rates very low to nurserymen, Dealers, and large Planters. Send stamp for Descriptive List. Price List FREE.  
T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT.  
I want 1,000 Agents to canvass for THE COMPLETE HERBALIST.

I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than \$300 per month, and all expenses—no matter whether he canvass before or not. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 51 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

HOLMAN'S AGUE and LIVER PAD

AND MEDICATED PLASTERS  
Cure without medicine, simply by absorption. The best Liver, Stomach and Spleen doctor in the world, as attested by more than 200,000 persons throughout the country who have used the Pad successfully, including members of all known professions.

IT CURES  
Fever and Ague in every form, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Headaches, Liver Coughs, Heart Diseases, Cholera Infantum, Bilious Colic, Diarrhoea, Piles, Pains in Side, Back, Bones and Limbs, and all female weaknesses of Kidneys and Womb.  
Price, \$3 00. Specials, \$3 00.  
Body, 30c. each; Feet, pair, 50c.  
Office and salesroom, 134 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Particular attention paid to orders from the country. Dr. Fairchild's recent lecture on this treatment sent free on application. BATES & HANLEY, Agents for the Northwest.



## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR WOMEN'S WORK AT THE SHAWNEE COUNTY FAIR.

Every body knows that a good fair cannot be made unless the women help, and now that we have no state fair, and counties both east and west of us do so much to insure a creditable exhibition in their respective localities, it certainly behooves every one to lend a helping hand towards making a successful fair in the Capital county, this year.

There is ample time between now and Tuesday, the 10th of September, the opening day, for preparations to be made in all departments of women's work for which premiums are offered, and we hope every woman who has poultry or flowers will go to work to put them in fair condition, and to make up her mind to do whatever else she is able to do well for the fair.

For household articles we find cash premiums of \$8.00 for cheese, \$5.00 for butter and \$3.00 for soap, a choice of the weekly newspapers published in Topeka, for each of three kinds of bread and seven kinds of cake, and a silver fruit knife worth \$4.00 for the best collection of cake. Smile, O ye women of Kansas, if you want to; we did, at the idea that men who, everybody knows, are everlastingly talking about good bread and the necessity of women learning to make good bread, should make up a premium list all their own way and put cheese and butter and soap before the staff of life.

We can see one reason for it, of course; cheese and butter are merchantable articles; cheese is largely manufactured by men now-a-days, and butter is largely sold by men, but we could have borne it better if they had put soap in the place of cheese, for is it not a much more valuable article in household economy than cheese? And then does not every other one one needs deersie cake? and yet the cake premiums are greater than the bread premiums; can this be intended as flattery to women, or what is it? Of course, the skill of good bread-making is not worth anything in dollars and cents, but then it would be soothing to a woman's feelings to have men pretend it was, once a year at least. Happily, it must have occurred to some of our citizens that it was as necessary to the welfare of a civilized community to have good bread-makers as good wheat-growers, for a special premium is offered to young ladies of the county under the age of twenty, for wheat bread, \$3.00 for best and \$1.00 for next best, by Col. L. H. Whitney.

Prescott & Stone offer a 100 pound sack of flour for the three best loaves, one each of white, corn and Boston brown bread made by a young lady under eighteen. And Clarke & Moore offer a caddy of tea and a box of coffee as first and second premiums, for the best collection of cakes and bread, so we will probably have some bread, but not enough, we fear, to eat with our butter, for in special premiums S. W. McCollister offers a \$30.00 silk dress pattern for the best thirty pounds of that article. The Commonwealth offers the daily for one year for the best 20 pounds; Whitton and Wells offer \$5.00 cash for the best ten pounds, and S. Barnum & Co. offer a \$10.00 clock for the best 25 pounds. Altogether sixty dollars for butter, surely there should be an excellent display by the butter-makers.

The society offers 50 cents each for numerous kinds of preserves, pickles, bottled fruits and jellies, besides \$5.00 for the best collection of each separate class, making in all quite a nice aggregate for anyone who has a well-filled larder.

A newspaper is offered for a pair of each of the fancy breeds of fowls, and also for native chickens, ducks and geese, and it seems to us that a good work might be done by exhibiting common hens with statistics of eggs laid and chickens raised, in comparison with the thoroughbreds.

For the best display of all kinds, a set of 12 plated tea spoons will be given, and Mr. C. D. Skinner offers a pair of \$3.00 button shoes for the best trio of Houdans.

For the best display of flowers and plants, two fruit stands are offered by the society, one worth \$12.00 and the other \$6.00, besides several very nice plate premiums for bouquets and hanging baskets and separate varieties of plants, and we hope to see the finest floral display ever made in the county, for nothing adds so much to the beauty of an exhibition as flowers and plants. The Commonwealth helps this good cause, also, by offering the daily for the best display of cut flowers, and the weekly for second best.

For ladies riding and driving, the premiums begin with \$12.00, and are very liberal, but then, although we might eat butter without bread, under certain circumstances, nobody would want to go to an agricultural fair without horses.

But the crowning glory of the list is the collection of prizes offered in the educational department. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for the best map of Kansas, and Leslie's Illustrated history of the Centennial for the best map of Shawnee county, and twenty other good premiums; it is worth while for every boy and girl to get a premium list and go to work. In this class, Mr. T. J. Kellam offers for the best penmanship by a girl or boy under 16, a gold pen worth five dollars. Prof. Thomas will superintend this department and High school scholars will be excluded, so that all will be fair. Let us join hands and make a good fair.

## A MARYLAND FOURTH.

We were going on a Fourth-of-July picnic—Ned, Ethel, and I—from our house. The rest of the party were to call for us in the stage which ran between Port Royal and Saverne Inlet, our destination. Ned marched up and down in front of the house—impatient, as became a man—his hands in his pockets. Ethel practiced in the parlor, La-la-la-la-la, through the open window. Sable Port Royal, coming "by," invariably stopped for a second or two, and tra-la-la'd also, with varying success: it was not always possible to go as high as Ethel. I smiled to myself at the irresistible instinct of imitation. Presently the stage rumbled up, and we tumbled in, and drove off laughing.

We camped in a wood. We boiled our kettle and made our coffee, and ate our three meals in one with the keen relish for discomfort inherent in the true picnicker. We would not hear the distant, nearing thunder until the meal was over; but by that time there was no ignoring the great big splashes of rain that began to hit the leaves, our noses, finally our umbrellas upraised. "The Retreat!" was the cry; and to the Retreat we scampered forthwith—I, for one, with only the vaguest notion where we were going.

It proved to be a rambling, red brick house close by, with a prim, old-fashioned garden behind it. From the open windows on the first floor issued sounds of boisterous merry-making. Evidently some jolly masculine crowd was celebrating. The rain was now pelting down fast, and we were making straight for the open hall door, when a tall elderly colored man, with a respectable snowy beard, issued from a side door and made toward us hastily. "Savvy, ladies 'an' gemen. Dis way, ladies. I know wat is becomin' to quality. Dar's a party of gemen in the parlors; bes' not to meet each odder."

Who are supposed to be the quality? Does he mean that we would contaminate the roisters, or the roisters us? queried Ethel. "Look at his salaam," I replied. Of course we are the quality."

That might be, but so, we gathered, were the others too. When we were all huddled into the kitchen presently, he explained who were the other guests. "Colonel Custard, of Arlington, a playin' cards in dar, Gin'ral Lee's father-in-law, an' Gin'ral Washington himself. Did de ladies know de colonel?"

Dates were no obstacles whatever to the ancient serving-man. He had accepted in good faith the strangers' statements concerning themselves. We were far more impressed than he seemed to be. "A resurrection party," suggested Ned. "Playing cards, eh? I'd like to take a hand myself." Our host was so much mystified by our amusement that we felt called upon to curb it out of ordinary politeness to Black George, as he named himself. "I is black," he added. "An' dat's wat de de chillen allus called me at Massa Sam Jones's."

It seemed he was the janitor, or custodian, or what not, of the Retreat, which belonged to the Brothers of St. Januarius, who had, however, abandoned it for the present as their own home. They wished to rent it out to summer boarders, I believe, but these had no yet put in an appearance. We scattered through the house—the spacious upper story, that is, which had not been pre-empted by the general and the colonel. "We leaned out of the window and smelled the sweet clover;" we played charades; we were as festive as though the sun had been shining; afterward some of us hung about the kitchen and Black George, and were presently introduced to his wife, who presented herself from a room adjoining the kitchen, carrying in her arms a baby.

A baby! Dear angel babyhood of the golden curls and rosy cheeks, was this little atom of suffering humanity skin to you? "It's a—allin'," explained Black George, waving his hand toward the tiny parcel laid on his wife's arm. Therefore, as I stooped over the little creature, I expected to see a sick child. But I was absolutely started into an expression of pain by the woful little face upturned to mine. I had never seen an other living creature so gaunt, so pinched, so worn. The mother displayed a glittering row of teeth, and bestowed a thoroughly pleasant smile upon me. "My baby are a rare cooerity," she said, with a good deal of complacency.

The poor little mite looked the epitome of suffering. The woes of ninety years were concentrated upon his haggard little face, with its tightly drawn, lined forehead, its staring, imploring eyes, its skinny lips. "Lord did this man sin, or his parents?"—the old wonder.

Mrs. George deposited it upon a rough sofa, and seated herself on a chair across the room, folding her arms comfortably. The baby did not cry; it was too weak even to whine; but it moved uneasily, and put out its bony bits of arms, as thick around as chicken claws. I marvelled how the mother could bear to put it away even for a moment from the reviving warmth of her breast. I picked it up myself—it was a feather's weight—and, seating myself on the broad kitchen steps, laid it on my lap. I asked the mother what she called it.

"Claude, miss," she responded, with her easy smile. "After Judge Claude, I suppose?" Judge Claude being a prominent citizen of Port Royal.

"No, miss. Claude Lorraine, miss. We come across de name in a book. My ole man are a right smart scholar." Meanwhile Black George was imparting

scraps of his personal history. "I is no low-down brought-up person," he remarks, "I belonged to Massa Sammy Jones till I war not free. He used me well, an' I acted in 'an' 'an' 'an' by his'n. Him an' me both on us come out ob a just family. After the war see I to him, Massa Sammy, see I, we'll worked on fur you nup, me an' Clarissy—dat's my wife—an' my two byes, for twenty-five dollars a month. But, see he, no I war wuth no sech fancy price. So we moves away, bag an' baggage, an' I settles down yar, an' sets my min' to 'ten to the bruders' business, an' dey calls it cheap too. After a while Massa Sammy he comes to look me up. An' see he. Look a-ye, George, come back to me, an' I'll pay you forty dollars myself." An' see I, No, Sammy, I's foun' out my wuth an' my price, an' I'll stay whar I is. An' Sammy, see he, I'll gib you fifty, seel'n were raised like brothers, but I stuck it out seems he had onst gib me de cole shoulder. So Sammy he gits on his boss an' he rid back home agin. Poor Sammy, he'd gib his eyes to hab me back."

George chuckled delightedly. He represented himself as having disported in a very lofty and independent style with "Sammy," but I did not for a moment question his urbane politeness in the actual interview.

"Laws!" he went on, but I is not one bit stuck up, all the same. Not one bit. I knows I's a nigger. Could't scrub de black off my face if I tried all day. I doesn't dispute de fac' dat de white folks is my betters. We cullud people is nuttin but scums an' scabs and Angry-Saxers, no way yer can fix it."

Ned meditated. Then: "But George, you are not an Anglo-Saxon, whatever else you may be. You are a colored man."

George had set to work to wash up the dishes we had used at the picnic. He was going through with this performance with great dignity in spite of a semi-professional costume—sleeves rolling up, towel pinned on apron fashion. He surveyed Ned with an air of paternal solicitude. Evidently considered that he had issued a dangerous political manifesto. "You is a young man," he said, with gravity. "An' yer can't depect ter hab a ole head on young shoulders. But don't yer talk ter me 'bout no wotin. I knows my place."

At this crisis Colonel Custard and General Washington waxed uproarious. Mrs. George displayed her ivorys generously. "It are a frolickin' day," she remarked, half apologetically. And George added: "You see, I couldn't turn them off. Fust families dey is. No beatin' de Castardess blood. But dem military gemen makes a sight ob n'ise when dey gits a-started. You ladies kin jist keep out ob der way. An' it'll be clear soon, so so you kin all go out under de trees agin."

"Here comes another great big cloud," I said. "Perhaps that will prove the clearing shower."

"Dat ar cloud look to me like a win' cloud. De win' would be more respectable dan de rain."

The cloud coursed over the sky. A few drops of rain fell, but George proved to be a wise weather prophet in the main. Our party were for rallying out of doors once more. I held out Claude Lorraine to his mother. She accepted him smilingly, but got rid of him again immediately, bestowing him on the lounge. Ethel and I exchanged involuntarily glances of compassion.

"I donno woter think ob my baby," the mother said, rather more soberly than she had spoken before. We thought that there could be but one view to take of the case. "He looked to me jist like my sister's chile, an' he died ob information on de brain."

"Not a usual complaint," Ned commented, as we all walked away.

We found no dearth of entertainment exploring the quaint, beautiful old place, which the brothers kept at precisely the proper pitch of oldenness. There was the traditions, Maryland garden, inclosed in the midst of the lawn at the back of the house, with its fence and its box-wood hedge, and its circles, and diamonds bordered with box. It was full of roses, of course, beautiful in color, heavy with perfume. A small boy, with a grin so precisely like Mrs. George's that I was sure that he must be her son, came running towards us with a pair of shears.

"Help yourselves, ladies. Take all yer want."

"Are you Uncle George's son?" Ethel inquired.

"Yes, ma'am. My name is Billy Evans, ma'am; my father's name Mr. George Jones."

"Then how can your name be Evans?"

"Well, ma'am, my nickname is Billy Evans. Some folks call me Ned Jones—the usual difficulty experienced by the colored race in wrestling with surnames, or any name. At sunset the stage called for us. While the others were being packed into it, I strolled up to the house again for a parting look at Claude Lorraine.

His tiny threads of fingers were clutching the air, or rather were suggesting that motion. He was still on the hard sofa, his breath coming so feebly that he might be said to be merely suggesting the act of respiration also. "I donno woter think of my baby," Mrs. George repeated.

"I wish I could do something for him."

"Thank you, miss"—following me to the door. "Did you ever take notice ob a confectionery shop on Main Street, miss, in Port Royal, at the corner ob King Street?"

"Confectionery shop?"—reflecting.

"Yes, miss, whar dey sell boots an' shoes an' calico, an' sech like. I wants some worsted awful bad, but my ole man he can never match colors. Mr. Eddy Somers's confec-

tionary it are."

"Oh, dry-good! Yes, I will match it for you with pleasure."

"Here is the samples, miss ad'de change—two spe, miss. An' my ole man he will call by fur it, ef you will gib him yer directions, miss."

"De lady kin jist give me her residence," added Uncle George.

Which accordingly I did. I am, at present writing, expecting him momentarily to call by for the worsted.—Harper's Bazaar.

## DELFT.

The Dutch town of Delft was the first place in Europe where the modern style of ware—which with us goes under the general name of crockery, was made. Prior to its manufacture the table ware of the wealthy was made of gold and silver, of the middling classes of pewter, and of the poor of wood. But the porcelains imported into Holland from China, by the early traders, impelled the Dutch to imitate, as nearly as possible, the manufacture of a ware which they saw was so beautiful and so useful. Accordingly, this new industry sprung up, first at Delft and then at Haarlem: the best authorities settling the date down at the beginning of the seventeenth century, although some kinds of fine ware are known to have been made long before that.

The Dutch were at this period the greatest traders in the world, and their ships carried their new ware to all parts of Europe, America, and the colonies, creating an enormous demand for it in consequence of its vast utility and comparative cheapness. But it was not only useful and cheap; it was good in quality, form, and decoration as well, thus deserving the favor it so rapidly and generally received. The variety of articles made was limited only by the ingenuity of the artists in copying old shapes and designing new ones, and included everything that could be conceived for the kitchen, the dining-room, and the cabinet, always decorated in the best of taste, and much of it in the highest art by the most distinguished artists. A happy and familiar style that originated here was that of moulding dish covers to represent animals, birds, fishes, vegetables, and fruits, painted after nature, to contain the articles thus represented, so that the parts of a dinner could be told by the covers of the dishes on the table.

As is generally known, coffee was not used in Europe until about 1650, and tea was not introduced for some years after that, it being for many years after its introduction an expensive luxury that only the wealthy could enjoy. Tea and coffee pots, cups and saucers, were not made until so recent a period as the latter part of the seventeenth century, so that the many simple folks who hug the sweet delusion to their souls, that the old pots and cups they so carefully treasure and so proudly display, were brought to this country by their "pilgrim fathers," are guilty, unconscious or otherwise, of a pious fraud.

The pottery manufacture of Delft, and of Holland generally, has now dwindled down to insignificance on account of the rise and progress of the manufacture in England, France, Germany, and the United States, the wants of which were supplied by Holland, but which are now supplied by home potteries. Except small lots of ornamental pieces, no Delft ware is now imported into this country.

## WOMEN AND THEIR DOINGS.

Lucy M. Gaylord is a Notary Public in Chicago.

Jane Swisheim is certainly getting the better of her Trades-union opponents in the Chicago Tribune.

At Fall River, Mass., July 23, Minnie Warren, the well known dwarf, died in childbirth.

Mrs. Conant contributes the fine illustrated paper on "Birds and their Plumage" to the last Harper.

Mrs. Thomas Wilcox, of Chicago, who is trying to establish an Inebriate Women's Home estimates that for every twenty drunken men there is one drunken woman.

Speaking of home-made ornamentation, "Shirley Dare" doubts the good taste of cotton flannel manes. Shirley hits it.

Away out in Yankton, the capital of Dakota, the women are starting a public park for their young city.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was elected President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, for next year, in the Convention in Rochester.

Miss Trafton's novel, "His Inheritance," gets praised by the reviewers and purchased by the people, as it ought. The first invoice of the book disappeared rapidly from the Old Corner book-store.

"A San Francisco woman, having no faith in banks, carried around \$2,400 in her bustle. Thus her income was always in arrears."

Norristown Herald. No, sir; your are very much behind in that joke: it was the woman who put her money all into solitaire earrings, and her property was always in her ears.

Miss Rose Durfee is the name of a young lady who negotiates between artists and buyers in the sale of paintings. She superintended the sale of the pictures at the Chicago Art Exhibition last year and also the sale at New York Academy and Water Color Exhibitions this year. The principal artists of America are on her list.

Every once in a while we hear of a California woman killing a bear. This is all right. But the Oil City Derrick challenges the world to ransack the pages of history and show where a woman ever got away with a mouse.

If the earnest minded and instructive editors who are just now deluging us with columns on the short-comings of the married women in society, would occasionally give a paragraph or two on those accomplished lawyers, doctors and preachers who "can not afford to marry a poor girl," they would afford us at least the relief of variety.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

**GOLD** Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.

**\$5 to \$20** per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

**\$66** weekly on your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALL & Co., Portland, Maine.

**\$52 \$77** a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Maine.

**\$7** a DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireless Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

**\$1200** Salary. Salaries wanted to sell our new product. No experience paid. Permanent employment. Address S. A. GRANT, 2, 4 & 6 S. House St., Cincinnati, O.

**\$45** PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—A MONTH AND EXPENSES. To Agents. Send stamp for terms. J. C. FOSTER & Co., Cincinnati, O.

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**PIANO** Beautiful Concert Grand Piano Organ. 600, cost \$1,600 only \$425. Buy on terms. Grand Square Pianos, cost \$1,100 only \$255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost \$800, only \$185. New style Upright Pianos, \$115.50. Organ \$35. Organ, 12 stops, \$72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost \$300, only \$115. Tremendous sacrifice to close our present stock. Immense New Steam Factory. Don't lose the best. Newspaper with much information about cost Pianos and Organs SENT FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. I.

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## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1868, 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 July 24, 1878.**

**Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by T. N. Johnson, Walnut Tp., (Atchison P. O.) June 8, 1878, one black horse, right hind and left fore foot white, little white on forehead and end of nose, about 14½ hands high, 10 years old. Valued at \$25.

**Cherokee County—C. A. Sanders, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by Wm. P. Jennings, Lola Tp., June 11, 1878, one bright bay horse about 15 hands high. Appraised at \$25.

**Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by Samuel C. Nelson, Baker Tp., June 13, 1878, one bay mare about 10 years old, collar marks, 15 hands high. Valued at \$20.

**HORSE**—Also taken up by S. Nelson, Baker Tp., June 13, 1878, one black horse, white hind feet and saddle marks, 8 years old, 14½ hands high. Valued at \$25.

**MARE**—Taken up by Thomas Potteer, Crawford Tp., May 22, 1878, one dun mare about four years old.

**Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by Martin Skelly, Washington Tp., May 11, 1878, one bay pony mare, white spot in face, collar and saddle marks, branded HP on left shoulder. Valued at \$15.

**Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, County Clerk.**

**MULE**—Taken up by C. Cogshall, Noble Tp., June 25, 1878, one brown mule 6 years old, 14 hands high, hoofs on 4 feet crooked.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. W. Sharrard, Waterville Tp., July 3, 1878, 2 bay mares about 8 years old, one with one hind foot white the other has a little white on one hind foot. Cash value \$20.

**COW**—Taken up by W. B. Millett, in Guittard Tp., June 26, 1878, one red and white spotted cow 6 years old, branded D & on right hip. Cash value \$10.

**Morris County—A. Moser, Jr., County Clerk.**

**COLT**—Taken up by Frank Munsell, Elm Creek Tp., April 30, 1878, one light bay two-year-old mare colt, white star in forehead, hind feet white. Valued at \$15.

**Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.**

**PONY**—Taken up by L. T. Yount, Dover Tp., June 28, 1878, one bay mare pony, about 14½ hands high, white face, one glass eye, collar and saddle marks, supposed to be 10 years old, has sucking colt by her supposed to be 1 year old. Appraised at \$30.

**Wilson County—G. McFadden, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by Wm. Knans, Clinton Tp., June 15, 1878, one dark brown pony mare 14 hands high, star in forehead, collar marks, hind feet white, 4 yrs old, no marks. Valued at \$25.

**Woodson County—J. N. Halloway, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by Manassah Camp, Toronto Tp., March 28, 1878, one bay mare, blaze face, both hind feet white up to knees, white spot on back, with foal, 15 years old. Valued at \$15.

## STRAYED!

Thursday morning, July 11th, from the farm of W. H. Griggs, 7 miles northwest of Eldorado, a large white horse, white mane and tail; large feet, and shod all around; about 8 years old. When last seen had on the back part of a new set of harness. A suitable reward will be given for the return of the horse. C. H. DAVIES, M. D., Eldorado, Kansas.

## STRAYED!

About the 1st of May, one large black horse mule; one large bay American mare. Also, one strawberry roan mare, with black points, one iron gray mare, racks a little; both half ponies; each two years old and each branded with figure 5 on left shoulder. Any one giving me information leading to the recovery of said strays, will be liberally paid for all trouble. Address, A. JERRUS, Newbury, Wabunsee Co., Kansas.

## Strayed or Stolen!

Strayed or was stolen, from the subscriber on the night of Friday, July 19, 1878, one dark bay mare, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, left fore foot white up in the hair, some white on hind feet, black feet, tail and legs, and slight bluish in right eye. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of this animal. DANIEL THOMPSON, North of Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kansas.

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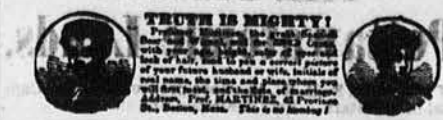
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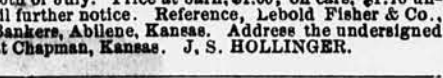
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