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## The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Ks.

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### LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—It may interest the farmers West, to hear of the crops and season East. No State or region is exempt from occasional disaster. Excessive rain or drouth or each in quick succession, may cut off the hopes of the husbandman. So may hail, or chinch bugs, or the army worm, the weevil or locust.

But what in which one part shall be lacking another part may supply. From Kansas to the Atlantic the spring opened auspiciously, after a severe cold spell in March, which destroyed tender fruit, as peaches, in the more southern parts. Rain was abundant, in the interior States excessive, and continued so till mid-summer. In the coast States a season much like that in 1874, in Kansas, prevailed. A long succession of burning and dry days, with such an accumulation of heat that night brought but little relief.

The result is that in the level and wet parts of the great corn growing States, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio that staple will fall short, though very good in some rolling regions. Oats are very variable but largely not well filled. Hay is universally heavy and generally well secured.

In the coast States the long heat has very seriously shortened the crops, but especially the late ones, oats and hay are fair. Corn and potatoes very short. The Colorado bug has ravaged many regions near the coast, as in New Jersey and New York.

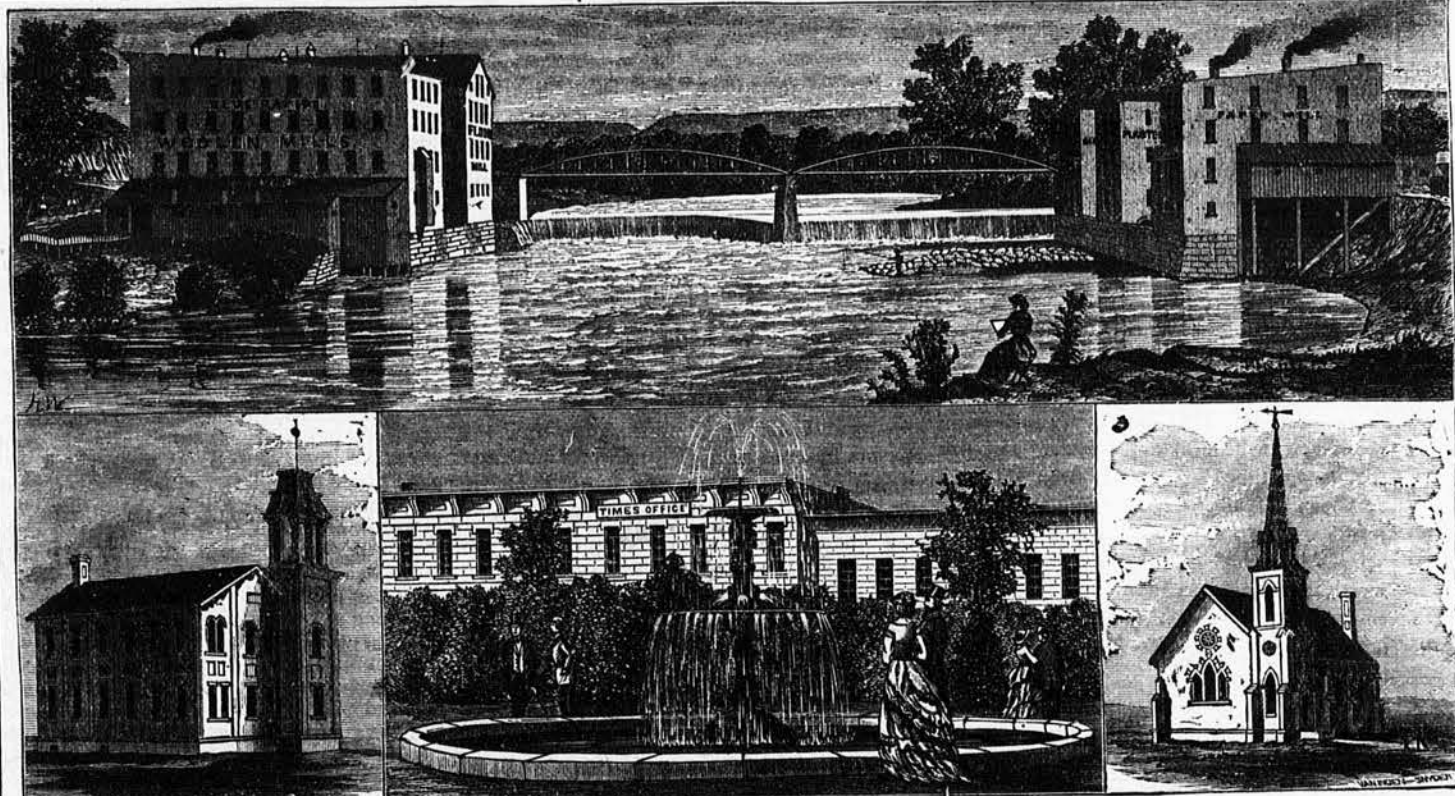
The great and growing dairy interests of the East, have suffered so that a demand will be felt for Western cheese and butter. The gardens very generally show unmistakable signs of disaster, though even in the driest the lima beans look green, and melons are in all parts abundant.

So also, is there a large crop of apples in New York, and New England pears also. The latter of fair quantity can be had in Boston for from one dollar to one and a half per bushel. Forest fires have ranged in many of the more Eastern States.

Sun strokes beyond all precedent have prevailed and not a few of the mid-summer visitors at the Centennial have been stricken with dysentery and typhoid fever. But on the whole good health has generally prevailed.

The times are so hard that many of the Eastern people imagine that the Western do not know what hard times are. It seems to them that where there is illimitable cheap, fertile land, and good weather, there need be no distress. All out West can find something to do, and something to eat. We in the East are, in large numbers, in the manufacturing districts, thrown out of employment, it is a scant season, and money is scarce, men of wealth are paralysed with fear and hoard their means, and what is before us none can tell.

It is a matter of relief that railroad freights are low, and that even the far off fields of Kansas can send on millions of golden corn, and flour from the finest wheat, and



PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE.

VIEW IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUILT OF WHITE MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

### BLUE RAPIDS.

Blue Rapids is the County Seat of Marshall County. This county was organized in 1855. Named in honor of Gen. Frank J. Marshall, who established a ferry on the Big Blue, at the crossing of the California road, in 1849, within the limits of the county, and who, in 1855, was a member of the first Territorial Legislature, representing the region embracing the county. He was, in 1858, a candidate for Governor under the LeCompton Constitution. Square miles, 900; population to square mile, 12.02. Population in 1860, 2,280; in 1870, 6,901; increase in ten years, 4,621; population in 1875, 10,822; increase in five years, 3,921; increase in fifteen years, 8,542.

MANUFACTURES.—Marysville township, water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$25,000; cigar

manufactory, capital \$5,000; steam furniture manufactory, capital \$10,000; vinegar factory and pottery. Waterville township, water-power flouring mill, capital \$25,000; soap manufactory, capital \$3,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$15,000; cigar manufactory. Blue Rapids township water-power flouring mill, capital \$50,000; water-power woolen mill, capital \$50,000; water-power paper mill, capital \$25,000; water-power gypsum manufactory, capital \$10,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$20,000. Vermillion township, steam flouring mill, capital \$10,000; water-power flouring mill, capital \$5,000. Four cheese manufactories in the county, capital \$15,000; also two cigar manufactories. One brewery at Marysville. Barrett, flour and saw mill. Okelo, flouring mill. Irving, broom factory.

the well fattened cattle that have grazed on their green and luxuriant pastures.

At the Centennial, all are struck with admiration at the grand display of the agricultural and mineral productions of Kansas and Colorado. Kansans, you may well be proud of your positions; in enterprise and state you have surpassed all.

J. A. BENT.

### OUR FORESTS VS. RAINFALL.

EDITOR FARMER.—In the FARMER of May 24, you say you copy the article on forestry to promote further discussion; so I wish to answer the theories.

The forests do not of course, wholly cause rainfall without other agencies; but it would naturally seem that they do act a greater part in producing rain. The conclusion is, first, for instance, if one enters a forest on a hot day does not the air feel damp, different than in the open country? Is it not because the trees shade the soil so that it does not dry, and thus retains a constant moisture? Prof. Bryant says: "The unfrozen earth becomes saturated by melted snow in spring; the summer rains absorbed and retained by the loose soil carpeted with leaves, and the rapid evaporation of moisture is checked by shade.

Forests thus become reservoirs of humidity, lessening the dryness of the surrounding atmosphere, and aiding the perennial flow of springs and streams. Instances are on record of the drying up of springs and rivulets when the woods which shaded them were felled, and of their reappearance when the trees were suffered again to grow. The influence of wood-lands in this respect must have been observed by every intelligent person who has bestowed any thought on the subject." Second, we know moisture causes rain, so from Mr. Bryant's conclusions, there would be more rain in wooded districts, or more equally distributed over a section of country. Third, any farmer of the West owns that after cultivating his soil a second season, when he raised a crop of corn on the ground the first year, the corn shaded the soil causing moisture, and it became fertilized and mellow for cultivation. Just so the shaded soil of the forests holds moisture, and passing off in air, it again soon returns in rain-drops.

So we would contend, with the leading horticulturists, that the forests produce rainfall.

Since the last letter, I have received permission of Prof. Bryant, Princeton, and F. R.

Elliott, Rochester, New York, to copy from their works on Forest Tree Culture. And from A. S. Fuller, Ridgewood, New Jersey; I have received a copy of his volume The Forest Tree Culturist. It is a volume neatly got up in both print and binding; only containing about one-half as much as Bryant's. Its rules of cultivation are finely illustrated by cuts, and the introduction and description of individual trees is excellent.

Here is an article from the Department of Agriculture, October, 1874, that fully illustrates rain-fall, (probably what Mr. Davis, of Hiawatha, referred to), that differs considerably from the one in the "FARMER" of May 24, does it not?

In a note upon this subject presented to the French Academy of Sciences by MM. L. Fautrat and A. Sartiaux, they give the results of some interesting observations made in the forest domain of Halle and upon a neighboring cultivated section of country. Becquerel declares that forests increase the amount of rainfall, while Vaillant insists that they diminish it, and Mathieu concludes from his researches that the amount of rain-water received by forests is equal to or even greater than that received by the open country. Dausse states that rain is formed when warm and moist winds encounter cold strata of air; the air of forests being cooler and more humid than that of uncovered soil, a greater quantity of rain should fall in such localities. In order if possible to settle the point thus disputed, the authors have made observations: first, above a wooded section; and, second, at the same elevation at a distance from this section so slight that the differences observed can be due to the influence of the forest alone. In order to carry out these observations they placed, at an elevation of about 6 meters above a collection of oaks and elms which were of about twenty years' growth, and about eight or nine meters high, a pluviometer, a psychrometer, an evaporimeter, and maximum and minimum thermometers, to determine the quantity of rainfall, the amount of moisture in the air, and the variations of temperature and evaporation. At a distance of 300 meters from the forest, at the same elevation, the same instruments were placed under the same conditions over an open country.

The following table shows the results of their observations:

Date.	Quantity of rain-fall.		300 meters from wooded section.
	Above wooded section.	Centimeters.	
1874—February	18.75	18.00	18.00
March	15.00	11.75	11.75
April	27.50	25.75	25.75
May	39.25	35.25	35.25
June	51.25	48.25	48.25
July	40.75	37.75	37.75
Total	192.50	177.00	177.00

Difference in favor of forests, 15.50 millimeters.

Date.	Degree of saturation of the air.		300 meters from wooded section.
	Above wooded section.	Centimeters.	
1874—March	71.1	70.0	70.0
April	64.3	64.2	64.2
May	64.1	64.4	64.4
June	60.9	60.1	60.1
July	54.6	53.8	53.8
Total	315.0	308.5	308.5

Average. . . . . 63.0 . . . . . 61.7

Difference in favor of forest, 1.3 centimes.

From the results of observations the authors conclude that if they were carried out during the entire year, there is an advantage of forests over cultivated fields to produce rainfall.

C. S. JOHNSON.

Bristol, Ill.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

### FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NO. XXIII.

WILL IT PAY.

This is a question which is generally asked when a crop is introduced in a neighborhood which has not been heretofore cultivated.

In 1874, castor-beans attracted the attention of many farmers—will it pay? Yes, if the season and other circumstances prove favorable. Most every farmer concluded to try castor-beans, a large area was planted.

The season was not very favorable, and in many cases a lack of skill in the management of the crop, prevented many from planting a second year.

The next year, flax seed became the topic amongst farmers—will it pay? Yes, if you use judgment in putting in the crop, and no casualties of the season should intervene. Large quantities of seed was loaned out by the different merchants; and in due time it was sown, and the young crop looked promising. The locust which were hatching out by the millions, invaded the fields, and in a few days not a vestige of flax was to be seen.

This unexpected casualty disgusted those who had gone into the new enterprise, and flax growing is now below par in the locust region.

Those who planted castor-beans the second year, the season being favorable, say, that beans will pay; and it is not unreasonable to predict that, flax raising another year may prove profitable also.

"Will it pay?" This question cannot be answered when we confine the question to

a single year. We can only mine this important question, frequent trials.

A neighbor has put out a young apple orchard, the ground he has selected has lost a great deal of its original fertility by many years cropping, without any return being made to the soil—he asks—will it pay to give a liberal coating of stable or barn-yard manure. Certainly it will, we can have no hesitation in answering a question of this character, for it does not depend on the contingency and changes of the season.

Will it pay to plant plum trees. This depends on the care and attention which is given them. The common average of farmers will lose time and money by purchasing plum trees, they have no time or inclination to watch the curculio, if this insect is not attended to at the proper season of the year, it is better to let the plum tree alone.

Last spring I witnessed a farmer grubbing up some half dozen plum trees which he told me had been planted about twelve years, and they had never grown a ripe plum, the curculio always destroyed them. He says it don't pay!

It however, does not pay with those who do not neglect this essential work at the proper season. The question will it pay? therefore depends frequently on unforeseen circumstances, over which we have no control, while an answer can be given in many cases without using an if or a but.

### HOW STOCK RUNS OUT.

A family who migrated from Indiana several years ago, remarked in my presence, that fowls run out much sooner in Kansas than they did in Indiana; she thought there was something in the climate or the food which they ate, which produced it. In this

case, as it is in many others, the running out process was not a difficult problem to solve.

When the minister, or a politician or a friend called and took dinner, the largest and most thrifty of the flock are selected and killed for dinner, the poorest remained. At the close of the season only those which were deficient in size, or lacked the elements of a vigorous constitution were breeding purposes the next spring. bad policy; keep the best and under circumstances permit them to be killed if the Governor of the State should ROUGHEN IT.

There was a very general notion among early western pioneers, that animals exposed to the weather in the were rendered more hardy. Colts were three or four years old, were to "rough it," they were not permitted the comfort of a good warm stable with the work horses, for it would make them tender. This ridiculous idea, and cruel notion, is still entertained by a few farmers of the bourbon type.

It would be just as reasonable to suppose that exposure and hardship during the winter, was necessary to develop a hardy race of people. Men as well as animals, are generally better developed in the temperate regions, than in the colder climate of the bleak north.

### PACKING PROSPECTS.

As the packing season is near at hand, particularly beef packing, it would be as well to give the views of packers here as to the prospects. The supply of cattle for packing will not, it may be readily surmised, be light, but the prices paid will of course be governed by the rulings of the market which should be favorable to buyers will cause operations to be commenced earlier than usual. The number of head of cattle packed here last year, during the regular season was 26,372 and while, of course it is impossible to approximate the number which will be packed the coming season, yet it is fair to say that the indications are that there will be as many packed as last year.

In reference to pork packing the general opinion is that there will be upwards of 150,000 hogs packed here. The prices, which will be paid will undoubtedly be low and packers think that the average price will be \$4.00@4.50 per cwt. The hog crop in Kansas and western Missouri will be large, in fact is large now and efforts are going to be made to draw receipts from south-western Iowa.

We look forward to an active packing season, first with beef, and then with hogs, which will follow and continue until the middle of March, at least. Our live-stock market will then be booming as far as activity is concerned and while the prices realized on hogs will be much less than last year, yet the increase in the numbers, over last year, will be so marked that they will keep our live-stock commission merchants busy.—Kansas City Price Current.



## NOTES FROM OUR AGENT'S SADDLE-BAGS.

No. XIV.

Three miles west of Oxford, Sumner county, is the fine farm of A. J. Myrick, Esq. Here I found a large well kept orchard of 5,000 peach trees, surrounded by a well trimmed hedge, and a wind-break of six rows of maple and box-elder trees. The hedge was four feet high, the box-elders were about seven feet, and the maple trees about twelve feet high. The trees were about 6 feet apart, and they made a most excellent wind-break.

Four miles north, I noticed an orchard of 700 very large peach trees. They had been set four years, and were on the farm of Mr. A. J. Carpenter. I measured a few trees and found them to be over 6 inches in diameter, eighteen inches from the ground. I noticed that about fifty trees were bearing.

These trees were about the centre of orchard. The outside rows bore no fruit, being conclusively the necessity for wind-laks in this climate.

On the 8 inst., I visited the fruit farm of Mr. W. McCracken, six miles northeast of Valley Centre, Sedgwick county. Here I found the largest orchard I had yet seen in Kansas, consisting of fifty thousand fruit trees and ten thousand forest trees.

The fruit trees were planted at different distances apart, but would probably average about 7 by 13 feet. They covered one hundred and five acres, and the forest trees occupied about ten acres. Forty thousand of these were peach trees, the balance apple, pear, plum, apricot, cherry, etc. A very fine hedge surrounded the whole.

Small fruits were set between the rows of trees, blackberry plants occupying about 3 acres, raspberry plants 7 acres, grapes one acre, and other kinds 4 acres. The balance of the orchard 90 acres, was planted between the rows of the trees to corn. The land for this orchard was only broken in the spring of 1872. There is now on this place fifteen thousand peach trees of bearing age.

Mr. McCracken wisely selected this location with reference to close and convenient markets, being only one day's drive from Eldorado, one half day's drive from Wichita and Newton, and nine miles from Sedgwick City and Valley Centre.

That part of the orchard planted to corn was cleanly cultivated, the part occupied by blackberries and raspberries was systematically neglected. Mr. McCracken believes that it is better for these plants that weeds be allowed to grow among them, thus shading the ground, and in the fall rotting down and covering the ground, and mulching it, at very little expense. While this plan is not strictly in accordance with our ideas of good cultivation yet Mr. McCracken is satisfied with the results. This is the first bearing year of these plants, he sold over one hundred bushels of berries this year. He has also fifteen thousand peach trees in nursery form, which he will set out next spring, and proposes to continue setting out about this number each year for a number of years yet. He deserves great credit for the perseverance he displays in setting this large orchard, in spite of the continued persistent and general talk of many residents here, who say that this is not a fruit country. I do not now remember of a larger orchard in the State.

Yesterday, I went five miles off from my route, to examine the Hamilton Prairie Stove. This stove was made at Rock Island Illinois, and patented in 1874. The fuel used is hay. The stove is owned by Marion Rogers, Esq., and has been in use in his family for five months. It weighs 450 lbs. Price, (with press), delivered at Halstead, \$50. The stove is 29 inches long, 26 inches wide and 24 inches high. The oven which sets on the back edge of the stove, is 35 inches long, 17 inches high and 16 inches wide. The door through which the fuel passes is at the back end of the stove and is 15 by 18 inches. The hay is pressed into blocks about 14 by 16 inches and 2 feet long. Fire is placed on the top of the hay. A weight is then let down on it, which prevents the hay from burning too fast. There are five dampers to regulate the heat and draft.

It uses 12 tons of hay or 15 tons of straw a year. The hay is put into the stack here for \$1.50 per ton, thus bringing the cost of the fuel at \$18.00 per year. The wire for tying the hay, will cost about \$2.00 per ton. Twine is sometimes used but it is more costly, for the wire can be used from four to six times.

The pipe has to be large, at least 8 inches to carry off the smoke. Two of the blocks weighing about 8 pounds each is sufficient to cook a meal. Flax straw does not require any tying, as it stays in place after being pressed. Two men can press enough hay in one week to last for fuel one year. I see only three objections to this stove; 1st, cost, 2nd, its size, and 3rd, the liability of uttering the hay in the house. It, however, has many advantages and will be in general use on these prairies in a few years, if manufacturers will advertise it properly.

W. W. C.

Herald, Harvey Co., Kan., Sept. 12, 1876.

## Horse Department.

## ADJUSTING THE HARNESS TO FIT THE HORSE.

Every part of the harness should be buckled up shorter or let out until the harness fits the horse as neatly as a pair of boots that are of the proper size for one's feet. The collar should fit closely, with space enough at the bottom to admit a man's hand. If too large it has the bad effect of drawing the shoulders together. On no consideration should a team or any work horse be compelled to wear a martingale, as it draws the head down and prevents him from getting into an easy and natural position.

The check-rein may be used, but only tight enough to keep the head in a natural position and should never be wound around the hames. See that the hames are buckled tight enough at the top to bring the draft irons at the proper point on the side of the collar. If too low, it not only interferes with the action of the shoulders, but gives the collar an uneven bearing. Caution should be taken that the girth is not too tight, particularly on string teams, for when the traces are straightened it has the tendency to draw the girth against the belly and distress the horse. A teamster should be educated to harness a horse correctly, as this is something that cannot be taught by writing.—*New York Herald.*

## HEAVIER HORSES FOR THE WEST.

A correspondent of the *Live-Stock Journal* writes: I have lately been traveling somewhat in Illinois and Indiana, and find the class of horses generally bred quite too small and of an inferior quality to what the farm labor of the States demands. I often see scrub horses at work in the field that weigh not more than from 900 to 950 pounds each, and that are quite unequal to the farm labor required of them. The work on such farms is not well done for want of strength in the team. Even plowing is done very inadequately, but when they are put to the reaping machine, unless four horses are used, the result is still worse. The stimulus seems to have been, until lately, even in breeding to better stallions, to choose the light trotting horse instead of the draft stallion. The farmers hear of great prices obtained for speed, and go for that market, which is very limited and difficult to suit, instead of the market for draft horses, in which the demand is very large and ill supplied. A few breeders, scattered over the West, are endeavoring to introduce draft stallions, Clydes, Percherons and Normans; and they are really entitled to the patronage and thanks of the farmers of the West. Of course, there are many opinions as to the best breed of draft horses; each one has its advocates, and I would not disparage either, as it will be a great point gained when farmers can be induced to breed heavier and better class of horses for farm purposes. Western agriculture is greatly in need of a reformation in this branch, and there is abundant room for all the heavy breeds. The only danger to be guarded against is in feeding too much corn, and thus increasing fat and laying on adipose matter instead of muscle, tending to develop unsoundness. But let us do all we can to multiply 1,400 pound horses, that are able to plow to any depth desired.

## Apiary.

## BEES AND THEIR HABITS.

The honey bee from time immemorial has attracted the attention and care of civilized mankind. The scriptural allusions to them are in connection with the highest kind of living. The expressions, "with honey out of the rock, will I satisfy you?" and, "butter and honey shall thou eat, thou that sin not;" with many others give an idea of the value the ancients set upon it as an article of food. And when the psalmist says, "eat thou honey for it is good," the most of us will, I think, quite readily agree with him. No farmer's home seems to me complete, without a few hives of bees. The pleasure of seeing them toil, and in caring for them, (to say nothing of their influence) is with many people far greater than in the care and observation of the habits of any of the animals that are attached to the farmer's house. Yet the knowledge concerning the bee, and its care, is far less general than it should be. A family of bees consists of the queen, who is capable of laying from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs per day, many times her bulk; the workers which are neither male nor female; and the drones, which are male bees. When the family becomes too large the workers take a common worker egg and place it in a queen cell, or enlarge three worker cells into one, and when the egg is developed into a grub, they feed it a different kind of food, and the result is a queen. What that food is I believe is not known. When there is more than one queen, which an experienced ear can detect by the piping sound they give, the bees do not appear to do much else than keep the queens apart, as they will destroy one another, and if there chances to come two or three rainy days

in succession, they will destroy one; and when the weather becomes fair raise another.

The old queen goes with the first swarm of the season, and lives a number of years, as I knew from one that I had which was disabled. The workers during the busy season do not live on an average of over two months, as once I tested by taking a queen from a black swarm, that had been hived ten days, and introducing an Italian queen. In ten days the young Italians began to show themselves, and in four weeks there was not a black bee left. Their method of calling each other, with the power to lead where they can get honey, or have found a new home, with many other interesting things, must be omitted for want of time. I have never failed to secure a fair crop of surplus honey, by following these simple rules. The hive should contain about 1,800 square inches, if larger, saw through comb and all, some cold day, to make smaller.

If the swarms are strong raise them from the stool in winter not less than a half inch on the side, least exposed to the wind, as it will prevent their freezing to death. The cause of their freezing is, their breath condensing, making the poor things look as if they had come out of water, which is really the truth. Plenty of air will always prevent it. Weak swarms, or those with little honey, should be turned upside down in a cellar. Never use an old hive for a new swarm, without first taking off the top board and planing it; also the inside. If a swarm has not enough of honey to winter through with, feed with good sugar, of which take two pails to one of boiling water; when cool put some empty comb on the top of the hive, covering it with a top box, after putting the liquid on, and opening a hole for the bees to get to it. If bees rob, close the aperture of the hive being robbed, so as to admit of but one bee at a time. The boxes for surplus honey, should be made with four sides of glass; being very easily made, and makes a neat package. Put in the boxes pieces of comb about two inches square; the bees will then have something to start from, and you will have as many combs as you put pieces. Put on the boxes in the spring as soon as they begin to carry honey, if you would secure much from the old swarms, and on the new swarms about three days after they are hived. Boxes that have been on a hive once must be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned before using, or they will not work in them. The comb is secured to the boxes by melting a little bees wax and dipping the comb in it. To remove surplus boxes I have found nothing so good as two pieces of heavy sheet iron, 2 in. wide and 7 in. long; 1 in. of one end turned at right angles with the left; run both under the box, leave one on the hive the other draw off with the box; and not a bee can escape from either. Plug the holes with twisted grass, as it is next to impossible to get anything else out after they have waxed it over.

Put the box with honey and bees in a dark place letting in just a little light which will enable them to find their way out, and not back which they will try to do. Do not examine them often when they are storing honey, or they will stop. The box covering the honey boxes should be well made, and fitting the hive tight enough to exclude light; but be sure to have them well shaded in hot weather, or you will fail to get much else but swarms, of which there will be plenty. There should be at least two thicknesses of boards over the surplus boxes. In the treatment of them most people have to be protected, so that they can charm and handle them without nervousness and fear, which always makes them worse, or let them severely alone; like many sinful sweets they carry a sting behind; and most of us, as our worthy secretary remarked last week, "have a world of respect for a bee's business end," which end he referred to, I do not know; perhaps both, as both are busy ends occasionally. With a yard and a half of mosquito netting thrown over the head, and the sides buttoned under a thin coat, and a pair of harvest gloves on, they will not attempt any business transactions with you, for they know they cannot.—*Marvin Snell, in American Bee Journal.*

## Farm Stock.

## SELECTING RAMS.

A recent number of the *Agricultural Gazette* (English) contains an article from which we make the following extract:

"Science has been brought to bear upon the selections of parents in order to procure the best results. The close inter-breeding practised by the early breeders of both sheep and cattle was no doubt greatly due to the fact that they are unable to find anything good enough out of their own herd or flock. To resort to lower blood was not to be thought of; to find better or higher blood was impossible, and, therefore, they were compelled to risk inter-breeding. No doubt they viewed it as risky, and yet the result showed that on the whole they were justified. 'When Kerton ceased to procreate, wrote the late Mr. Bates, as rendered by Mr. Bell, '\*\*\* I saw

no way of restoring the pure Duchess blood but by putting the 3d Duchess to her mother's own brother, Duke (226). Evidently he saw objections to the course (which resulted in the birth of Earl), but he was subsequently fully satisfied with what he had done. Happily, in breeding sheep there is more choice; and although some flocks have been long bred with but little change of blood, the number of excellent studs now available should encourage a less jealous policy.

"Considerations regarding blood must be regarded as of first magnitude. It is a matter of congratulation that in sheep-breeding, pedigree and merit go hand in hand. Your crack Leicester or Shropshire breeder relates with pride how this particular sheep is own brother to the first prize at Birmingham or Taunton, and son of a first prize at Wolverhampton or Manchester. He challenges you to find a fault in the quality of his mutton, the set of his fleece, the character of his head, or his general symmetry. He rests his claim for the purchaser's esteem upon the purity of his blood, the faultlessness of his make, and the greatness of his achievements. All this is highly satisfactory, and contrasts favorably with the extraordinary double standard of merit now existing in the minds of Short-horn breeders. It assists us much in selecting a ram, because it enables us to repair to the best men, and by personal judgment to select the best animal, which means the best animal for producing lambs, abounding in mutton, wool, constitution, thrift and all other qualities for which sheep are kept.

"It scarcely seems necessary to minutely describe all the indications of quality to men who are fully acquainted with, and alive to them. We may, however, be allowed to point out that strength of constitution is very valuable, and hence the importance attached to a masculine head and a bold, high carriage in all male animals. The same indispensable quality is shown by the wide chest and liberal spread of ribs which enclose the vital organs. Muscular power not only shows an animal to be healthy, but it is in itself an end, since muscle is lean flesh. Muscular development is nowhere better illustrated than in the neck; hence a thick neck is a point, and one easily tested by spanning it. Good loins, good legs and a square outline, will be insisted upon, as will also countless smaller points not necessary to further specify. Too little attention is given to wool, which is itself a study. A certain conventional type of fleece is certainly insisted upon, hence we hear of a 'bold curl,' or 'lasy' fleece, and the wool is discussed according to its 'curl' or its 'set.' It is, however, doubtful if many sheep breeders have a clear idea as to what is wanted by the manufacturer, and endeavor to meet those requirements. Abundance of wool they certainly value, and hence in selecting parents, a well-wooled head, or a well-wooled purse, legs, and cheeks, are all esteemed of indicating a disposition to grow wool.

"Lastly, rams should be selected with a view to correcting faults in the females. This section of the subject is probably less simple than it at first sight appears. As a rule, a bad, low neck, will be corrected by a good neck; a weak fleece by a strong one, etc.; but it is nevertheless, true that two highly crested canary birds throw occasionally bald birds. Also, Mr. Hewitt speaking of the Laced Seabright Bantams, says that 'why this should be so I know not, but I am confident that those that are best laced frequently produce offspring very far from perfect in their makings, while those exhibited by myself, which have so often proved successful, were bred from the union of heavily laced birds with those that are scarcely sufficiently laced.'

"These facts are exceedingly curious, and appear to militate against too general acceptance of the doctrine that like begets like. We are not, however, aware that any similar experience has been gained by the breeders of ordinary live-stock unless it be in the matter of color."

## HIGH INTEREST.

The bane of our prosperity is high interest. Especially does it effect the farmer. An enormous rate of interest is tacked upon every implement he buys, upon every pound of groceries which he takes into his kitchen, upon every garment which he or his family wear upon their backs, upon his tax bills, upon his church-pew, and even upon his grave; and with all the improvements on machinery, and notwithstanding the general advance in the science of agriculture, he is compelled to work from the early dawn until the sunset, month after month, and year after year, ostensibly for a livelihood, but really to pay interest. He cannot escape the burden and live. He must have means of transportation, else his three millions of bushels of grain would be of little use to him, and none to the country. Railroads became a necessity; but a high rate of interest at every stage of progress of construction, from the taking out of the iron ore to the laying of the rail, is attached to the cost of construction, and the aggregate is double the actual worth of the road. There is ten per cent. at the mine, ten per cent. at the furnace, ten per cent. at the rolling-mill, ten per cent. at the labor, ten per cent. on the timber and added to all a half dozen or more profits, which are regulated, as profits always are, by the prevailing rates of interest. A railroad, therefore, represents double the value which is actually in it. For every dollar of value there are two to be supported by the industries of the country. Every bushel of grain transported must pay double freight; every passenger who rides must pay double fare; and the rates are established with a view to ten per cent. dividends. Railroad capital does not intend to earn less than the prevailing rate of interest; it is the most ravenous capital in the world—its stomach for profits is never filled—its appetite for dividends is never delicate. It must have its ten per cent. if there is any possibility of getting it. The shrill whistle of the locomotive, therefore, as it has rolled over the Western plains, has often been the cruel demand of capital for the last drop of the life-blood of our farms. The rumbling of the train has often struck terror to the soul of the farmer, who has stopped his reaper in the midst of his rich harvest, and, wiping from his brow the sweat of honest toil, has despairingly considered whether he had better leave the gold-

en grain to rot where it had grown, or garner and give it to capital. Blame him for protesting against the outrageous feasting of railroad capital upon his life? Mock him if in his wild frenzy of despair he was sometimes fanatical in his demand for reform? The spirit which would prompt such feelings would make merry with the grinning trophies of death, and reckon as melody and dull throbblings of shattered and hopeless hearts. The contest of the Western farmer with the railroads was, largely, a contest with a high rate of interest; it was to establish the possibility of keeping our farms populated and productive, and of preventing them from again becoming a wilderness. The possibility of a man's having to give his farm to get its yields to market, and to throw the crops in besides, would have some tendency to make a man fanatical. There are to-day, locked in the vaults of railroad-constructing Shylocks, million of dollars which belong on the farms of the West. If we had those dollars we could coax the soil to double its already magnificent yield; we would make our gardens more productive, beautiful, and fragrant, and compel our barren spots to bud and blossom with the sweetness and beauty of the rose. But all this is but the slightest trifle compared with the enormous aggregate of the blighting curse of high interest. The Government is paying an enormous interest on the national debt, and every producer in the country is feeling the effects of it. Business all over the country is stagnant, many of our once busy factories are as quiet as an ancient ruin, and the birds build nests in their chimneys; the strictest economy is practiced, and is a necessity in almost every household; thousands are without employment or the means of obtaining the necessities of life, and the produce of our farms has been stored in Chicago and in our barns, begging a market in the very midst of hunger. And why this state of affairs? It is partly because a high rate of interest has tempted capital and business ability from the productive industries. The story of a New York millionaire illustrates this. Said he:—"When the war began I had several ships upon the sea, three hundred men in my employ, and five hundred other were men dependent upon my business for employment. The Government offered seven and three-tenth per cent. for my money and exempted my bonds from taxation. I found this to be equal to a least ten per cent. I then carefully calculated the profits from my business and found that they did not exceed that rate, and were constantly endangered by the usual risks. I called home my ships and sold them, discharged my three hundred men, threw the other five hundred out of employment, shut up my store, invested my money in United States bonds, placed them in that vault, and my only business is to sit here and wait for the coupons to mature, cut them off, collect the interest and invest it in more bonds." Thus a high rate of interest tempted one man to withdraw \$5,000,000 from active business and put it beyond the power of nearly a thousand men to live otherwise than by the practice of an economy which was often little short of starvation. Eight hundred men were each thus compelled to make one barrel of flour go as far as two, or four, or six had gone before; the grocer and dry goods merchant, deprived of the custom of these people, were compelled to add another regiment of useless clerks to the army of unemployed, and the loss of their patronage to others produced a like result, and a large amount of pauperism, flowing directly from the locking up of only \$5,000,000, is reasonably supposable. But \$5,000,000 is only the tiniest speck in the ocean. Hundreds of millions have for the last dozen years been thus locked in the musty vaults of capital, feeding upon our crippled industries, and an unemployed, hungry multitude have been starving in the midst of our wheat fields and our bakeries.

And thus the matter of high interest is eating out the life of our industries, prostrating our commerce, and rapidly turning our prosperity into death-like lethargy.—*Western Rural.*

## THE BEST THING TO DO WITH AN ORCHARD.

From my own experience with an apple orchard, I find to feed and pasture hogs in it all the time that fruit is not in a condition, the hogs will do damage to the fruit crop. For the past two winters I have fed hogs a good portion of the time in my orchard, and continue to feed and pasture in it until the early fruit commences to fall. By so doing, my orchard appears to be in a very flourishing condition, heavy loaded with large smooth apples, which appear to be clear from any effects of the apple worm. I believe this method of treating an orchard preferable to any other mode of cultivating an orchard yet tried.

Having practised feeding corn in the ear around the apple trees, especially the ones of slowest growth and bearing, the result is such trees appear to grow and bear finely by such treatment. Hog manure and corn-cobs, no doubt are about the best manure that we can apply to trees to promote a healthy growth and good bearing. Then after the apples are gathered in the fall if hogs are pastured and fed in the orchard they will doubtless destroy many worms that may remain in the refuse and decayed apples left on the ground, thereby greatly promoting the healthfulness of the next year's crop. Some care should be taken with young trees by placing some trimmings of brush around the roots to prevent the swine from rubbing against the tender trees, but if they should scratch their backs against the large trees all the better.

If any of the readers of the *Farm Journal* know of any better way and cheaper, to treat an orchard, let them speak out and give their experience, and thereby benefit all that may be interested in the cultivation of an orchard.—*Cor. American Farm Journal.*

## PATRONS, AGENCY AT WICHITA.

The Grange Agency at Wichita is in good hands. Through it a large quantity of grain is being shipped. All the information about the market, and the probabilities and possibilities of the same, necessary to protect the farmers can be obtained of Hon. Wm. Carter, who is the agent. He seems to be the right man in the right place.











Agricultur- | Address |  
Topeka, |



## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## THE FOUNDLING.

A basket instead of a cradle,  
Alone in the pitiless night!  
At the door of the Foundling Hospital—  
Alone in the dawn's cold light!

Abandoned! To what? To the stranger's hand;  
To the careless care of a busy land;  
To Fortune's freaks—to circumstance—  
To be the sport of blind mischance.

For it's baby mouth no mother's breast;  
To be by no soft hand caressed;  
To hear no lullaby at night,  
No low sweet murmurs of love's delight.  
Abandoned! A stranger, a helpless mite,  
In a cold strange land on a cruel night!

Ah, who will answer the mute demands,  
The wordless prayer of imploring hands,  
The dumb appeal of the wistful eyes,  
The longing look of a sad surprise,  
The quivering lip and the starting tear,  
The piteous wail of the cry of fear—  
Claiming a mother's love and care,  
And finding them not anywhere?

And who will steady the tottering feet,  
And listen with love to the prattle sweet,  
And teach the words of the little prayer,  
That angels stoop from heaven to hear,  
And guide and govern and warn and teach,

From the earliest lisping of broken speech  
To the later years when the child shall be  
Secure in the strength of maturity—  
Counting all other gifts above  
A happy home and a mother's love?

Alas for the baby, small and white,  
Asleep in a basket this cruel night!  
Abandoned to toss in an unknown sea,  
With the shifting tides of adversity!

The cold, pale stars, as they glimmer down  
On the sins and the griefs of the restless town,  
Have seen no wilder remorse than hers  
Who leaves her baby, for better or worse,  
To wait for the dawn of a friendless day,  
Wringing her hands as she flees away,  
Too remorseful and hard to pray;  
Speeding away from the better part  
With an aching breast and a broken heart;  
Away from the tender appealing thing;  
Away from the healing its love might bring;  
Away from hope and away from life,  
To a black despair and a bitter strife;  
Away from all that could help or save,  
To a life of sin or a suicide's grave!

Alas! that the story is always the same;  
A man's dishonor! A woman's shame!

—From the Graphic. PELEG ARKRIGHT.

## BOYS' CLOTHING.

The article under this head, commenced last week will be concluded next week.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

## TO PARENTS.

Parents who would receive respect from their children—and what parent would not—must also give respect to their children.

Whatever ideas or theories parents may have as to the manner in which children should deport themselves, they will find by observing their own household, that the same faults exist in the manners of children toward parents, that exists in the training of those by the parents.

A loud voiced, easily angered parent, who forms conclusions hastily, and punishes severely, whether right or wrong, and is in the habit, when angry, of applying to the offending child, harsh and vulgar epithets, may most assuredly, expect that his children as they grow to maturity will judge him in the same hasty and harsh manner, and wound his sensibilities by epithets and terms unbecoming a child to the parent. Such parents need not talk of and bemoan the degeneracy of their children. They are only eating of the bread of the harvest of their own sowing. If mature age cannot give an example in language and manner, that should dignify age, and that youth should justly have as an example. No parent who reflects upon the results of a course of training, will attempt to mould his child into an automaton, which would not dare to act, or entertain an opinion not first sanctioned by the parent.

If the child be of a yielding and forgiving nature, he is the more easily duped or moulded, as the case may be. And when he is trained to such a bearing toward his parents, he is also educated to be the dupe of mankind in general.

But if the child is of a resentful, willful nature, the duping process tends to develop that which is already in excess in his nature, a stubborn, morose nature, and the suppression of generosity and frankness. A parent cannot wish his child to be either a dupe or a devil, but the inference from the manner of training, by some parents, would be, that the one or the other was the object. Parents must reflect, that their children are reasoning beings, with rights to be respected.

Remembering at the same time, that the child is receiving, every day, from his parents, lessons which add or detract from the beauty of his moral nature. And if parents do not so reflect, the training of their children is liable to develop undesirable traits of character, and lessen the future usefulness and happiness of their sons and daughters.

Central City, Kan.

D. F. L.

## A MID-NIGHT RIDE.

It was in a new mining district. The reputed richness of the mines had attracted a large number of prospectors, and with the rush came the "alum" of followers that are almost inseparable from such excitements. Our mine was the only one fairly at work, and the only one whose mill was in operation. Other mills were in course of construction, and the reputation of the assays in San Francisco of our rock had made this—the first run of our mill—a subject of universal interest in the district. The clean-up was made on Saturday, and big reports had leaked out of its grand result. It was only a week's run and the mill was a single battery with limited conveniences outside the battery for amalgamation, etc., bearing about the same relation to the present style of quartz mill as a jeweler to a piano. However, it was a big thing for our district, and the run had been watched and commented upon, and the result prophesied was one calculated to throw Washoe (which was then the generic term for the Nevada Territory mines) quite into the shade.

Of course it was desirable to get the result of this first run to San Francisco as soon as possible, and, as the condition of things was a little shaky as to the security of the road, etc., it was a serious question how to solve the problem.

A military express was running from a neighboring United States Indian post, and the arrangements were made to have the yellow bullion carried by their "vidette" to the nearest express office; but the post was some twelve miles distant from the mine, and a dangerous road lay between it and our mill.

Tempted by the madcap ride, I offered my services to carry the bullion through by night to the post. The superintendent of the company eagerly accepted the offer, and sober second thought found me saddled with an errand which threatened a little personal danger and a good deal of personal discomfort. However, I wouldn't back out or show my misgivings; so, about midnight, I set out on my lonely ride, mounted on a white horse well-known in the district, with saddle-bags carefully secured and filled with the bullion, and a Colt's dragoon pistol in the holster. I felt the excitement that a spice of danger always gives to such undertakings.

After crossing a ferry at the start of the journey, the road lay through a long stretch of plain dotted by sage-brush and greasewood and crossed by two streams on the margin of which cotton-wood tried to grow, and succeeded so far as to make the roadside quite like a chapparel.

All was quiet, save the sound of my horse's feet as he went off on a round trot, until after crossing the first creek.

Soon after getting out of the first thicket which the stream encouraged to grow, I heard the sound of another horse following rapidly. To say I was thoroughly alarmed, is probably a mild way to put it. However, I concluded to make it a question of speed, and striking my spurs into old "Whitney," we commenced our race.

"This chap," I thought, "intends to come up with me, if possible, at the next creek, where the undergrowth is thicker, and I must beat him there." So I urged my horse to his utmost speed.

Away we flew through the gloom; but the sound of the pursuer came nearer. No use to look behind. I could only see some fifteen feet about me, and that but indistinctly.

On I went—the perspiration dropping from my forehead, and on patting my horse's neck (urging him in a low voice) I found he, too, was feeling the pace.

Still the pursuer gained. From the break-neck pace at which we were going there could be no doubt of his intentions.

The line of shrubbery of the second creek could now be seen dimly through the darkness, and almost immediately the stream was reached. Through I dashed—a gleam of hope that my pursuer would stop, making me feel a little elated.

On regaining the hard road once more, I heard my pursuer nearer than before. I was doomed, I thought; but I was going to make an effort for it even yet. I loosened the saddle-bags and grasped my pistol. The pursuer was close behind. Throwing a glance backward, I could distinguish his dim outline merely closing up the gap between us, his horse breathing heavily. Kicking my feet from the stirrups, I swerved sharply from the road, dashed into the sage-bush, and pulled up, ready to leap from my horse with my saddle-bags, and giving him a blow, send him off riding, hoping to deceive my pursuer into the belief that I was upon him.

As I cleared the road my pursuer flew by, unable to turn as quickly as I had done, and you may imagine my feelings when I found it was a riderless horse!

It seems some of the horses of the company of cavalry stationed above had got loose, and they were so used to the drill of the camp that, while loose in pasture, they would often join in the mountrill, and I suppose this fellow was amusing himself by "following suit."

I got over my scare, but never told before this adventure of my "mid-night ride."

## SOME OF THE THINGS FASHIONABLE WOMEN WEAR.

The fashions for the year are said to be pronounced at Saratoga every summer. Whatever takes here will rule for the coming year. To a certain extent this is true. Modistes of New York bring to their customers from Paris costumes which are exhibited for the first time here, to the envy and distraction of fair women and brave men; for men cannot be brave to think of the coming dressmaker's bills. The weather has been so warm that the slightest fabrics have been worn trimmed with endless yards of lace, and ribbon. Simplicity has been the word to cover these laces and ribbons—but these pale, light robes have cost enough to send any number of missionaries to Africa or the South Sea Islands. Whatever the robe, a bit of red must prove the wearer to be in style. It may be a sash, or bow of red ribbon, or a red flower in the hair, or, better still, an entire costume of red silk. Fashion decides that there must be a touch of cardinal red in all the autumn costumes. The rich, deep garnet, of which I wrote in a former letter, has been enthusiastically received, and is already much worn. There can be no doubt that with the advent of the fall styles it will become as much "the rage" as cardinal has been. The fashion exists for waists extraordinarily long. The names of these waists are corsets, armor, and the well-known cuirass. In all cases they fit closely and tightly over the hips. The newest in portations in dresses have the skirt exceedingly smooth here, without leaving a vacancy for bustles of any description. The "latest" in petticoats or skirts are arranged to fasten on the edge of the corsets, and thus guard against any interference with the exact smoothness of the blouse. The pull-back style is no longer considered *au fait*, but all the up-

per part of the dress seems to be moulded to the form. In short, the waists and sleeves are very tight and without trimming, save a little around the sleeves, while the skirts must be flowing and rounded, and much trimmed at the bottom.

The favorite style of dressing the hair is the French twist, with puffs on the top of the head. There is some attempt to make a return to the old style of two braids brought from the back of the head to the top—but it does not take—the chateleine braid style, I mean.

Neckchiefs are very much in favor. These dainty little things are easily made at home, and remnants of silk, muslin, etc., are finely adapted for them. Very lovely ones are of rich soft silk, square or three-cornered, and finished around the edge with thread or Malines lace or even fine old point. Others are beautified by handsome silk fringes or Swiss embroidery. A very pretty one of light-blue silk has a design embroidered in darker chenille and a bordering of fringe of the same material. Charming little ones for home or informal wear are of bright foulard, with a delicate scallop embroidery of Hamburg needlework. Two shown me are very elegant. One is of cream colored Canton crepe heavily embroidered with coarse floss of variegated colors. The other is also of China crepe, in color a vivid scarlet with a border the same shade, but of soft ribbed silk. These kerchiefs are mostly made of silk, foulard crepe, and fine white lawn. Those of the latter material are generally trimmed with Valenciennes and with a tiny design in color wrought in each corner. Knotted closely around the throat there are few styles to which these little kerchiefs are not becoming.

## HOW TO SAVE A CHILD FROM CHOKING.

I was engaged in hauling wood from a timber ranch to Austin, Reese river, Nevada. There was a house over the summit from the above place, where resided two families belonging to the wood-choppers, and, on arriving in sight of the house, a woman came out and beckoned to me to make haste; that something was wrong. I did so, and just in time, for the other woman came out holding a child in her arms, apparently dead. It was black in the face. She said the child had been eating pine nuts, and had got a shell in its throat, had choked, and was dying. I immediately got a piece of board about four feet long and placed it across the door-sill. She set the child on one end and I tipped the other, making a sudden jar, which caused the shell to pass downward, and gave the child immediate relief. No person can imagine how overjoyed that mother was for saving her only child. I know of several cases in which the process has proved successful.—Letter to Sacramento Union.

## FOOD FOR LEAN WOMEN.

If any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken before retiring at night will cover the scrawniest bones. Although, now-ad-ays, we see a great many fleshy females, yet there are many lean and lank ones who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and appearance could their figures be rounded with food solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by thin women than a full figure, and nothing provokes the scandal of one of the "clipper builds" as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival. In cases of fever and summer complaints, milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and it is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food. It is a great mistake to scrimp the milk pitcher.—Druggist's Circular.

## THE WIFE.

Only let a woman feel that she is precious to her husband—not useful, not valuable, not convenient simply, but lovely and beloved; let her be the recipient of his polite and hearty attention; let her feel that she has the sincere respect of her husband, and that her care and love are noticed, appreciated and returned; let her opinion be asked, her approval sought and her judgment respected in all matters of which she is cognizant; in short, let her only be loved, honored and cherished in the true spirit of the marriage vow—and she will be to her husband, children and society a well-spring of pleasure. She will bear pain and toil and anxiety, for her husband's love is to her a tower and fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, adversity will lose all its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull the edge of sorrow. A house with love in it—and by love I mean love expressed in words and looks and deeds (for I have not one spark of faith in love that never crops out)—is to a house without love as a person to a machine; one is life, the other is mechanism. The unloved woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy, a dress just as neat as the other, but the latter has a spring of beauty about her, a joyousness, an aggressive, penetrating and pervading brightness to which the former is a stranger. The deep happiness in her heart shines out in her face. She gleams over it. She is full of devices and sweet surprises for her husband and family. She is never done with the romance and poetry of life. She is herself a lyric poem, setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble household ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes her calling high, and the end sanctifies the means. "Love is heaven, and heaven is love."

## RECIPTS.

STUFFING FOR POULTRY OR FISH.—1 cup of bread crumbs; 1 egg; 1 teacup full mashed potatoes; butter size of an egg; savory, sage, pepper and salt. The above with the addition of a chopped onion is excellent for goose, duck or wild meat of any kind.

To wash dried currants or other fruit. Put the currants into a colander and set the colander into a pan of water. Rub the fruit with the hands and stir it about when the dust etc. will pass through the perforated bottom of the colander leaving the fruit clean.

TOMATO PICKLES.—Slice one gallon green tomatoes. Those slightly turned, not ripe, are best. Salt to your taste. Cover them with boiling water over night. Repeat the process next morning. When cold, drain off and add: 1 tablespoon black pepper; 1 of mace; 2 of ground mustard; 1 of cloves; 4 of cinnamon; 4 of white mustard seed; 8 of chopped onions; 2 of sweet oil; 1 lb. brown sugar; 2 pepper pods, green chopped; 1 pint grated horse-radish. Mix the dressing. Put a layer of tomatoes and dressing alternately. Pack closely in a stone jar, but a weight on the top and cover with cold vinegar. This cannot be excelled. The vinegar must not be too sour.

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Your valuable medicine, Simmons' Liver Regulator, has saved me many Doctors' bills. I use it for everything it is recommended and never fail to give it to you. I have used it in Colic and Grubbs, with my Mules and Horses, giving them about half bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I give it to, you can recommend it to every one that has Stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that Horse flesh is heir to. E. T. TAYLOR, Agent for Grangers of Georgia.

For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Diseases of Fowls. We were told, a few days ago, that a lady who had tried almost every remedy which had been told her, for the prevention and cure of Chicken Cholera, and all of which failed, in a happy fit of inspiration administered a dose of "Simmons' Liver Regulator." The result was a success. As our experience in Chicken Cholera during the last two or three years has been a losing one every means adopted failing to stop the ravages of the dread Cholera we also tried Simmons, and are glad to add testimony to that of the old lady. One given over duck is now running about, two desperately sick chicks are convalescing, and the balance as yet show no signs of being sick. Dose, to very sick Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. For all complaints that Horse flesh is heir to and feed. Try it.

The Newberry South Carolina Herald. "It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, torpid liver and such like diseases." W. S. HOLY, President of S. W. R. C. of Ga.

Wanted. 50 SALESMEN on good salary to sell goods of our own manufacture, to dealers. CINCINNATI NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO., 162 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## \$15 SHOT GUN.

A good shot gun, bar or front-action lock; arranged to contain twelve barrels, and a good shooter, or 30 shot, with Pink Pouch and a Wad Cutter, for \$15. Can be sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before buying. Send stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SONS, Gun Dealers, 238 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

D. LANGE'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY. Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA, I experimented by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine. I fortunately discovered a sure cure for ASTHMA and CATARRH. Warmed and relieved any case of Asthma instantly, so the patient can lie down to sleep. By mail, \$1.00 per box. Address D. LANGE, Apple Creek, Ohio. For sale by Druggists.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Scribing, Cutting, CORN SHELLING, Churning, Washing, Hay Cutting, Meat Chopping!! All on one Cabinet Lathe with 20 Tools. Price \$5 to \$20. For Pamphlet send stamp and address EPHRAIM BROWN, LOWELL, MASS.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 324 Bowery, N. Y. To whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late session of the great American Institute Fair, cure Rupture in from 30 to 60 days, and for \$1.00 for a case they cannot cure. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. Examinations free. The usual discounts to "Grangers." Send 10 cents for descriptive book. Orders filled by mail.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES! Restore your Sight! THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES. By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE & EIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eye.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUG GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages mailed Free. Send your address to also.

Agents Wanted, Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DE. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 257), No. 81 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

## Spread the Glad Tidings!



The New American Sewing Machine. Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West, endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange and prominent Patrons of Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and the

Standard Machine of the Kansas State Grange, is sold to the people at hard pan prices. The only Machine in the world using the patent

Self-Threading Shuttle. Self-setting Needle, Self-regulating Tension throughout, never breaks thread, never skips stitches, never out of order, always in readiness for use, and no instruction or previous practice or experience required to fully understand it. Does every kind and grade of family sewing with the greatest ease and perfection. Send for "Our Bulletin to the P. of H." and read our testimonials. We wish the business men of the West to act as our Agents. Teachers, preachers, patrons of husbandry, and every body else procure our circulars, samples and special terms, and send your orders for the "New American" Machine, to

D. J. BUCK, Manager, No. 200 South 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo. Parties in the vicinity of Topeka will find the machine on exhibition and for sale with JOHN G. OTIS, AGENT. Patrons' Commercial Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

## HOW DA SHINE



A GREAT DISCOVERY! By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'. Sold everywhere. DOBBINS, RO. & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila. For sale by DAVIS & MANSPER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

And Chronic Diseases. Cures All Nervous. PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT. Registered 1874.

Gives a continuous current of electricity around the body (no shocks) and cures all diseases arising from Loss of Vital Force, Nervous Debility, Fits, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY; also Epilepsy, Spinal and Femoral Complaints, and exhausted Vital Energy arising from over-taxed brain and other impurities. IT EFFECTS A PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fail. THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS in Europe and America endorse it. It is fast superseding the use of drugs, and THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH, who were worn it, and give their testimony to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and testimonials forwarded on application. Say that paper, and address, PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. Prices from \$5.00 and upwards.

Beware of Baseless Imitations. PAOLI'S the only genuine patented Belt in the United States.

## THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE Foe OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST Is the Grand Old

## MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

There is no sore it will not heal, no Lameness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that affects the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

FREE! \$70 A Week! At Home! Ladies & Gentlemen in search of honorable, permanent and profitable employment, can obtain the same by securing the agency of our UNIVERSITY & HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY & "FRIEND." We offer energetic persons everywhere, the best chance ever offered to Make Money, and will cheerfully send \$1 samples for 25 cents to persons desiring to test the article, or particulars free! Address, C. P. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. A new and improved truss, in cup-shape, with self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would be when the truss is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. ECCLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.



September 20, 1876.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

The following extract from the Statute Laws of Kansas, shows the authority under which strays have been published in the FARMER for ten years:

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

## SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to post a stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing, to take the same, any citizen or householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same in the KANSAS FARMER, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days after the taking up, the taker up, at his option, may either return the same to the County Clerk, or he may sell the same, and the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the proceeds shall be paid to the County Clerk, and the other half to the taker up.

The Justice of the Peace shall, within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray, and a certified copy of the same shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

For owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace, or before the County Clerk, and having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The taker up shall be allowed the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice of the Peace, and the Justice shall also determine the cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the proceeds of the sale of such stray.

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

## THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Sept. 6th, 1876.

Atholson County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Miller, Shannon Tp., (Atholson P. Co.), July 22d, 1876, one bay horse, medium size, 10 to 12 years old. Valued at \$17.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Daley, Pawnee Tp., one pony mare, sorrel color, 12 years old. Valued at \$25.

Barbour County—M. J. Hepler, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Swank, Medicine Lodge Tp., May 24th, 1876, one gray horse, 16 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old.

HORSE—Also, one bay horse, with star in forehead, both hind feet white, nearly blind in right eye, with harness and saddle marks. Valued at \$15.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. L. Sharp, Neosho Tp., May 1st, 1876, one mare filly, three years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle marks, and a natural pacer. Valued at \$15.

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Schopping, Endora Tp., Nov. 1st, 1876, one heifer, three years old, color white, red specks upon the neck, rump, and lower horns, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$17.00.

Edwards County—William Emerson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. D. Day, Kinsley Tp., July 31st, 1876, one bay horse, 12 hands high, branded with a "Z" on left shoulder. Appraised at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by William Williams, Jr., Kinsley Tp., one steer, two years old, black, brand O A L, right side. Appraised at \$17.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, brown, age two years, brand H Z and Z. Appraised at \$16.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, brindle, age three years, brand O A L and Z. Appraised at \$15.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, red, age two years, O A L and brand. Appraised at \$15.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color cream and white age one year, brand O A L and brand. Appraised at \$15.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled black and white, brand X and E, age two years. Appraised at \$17.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled black and white, brand O A L, age one year. Appraised at \$14.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color dun, brand X and E and brand. Appraised at \$15.00.

STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled dun, brand three not hooks, age two years. Appraised at \$17.00.

BULL—Also, one bull, color black, brand U Z, age three years. Appraised at \$13.00.

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color brown, brand diamond on left side, age one year. Appraised at \$15.00.

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color brown, brand diamond on left side, age one year. Appraised at \$15.00.

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color cream speck, brand ( ) on left side, age one year. Appraised at \$15.00.

HEIFER—Also, one heifer, color cream, white face, brand S L, age two years. Appraised at \$15.00.

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FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and

lead-colored, with occasional

flushes, or a circumscribed spot on

one or both cheeks; the eyes become

dull; the pupils dilate; and an azure

circle runs along the lower eye-lid;

the nose is irritated, swells, and some-

times bleeds; a swelling of the upper

lip; occasional headache, with hum-

ming or throbbing of the ears; an

unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or

furred tongue; breath very foul, par-

ticularly in the morning; appetite

variable, sometimes voracious, with a

gnawing sensation of the stomach, at

others, entirely gone; fleeting pains

in the stomach; occasional nausea

and vomiting; violent pains through-

out the abdomen; bowels irregular,

at times costive; stools slimy; not

unfrequently tinged with blood; belly

swollen and hard; urine turbid;

respiration occasionally diffi-

cult, and accompanied by hiccup;

cough sometimes dry and convulsive;

uneasy and disturbed sleep, with

grinding of the teeth; temper vari-

able, but generally irritable, &amp;c.

Whenever the above symptoms

are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent prepa-

ration, not capable of doing the slight-

est injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VER-

MIFUGE bears the signatures of C.

McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the

wrapper.

— o —

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended

as a remedy for "all the ills that

flesh is heir to," but in affections of

the Liver, and in all Bilious Com-

plaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-

ache, or diseases of that character,

they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used

preparatory to, or after taking Qui-

nine.

As a simple purgative they are

unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar

coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on

the lid, with the impression DR.

McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures

of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists

and country storekeepers generally.

Centennial Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE THE

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN

INDEPENDENCE, OPENED MAY 10th, AND WILL

CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th, 1876. All the Nations

of the world and all the States and Territories

of the Union are participating in this wonderful demon-

stration, bringing together the most comprehensive col-

lection of art treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific

discoveries, manufacturing achievements, modern art

treasures, and agricultural products ever exhibited.

The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the

line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and embrace four

hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, highly

improved and ornamented, on which are erected the

largest buildings ever constructed—five of these cov-

ering an area of fifty acres and costing \$5,000,000. The

total number of buildings erected for the purpose of the

Exhibition is near two hundred. During the thirty

days immediately following the opening of the Ex-

hibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

The Great Trunk Line

AND

Fast Mail Route of the United States,

is the most direct, convenient, and economical way

of reaching Philadelphia and the great Exhibition from

all sections of the country. Its trains to and from

Philadelphia will pass through a GRAND CENTRAL

DEPOT, which the Company have erected at

the Main Entrance to the Exhibition Grounds for the

accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or

start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to

this station and the Exhibition.—A convenience of

the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by

the Pennsylvania Railroad, which THE ONLY LINE

RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTRAL DEPOT

LEAVES PHILADELPHIA FOR THE EXHIBITION

STATION at 10 A. M. daily, and returns at 10 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the GRANDEST

RAILWAY ORGANIZATION in the world. It controls

SEVEN THOUSAND MILES OF ROADWAY, FORMING

TENTH PART OF THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED

STATES AND WASHINGTON, OVER WHICH LUXURIOUS DAY

AND NIGHT CARS ARE RUN FROM CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, COLUMBUS,

TOLEDO, CLEVELAND, AND ERIC, WITHOUT CHANGE.

The main line is laid with double and triple tracks of

heavy steel rails upon a deep bed of broken stone

ballast, and its bridges are all of iron or stone. Its

passenger trains are equipped with every known im-

provement for comfort and safety, and are run at faster

speed for greater distances than the train of any line

on the continent. The company has largely increased

its equipment for Centennial travel, and will be pre-

pared to build in its own shops locomotives and pas-

senger cars at short notice sufficient to fully accommo-

date an extra demand. The unequalled resources at the

command of the Company guarantee the most perfect

accommodations for all its patrons during the Centennial

Exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY for which the

Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated presents

to the travelers over its perfect roadway and ever-

changing panorama of river, mountain, and landscape

view unequalled in America.

THE EATING STATIONS on this line are unsur-

passed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours and

ample time allowed for enjoying them.

EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates, will be

sold at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the

West, North-west and South-west.

BE SURE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ VIA THE

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE CENTENNIAL

EXHIBITION. D. M. BAYLOR, JR.,

General Manager.

Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

## B.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,  
THE ORIGINAL  
GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE,  
227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.  
JOBBER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks,  
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Their incomparable Fall Price List, No. 17, is now ready. These catalogues are in neat book form, con-

tain 151 pages of just such information as every one needs, regarding name and wholesale price of nearly

every article in every day use. They are free to all. Prices are very low now. Send them your address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

OPPOSITE MATTESON HOUSE.

The Kansas Manufacturing Company

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Celebrated Kansas Wagon!

Report of Committee on Wagons.

We have examined the different wagons presented for

our inspection, and find the Kansas wagon, as manufac-

tured at the Penitentiary, to be a superior wagon in every

respect. The timber is well seasoned, the iron is of the

best quality, the workmanship cannot be excelled, the

facilities sufficient to supply all the wagons we will

likely to need, and the price is low.—Examining Com-

mittee of Kansas State Grange.

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

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United

States, employ 1000 men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hub

and Indiana Spoke and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work

is finished in the most substantial manner with all the latest improvements. Every Wagon is WARRANTED

Kansas Manufacturing Company, Leavenworth, Kansas.

A. CALDWELL, PRESIDENT; N. J. WATERMAN, VICE PRES.; C. B. BRACE, TREASURER;

J. B. McAFEE, SECRETARY; A. WOODWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT SHOPS.

J. B. SHOUGH. JAS. REYNOLDS. J. C. CUSEY.

Shough, Reynolds & Cusey,

LIVE STOCK



## Let us Smile.

Some day in the distant future the little negro in the barber's shop who silently holds out his hand for 10 cents for striking a man's nose with his brush-broom will be laid away to rest, and catnip planted to hide the spot.

It was evening. Three of them were killing a cat. One of them held the lantern, another held the cat, and the third jammed the pistol into the cat's ear, and fired, shooting the man in the hand who held the cat, and the one with the lantern was wounded in the arm. The cat left when it saw matters stood, and that ill-feeling was being engendered.

The assurance of the lightning-rod man was never better illustrated than the other day when he applied to the president of a railway company and wanted to put lightning-rods on all of his cars. "Lightning-rods on our cars?" asked the latter. "Why, certainly." "What in the world do we want them for?" "Because they make good conductors," replied the man, as he closed the door behind him.

A Chinaman went into a dry-goods store yesterday, and looked all around with those sloping eyes, cut the wrong way of the leather. "What do you want, John?" said an affable gentleman with his hair parted in the middle. "We no see him," replied John.

"Well, what is it like, John?" "For a moment the Celestial transported himself in a brown study. He thought very hard, and then that saddle-colored countenance lit up like the business-end of a lightning-bug, and replied:

"Puttee up in windy. Fly come, he no come in, catches on outside alle same." And shortly John walked away as happy as a basket of chips, with two yards of green gauze.

The other night a homeless dog came under Mr. Bilderback's window and howled his sorrows in an exceedingly high key. "Serenade?" queried Mrs. Bilderback, sleepily sitting up in bed. "Yes, dear, a serenade," calmly lied her husband. "What is he singing?" asked Mrs. Bilderback, after a moment's drowsy listening. "He says," replied her husband: "my bark is on the C; high C, in fact," and then he crammed the corner of the sheet into his mouth to stifle a gurgling laugh, and soon after sank into the peaceful sleep of a Christian.

Mrs. McGill sat in the parlor talking to the minister. "What I do love," said she, "is to see the children enjoy themselves." And yet when, a moment after, a base-ball came singing into the room, scattering the remains of a fifty-cent glass, do you suppose she leaned out of the window and cried: "Here's your ball, darling; never mind the old glass." Not much! She sailed out of the front door like a cyclone, and banged the head of the boy who owned the ball against the railroad until he thought the Fourth of July had arrived two months ahead of time.

"Speaking about mules," remarked a six-footer from Harnett County, as he cracked his whip at the market, yesterday morning. "I've got a mule at home which knows as much as I do, and I want to hear somebody say that I'm half fool."

No one said so, and he went on: "I've stood around here and heard men blow about kicking mules till I've got disgusted. When you come down to kicking, I want to bet on my mule. A preacher came along and took dinner with me the other day, and as he

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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

## LUMBER.

## Grangers' Wholesale Lumber Supply Agency.

Descriptive Catalogue and Price List No. 20, for Fall trade of 1876, now ready. They are free to all who address. Lumber is lower than it has been since 1860.

## GEORGE WOODLEY,

Resident Lumber Purchaser for Grangers, Farmers' Clubs and Farmers,  
242 South Water St.,  
(Lumber Market), Room 14, CHICAGO, ILL.

## A. HUSTON &amp; CO.,

General Commission Merchants,  
AND STATE AGENCY

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois,  
FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

FARM PRODUCTS, FAMILY SUPPLIES, FARM-  
ING IMPLEMENTS.  
304 N. Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.

## A. J. THOMPSON &amp; CO.,

## GENERAL

## Commission Merchants,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter  
Eggs, &c. Particular attention given to Wool,  
192 S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

## THE WALL STREET INDICATOR.

This Week's Issue Sent Free.

Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears.  
Also, full and complete instructions how to operate  
in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits and  
suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to  
Clubs. "Send for it."

BUCKWALTER & Co., Bankers and Brokers,  
P. O. Box 4317. 10 Wall St., New York City

## The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press

(Manufactured in Chicago.)  
PORTABLE. VERY STRONG.



TEN TONS IN A CAR.

Presses a smooth, round bale, any length, from one to four  
feet. Driven by horse or steam power. A fast and powerful  
press. Fully warranted to perform as represented.

Address, W. J. HANNA & CO.,  
24 & 26 South Canal Street, CHICAGO.



## The Best Coal Cook Stoves?

(THE QUICKEST BAKERS)

THEY ARE MOST Economical,  
Convenient,  
Cleanly,  
Durable.

Sizes, styles and prices to suit every one.

Be sure and ask your dealer for the MONITOR.

WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O.

For sale by, WHITMER & SMITH,

Topeka Kansas.

RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

\$200 a month. Outfit worth \$1 free to agents.

Excelsior Mfg. Co., 151 Mich. Av., Chicago.

Trees, Plants, Bulbs. Fall Price List and Bulb  
Catalogue GRATIS. Address  
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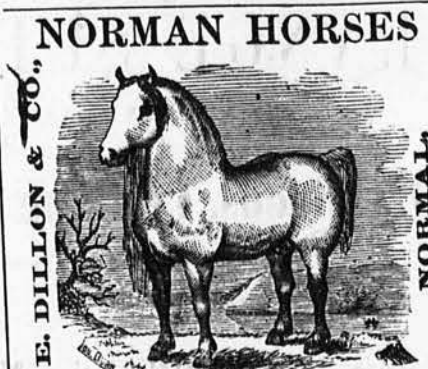
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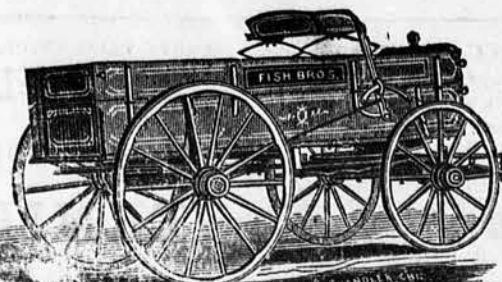
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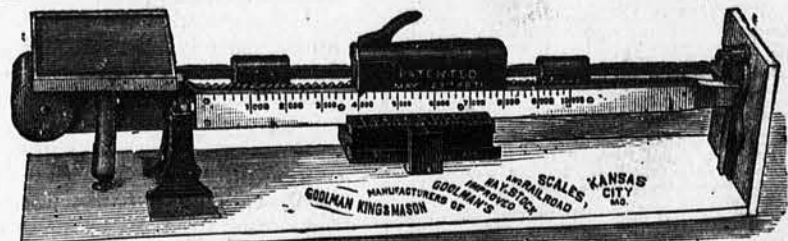
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From the New York Weekly Tribune.

**LOCUST PROSPECTS.**  
CONCLUDED.

Thus, in returning, the swarms were thicker and more destructive in places than they were in leaving. Yet it is plainly to be seen from the reports that the column which thus came back to Minnesota and passed to the south and south-west was more straggling than in 1874, and that by the middle of the month it had spent its force and left eggs throughout most of the country traversed. Had we to do with this column only I should feel quite confident in stating that the locusts would this year do no more damage than they have done, and would not extend into Kansas or Missouri. But it is equally clear that fresh swarms that hatched in Dakota, and further north-west, followed on the heels of the Minnesota swarms, passing over much of the same country to the east and southward into Colorado—destruction more or less intense following in their wake. From these swarms I have serious fears, and they may possibly invade Kansas and Western Missouri. Much will depend on wind and weather, and let us hope for the best. Yet I feel tolerably sure that they will not be as widespread or do as much injury as they did in 1874, for the simple reason that they are laying earlier and have apparently nearly spent their force. The proof that they came from the north-west is found not alone in the records of their movements but in the period of their laying. Those hatched in Southern Minnesota lay about the middle of July, and in proportion as the period of oviposition is later, in that proportion have the insects been reared further north. One thing is certain; if the people of Kansas and Missouri are to be overrun again, they are in far better condition to withstand the pests than they were in 1874. They have been blessed with good crops, and much of the corn can be saved. With the lessons of 1875 still fresh in mind, they will be better able to prevent and cope with possible injury from the young insects in 1877.

In answer to the question of Mr. Henton as to whether the eggs will hatch this fall, I will say that the large bulk of those laid in Minnesota doubtless will, and in proportion as they hatch this fall, in that proportion will there be less injury next spring. Eggs which I have received show advanced embryonic development, and some have already hatched. Moreover, it is very evident from my advices that the eggs there are being to a large extent destroyed by enemies, and the signs generally are encouraging. The eggs laid later in the season, and in the country to the south will probably not hatch in bulk till next spring.

The continued ravages of this locust pest will, it is hoped, bring our legislators to a realizing sense of their obligations to the western farmers. Feeling the importance of the subject, I made every effort last winter, with the assistance of others, to get Congress to enact a law which would cause a thorough investigation of this locust matter, and of some other entomological matters of national importance. The effort was warmly seconded by the people of the Western country, which most suffers; but many good Eastern people, in their narrowness, could see in the effort only another attempt to get somebody an office, while the Department of Agriculture, or rather its head, instead of encouraging, as it should, all efforts of the kind, looked upon the movement as an interference with its own work, and used its influence to impede and prevent action.

I am glad to see that Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, has considered the matter of sufficient importance to suggest a conference of Western Governors. He informs me that this conference will probably take place about the middle of October, and let us hope that since there seems little chance of assistance from the National Government, the Western States will do what in human power lies to overcome this evil. It also gives me pleasure to note that immediately upon the arrival of the insects into Iowa, Prof. C. E. Bessey of the Agricultural College, issued a bulletin composed of the more practical passages from my last report. I hope, with him, that by being scattered over the State it may do some good.

In closing, let me say a few words as to my own position, since it is being very much misconstrued. The fact that my predictions for the past two years have been fully justified by subsequent events, has led many people to attach too much importance, perhaps, to my opinions; and now that the last hope expressed, and opinion given—viz., that the locusts might not, and probably would not, overrun the Western States again this fall—have proved unfounded, there is a tendency on the part of some editors to unjustly censure. The following paragraph has passed from paper to paper, and formed the basis of unwarranted criticism:

Prof. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, who has spent considerable time in studying the habits of the grasshoppers, says that not only will there be no locusts in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska this year, but that the ordinary batch of the indige-

nous grasshopper, and other destructive insects, will be less than usual, the only exception to this being the borers.

The paragraph originated, I think, with *The Satina* (Kan.) *Journal*, and the editor had evidently no intention of misconstruing. Yet any one who will carefully read what I really wrote in *The Tribune* of last January, and in my 8th report, in discussing the prospects of the year, will see that there is much misrepresentation. As an offset to many sensational rumors and forebodings made last winter, here is what I really wrote, some passages being italicized to indicate wherein the above purported opinion is unjust:

I give it as my belief that, first in the three States mentioned (Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska) there will not hatch as many locusts next spring as would naturally hatch in ordinary seasons from the indigenous species; second, that, compared with other parts of the country, those States ravaged by locusts last spring and early summer will enjoy the greater immunity, during the same seasons of 1876, not only from local injuries but from the injuries of most other noxious insects, except the wood-borers. In short, the people of the ravaged section have reason to be hopeful rather than gloomy. *They will certainly not suffer in any general way from locust injuries in the early season; and the only way in which they can suffer from the migrating pest is by fresh swarms later in the year from the far North-West* the odds being, however, from a number of reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate here, very great against any such contingency.

I thus distinctly gave my opinion that Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska (having considered Colorado and Minnesota separately) would not suffer in the early season or in spring and summer; admitting, however, the possibility of fresh invasions in the fall, though considering such improbable. Every one knows how fully the first opinion has been justified by the events, and that the second has not, shows how imperfect our knowledge yet is of the native breeding places of the pest. The season in the north-west has been very dry and favorable to locust development, and I freely confess that an invasion such as we have had during the month, only two years after the general invasion of 1874, was not expected by me, and is indeed without precedent. I am naturally inclined to take an optimistic view of the subject, for the reason that such a proneness to exaggeration prevails; but I desire not to be placed in a false light, and hope that *The Colorado Farmer* and other journals that have taken purported but inaccurate reports of what I did predict, for text on which to build complaint, will make due amends.

C. V. RILEY.  
Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1876.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**  
Seasonable Hints.

With September we think of the bulbs which flower in spring. We have an idea that as soon as the bulbs from beyond the Rocky Mountains come into culture and under improvement, we shall have races that will vie in beauty with those in Europe.

In most of the countries of Europe, summer gardening is the most attractive, and most that is done there is with that view. With us the spring and autumn are more enjoyable, and if American gardening is to have a distinctive feature of its own, it will be from efforts especially directed to one or both of these. Our summers are usually hot and dry, and people are either "away," or very much indisposed for outdoor enjoyment, except such as may be found in shady woods, or on some heights where the cool breezes blow. At any rate we shall not go wrong by doing our best for good effects with spring flowers, and it is time to think about these things now. There are scarcely anything more beautiful in spring than a bed of Hyacinths and Tulips well intermixed. The Hyacinths go out of flowers just as the Tulips come in. In the spring Gladiolus and Tuberoses can be placed between these; or if desirable, some flowering bedding plants, and in this way the gaiety and interest can be preserved from spring to fall. Crown Imperials are capital things for the centre of small beds, and the regular bedding plants can go around them. Narcissuses keep their foliage too long after flowering, as does the snow-drop. These can hardly be made available where regular bedding is desirable for summer. They are best in odd patches by themselves. Crocus does well anywhere. It may even be set in the grass about the lawn, as it is generally over before the first mowing takes place. But it would not be admitted in our best kept lawns. The vast tribe of lilies come in rather late for spring gardening, but few will care to be without them. Besides these there are many little items which are noted in almost all bulb catalogues, from which many interesting spring blooms can be had. No one will go amiss in looking well to this class of plants. The best time to plant is from now to frost. Mice and vermin are very liable to attack these roots. Poisoning is the best remedy. Spring gardening, however, need not be confined to bulbs. There are other spring flowering things.

Shrubs for this kind of gardening we have alluded to, should of course be of free flowering character. Of those which can be made very effective, the following may be used: *Pyrus japonica*, the red and white; *Spirea prunifolia*, *S. Reevesii*, *S. Billardii*; *Deutzia gracilis*, *scabra*, and *crenata pleno*; *Weigela rosea* and *W. amabilis*, *Philadelphus coronarius*, and *P. Gordonianus*; *For-*

*sythia viridissima*; *Hypericum proflissum*; *Altheas* in variety; Persian, and even the common Lilacs; Tartarian and Fly Honey-suckle; Hawthorns, Double Almonds, and perhaps some others. But all these are common in most nurseries; and very easy to grow, and very pretty effects may be had at a small outlay.

Many persons who have but a few of these plants, will like to raise some more. The end of the month is a good time to take off cuttings, unless the weather be very warm. Of those we have named, all but the *Pyrus* and Almond will grow by cuttings. These two grow by pieces of roots. Cuttings should be made about four or six inches long, and planted out in rows, set two or three inches below the surface of the ground. In spring planting we put them right level with the surface.

In many parts of the Northern States the leaves will have changed color previous to the incoming of winter, and the planting of trees and shrubs will commence as soon as the first fall showers shall have cooled the atmosphere and moistened the soil. Further south, where the season will still remain "summer" a while longer, the soil, may, at any rate, be prepared, that all may be in readiness when the right season does come. What leaves remain on should be stripped off, and the main shoots shortened. They will then do better than if planted very late. In fact, if planting cannot be finished before the beginning of November in the Northern and Middle States, it is better, as a rule, deferred till spring. In those States where little frosts occur, this rule will not apply. The roots of plants grow all winter, and a plant set out in the fall has the advantage over spring set trees, that its roots in spring are in a position to supply the tree at once with food. This, indeed, the theory fall planters rely on; but in practice it is found that severe cold dries up the wood, and the frosts draw out the roots, and thus more than counterbalance any advantage from the pushing of new roots. Very small plants are, therefore, best left till spring for their final planting. It is, however, an excellent plan to get young things on hand in the fall and bury them *entirely with earth*, until wanted in spring. Such things make a stronger growth the next season, than if just dug before transplanting.—*Gardner's Monthly*.

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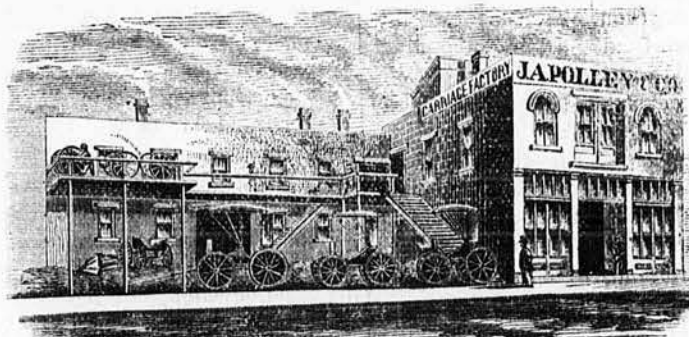
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J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

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### A WORD TO GRADUATING BOYS.

The school days of our young man are drawing to a close; he begins to count weeks, days, and hours, which will bring about the happy moment—the parting hour. He once more gathers his aged, worn books, as is his wont to do, straps them firmer now than he has done before. It is with some sadness, too, that he bids his instructor an affectionate farewell. He now leaves his College, and therewith closes an important drama of his life; his well-carved name on the seat; such impressions as were made on teacher and fellow scholars will long remain; his marks must not be erased. Our young friend is now prepared to enter upon the grave duties of life: he is conscious of the situation—of the fact that the doors of the world, of human strife, are now thrown open for him. His conduct now somewhat resembles that of an untrained horse—willing and strong, ready to go through thick and thin, now hopping, now walking, and thereby making many an unnecessary step. Now, here in the start, young friend, is a chance to bring your learning to bear; the better you are armed with knowledge, the better you will be prepared, and the more successful you will fight the battles of life. Be encouraged as a new comer; we will remove, rather than place obstacles in your way, and not dishearten you, although troubles and disappointments will not shun you, and should only serve you, as the hammer blows strengthen the arm of the blacksmith, to exercise your stability and firmness with which to encounter the more severe difficulties yet to follow. Your abilities, no doubt, will be tested to their full extent. Air castles built in schooldays will ultimately, like distant hills, show their ragged edges, rocks and unpleasant pools, and ere long the wanderer will be tired and discouraged, and long to find a resting place where memory then may recall the school-boy days.

With difficulties and discouragements we will meet even the most successful ones, and when they come we should meet them bravely. Never shirk, never run; "knowledge is power," and at the most perplexing emergency our intellectual ability should be equal to the occasion. To start out with resolution, with fixed and honorable principles, combined with a good College or Common School education is the beginning of success.

Much disappointment is caused by choosing a calling for which one is not adapted, indeed, two-thirds of the failures among our business men may be traced to that source. We certainly need our doctors, we need our preachers, and we need our lawyers, but happily for the human race, we need men for other and equally important positions. Doctors are good in their place, but the young man who wishes to engage in a still nobler and more independent profession should choose Horticulture as a business, at which, unlike his brother M. D., he will not be disturbed at night. Lawyers are good in their place; and as long as people quarrel, cheat, and steal we must have them. But if you are not of a quarreling and fighting disposition, and wish to be at peace with yourselves and your fellowmen, then choose the vocation of the Agriculturist.

Then when the clergy will be asked to meet in council in order to try their fellow-brother for perjury and adultery; when your physician will be called to spend his nights at the bedside of the dying; when the good advocate is crying himself hoarse in trying to have the people understand that his honorable client is an honest thief, and that he was entitled to a bribe, you may take a position where you can view your domain, and whistle with proud contentment:

"And now, with Autumn's moonlit eves,  
Its harvest time has come;  
We pluck away the golden leaves,  
And bear the treasures home."  
—H. S. W. in Midland Farmer.

### STANLEY AND AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

The receipt of letters from Henry M. Stanley, to as late a date as the middle of last spring, will render interesting a brief summary of what has been done in African exploration within the last twenty years. At the remote commencement of that period, all Central Africa was an unknown region, across which some geographers stretched the mythic Mountains of the Moon, while others left it a blank on the maps. There were then, as for thousands of years, three unanswered questions: as to the source of the Nile, as to the cause of its annual inundation, and as to the supply of the mighty, exhaustless stream of the Egyptian river, flowing, as it does for 1700 miles through a

burning rainless desert without a tributary.

The first of these puzzles to be solved was that of the yearly overflow which makes the valleys of Egypt fertile. One summer night in 1861, Sir, Samuel Baker was hustled out of his encampment in the dry bed of the Atbara river, in Nubia, by the sudden thunderous approach of a tremendous flood, which in the morning he beheld twenty feet deep and half a mile wide, rolling down to the Nile. He at once divined the meaning of the torrent, and further investigation proved that the Atbara principally, and the Blue Nile, further south in auxiliary measure, draining the extensive mountain country of Abyssinia gave to Egypt her wonderful fertilizing flood. Its primary causes are supposed to be the moisture-laden cast winds from the Indian ocean, striking its cold peaks and leaving there their burden.

The discovery of the reservoirs of the Nile in the great lake system of Central Africa is due to Speke and Burton, and to Baker. Capt. Speke in 1858 touched the southern shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and four years later, beheld its outlet at the north, though the Napoleon channel and over the Ripon Falls; but he made no exploration of the lake or the river flowing from it, and supposed the latter to be the stream of the White Nile. Sir Samuel Baker and his wife in 1864, traced this outlet to its entrance into another lake lying westward, which he named Albert Nyanza, and believed to be the greater of the two bodies of water, and the real source of the Nile.

Dr. Livingstone, striking the long lake Tanganyika, which Speke and Burton had discovered to the south of the Albert and Victoria lakes, proved that it was not, as they had presumed, the feeder of the Zambesi, but that the water sheds of the latter river—the largest African stream that empties into the Indian ocean—were totally distinct from those of the lake. Then he surmised that the Tanganyika had an outlet at the northern end, emptying it into the Albert lake, and during the years in which he was lost to the world he found ready for the world's knowledge, an immense system of lakes and rivers west of Tanganyika, and the Lualaba river flowing north and west. He died in the faith that this river was the primitive origin of the Nile, having, after his finding by Stanley, gone southward, to make certain every step in the survey.

In establishing this last fact, that the great region of waters discovered by Livingstone must drain into the Atlantic, and not the Nile basin, it is also made certain that Stanley has discovered the head stream of the Nile, in the great river Shimeeyu, flowing into Victoria lake from the southeast, from a region as yet only made known by Stanley's passage through it. This, so far, is his share of the Nile work. The work on which he is at present engaged he himself describes in a private letter to Mr. Edward King, as that of exploring these various lakes, discovering their sources, and unravelling the complications of geographers. The Gordon expedition, one of whose members has lately circumnavigated the Albert lake, is busy in the same direction, and has already, as it seems settled that the Albert lake is a lesser body than the Victoria, and receives no affluent of any consequence from any point except the stream from the Victoria. The discoveries of these two or three years past have been so important, numerous and rapidly succeeding, that they have made obsolete the statements and probabilities of the American cyclopædia in relation to this region; and we have not in this brief survey, even alluded to the explorations of Barth and Schimper in the northern part of Central Africa.

In his latest letters, Stanley records two voyages to Victoria lake; the one whose exciting incidents we sampled for our readers, the other a return by the aid of the king of Ukerewe to Uganda. \* \* \* During a journey to Albert lake, Stanley saw the immense mountain Gambaragara, on whose summit, enclosed by a vein that marks it as an extinct volcano, gathering around a crystal lake, bluster the villages of a mysterious white race, whom the invasion of the blacks crowded up from the plains. Some half dozen of these people Stanley saw. They are handsome, often singularly beautiful; their hair is kinky, inclined to brown in color, their feature regular, lips thin, but their noses thick at the point. Occasionally individuals of the race are met with in Uganda, but they will not divulge anything concerning the history or customs of their race. This is one of the most remarkable discoveries Stanley has made, though we must allow, as he does himself, a considerable margin in regard to these people.

Stanley's further explorations, as far as narrated in the *Herald*, were of the Kaega river, a most singular stream, seeming to connect with 17 separate lakes, but being in reality merely a strong central current through a continuous lake, interspersed with floating fields of the papyrus. One of these lakes is Speke's Windermere, 3,760 feet above the sea. Thence Stanley turned his face southward, determining to make Ujiji a point of departure for another expedition to the Albert lake. Before leaving Uganda,

however, he refused, almost with tears of vexation, he says, a most generous offer of King M'tesa of an army of 100,000 men, if he chose, to take him to the shores of Albert again. But Stanley had found M'tesa's people far from as trust-worthy and generous as his royal friend; Admiral Mugassa had failed him on the waters of Victoria; General Samboosi had disobeyed and plundered him on his last expedition, and was at that very time stripped of all his property and in chains because of it; and the American declined to try any more Wagandas.—*Springfield Republican*.

### PEAR BLIGHT.

I had something to say on this subject in a previous article, but as I hear of it destroying thousands of trees all over the country, I would now say that all varieties seem to be subject to this disease, and in all kinds of soil. There is no preventive, at least none that has yet been discovered that is generally admitted to be sure. Last season I saw the following recipe published, which was written by a noted horticulturist; and I think it worth a fair trial: "To one-half bushel of lime add six pounds of flour of sulphur, and mix with six gallons of hot water." The lime is to be slacked before adding the sulphur, and the mixture is to be applied to the trunks of the trees, and the largest branches with a brush while they are healthy. When the blight attacks the trees, the parts affected turning black, the bark cracking, and the trees dying above the blight cut off the diseased part immediately, and allow new branches to grow up below the cut. I now have many fine healthy trees, with from two to four trunks, all shooting out near the ground, and from six to eight feet high. These trees were attacked with the blight in 1873, and have not been affected in the least by that disease since. I left several branches, or trunks so that if any should become diseased there would be enough left. The trees are not disfigured in appearance and produce as much if not more fruit, than trees with but one stem or trunk.—*T. B. Miner in Fruit Recorder*.

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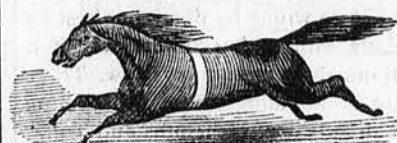
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