

# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 13, 1881.

VOL. XIX, NO. 28.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.  
Topeka, Kansas.

### Communications.

#### Under the Shades at Farmer Stouts'.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Being on a tour of consultation and observation in connection with this people's great industry, viz. Cane culture and Sugar making, I will (with your permission) offer for your columns a few of my present thoughts upon the outlook thus far observed. My first call after leaving St. Louis was with Jacob Hendershott, one of Macon Co., Mo.'s, best farmers. Mr. H. does general farming, has some 500 or 600 acres of good land mostly prairie; handles stock also, mostly blooded, both horses and cattle and some Poland-China. He has made all his operations generally successful. He has also a circular saw mill on one of his land tracts; his timber is rather falling off, and having been a reader of agricultural papers as all successful farmers are (or ought to be), the sugar industry attracted his attention; since after some correspondence I have been induced to visit him and plan the attachment of a steam sugar work to his saw mill. He has not a very flattering prospect in his cane crop, instead of 150 acres he thinks he will not have over 75. He like many others has found great difficulty in the germination of seed. By investigating he found a small worm at work on it in the ground and others cut it out before it came up. I hope some of our agricultural college scientists will look after this new pest. But Mr. H. is not deterred by trifles and has replanted, and if a favorable season follows will make his sweet mark this fall. I now cross into Kansas the future great sugar state of the northwest. It will be remembered by those who read the proceedings of our last Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' meeting at St. Louis, that the committee on samples reported that of K. K. Stout, Esq., of Troy, Kas., as second best sugar swung out from the Melado at the meeting, the first being from Texas made by A. C. Boynton, from the early orange cane. Last season was the first of Mr. Stout's experience and although he has labored under many discouragements his confidence is unshaken as manifest by his works. He now has 100 acres or more of the best cane I have found. His workmen are in the field giving due attention to the growing crop; he has contracted for his machinery and will put a steam power mill and a bagasse burning fire train of copper boilers that will work up two acres per day, producing him some 450 to 500 gallons of syrup; should this granulate as well as last season it will give him 2,000 pounds of sugar and 800 gallons of molasses as a daily product. Mr. S. takes a business view of this matter and intends to embrace the full economy of the enterprise by utilizing the offal of the crop, that is, the seed, tops, skimmings and slops of his works. It will be remembered by those who have read my writings that I have strenuously urged this and am now pleased to find a prospect of its thorough application. For the sake of others I will here repeat what I have so often written viz. That each acre of good cane will yield 25 bushels of seed weighing 58 pounds each. If the seed tufts are collected at the mill and at the close of each day are passed through between the rolls set close, by which to crack the seed and then the whole mass is thrown into the tubs or vats that have been provided to receive the skimmings and slops and there allowed to soak and cool over night, it will be found the most acceptable food that can be offered stock of any kind. If the scum is fed full strength it has been found to cloy the hog. This I judge will be obviated by diluting some with the free washings of the apparatus each day, and more so by the addition of the cracked seed and chaff of the tuft. Then again a slight fermentation will take place by morning, that will not only aid digestion but create an appetite.

The propriety of such a system of working is self-evident and will have to be adopted if we are to make this cane crop fill the measure of our needs. A work of two acres per day will need some 200 hogs and 100 head of cattle to consume the 50 bushels of seed and some 400 gallons of rich slop, and in doing so will increase at least one pound on each hog and two pounds on each head of cattle per day, producing when sold a sum sufficient to pay the running expenses.

I. A. HEDGES.  
Troy, Kas., June 30th.

#### Early Cut Hay vs. Late Cut.

The subject of cutting hay at the proper time in order to supply the most nutriment for stock is a question that has puzzled a great many, as we thought, intelligent craniums. I have heard men say that hay cut late, say September and the first of October, was the best, as hay was like everything else in the vegetable line, it must get its growth before it was good substantial food for any kind of stock. I have seen many a fine cow, calf and ox that had to be tailed up, and slings made to get them up and keep them up, and I have also heard the advocates of late cut hay affirm, on going to their barnyards, in the east, and helping them tail up a lousy calf, that if it lived to get out to the young grass that it would be all right, provided it could stand up long enough each day to get what grass it could eat. Any man that is the advocate of late cut hay and then makes that kind of a statement, contradicts his own argument, and knocks in the head his theory and his arguments. Now, if the late cut hay is the best, why turn out the poor calf or cow on the young grass to starve? Keep them up and feed them the late cut hay. I saw cattle in the state of Iowa, my nearest neighbor was the owner of them, and he cut his grass in June, and his cattle were fed on it all winter, and they came out as fat as they could waddle, and they did not have a spoonful of grain of any kind the whole winter. This I know, as he went on to a new place, raised no corn or grain of any kind, bought none, and consequently his stock wintered on prairie hay alone. Had any of them broken a leg or neck, and he had got to them immediately and drawn the blood, it might not have been a total loss.

The best hay of the kind I ever fed, I cut in the fore part of July in Butler county, Kansas, and the poorest was cut the last of September in said county and state. Now, friend farmers, to test this matter I will say to you, as I did to my friend John M. Stahl last summer when we were discussing deep plowing vs. shallow plowing, cut a little hay the latter part of July, and cut a little the fore part of August and the latter part of August, and the fore part of September and the latter part of September; and the fore part of the winter turn your stock out to the ricks of hay, the different cuttings to be stacked in close proximity, and if you will let the cattle run to it, they will eat all that was cut first before they eat a particle of the latest. This I have seen tried, and I know what I am stating. The brute is just as competent and is just as good a judge of a good article of food as man is, and will eat it first every time providing he can get to it.

Grass ought to be cut in July in this western country every time. What is your timothy and clover good for if you let it stand till the sugar and albumen have all dried and washed out of the stalks and blades? No intelligent farmer that raises tame grasses will suffer this to be done; provided he can possibly cut it in the first or second bloom. So it is with the prairie grasses; they ought to be cut about the same time as tame grasses, in order that we may save the life properties that are in them. The hay cutting time, say July, is a busy time in the western country, so much plowing to do for a fall wheat crop, etc. But it will pay every time to cut our grass at the proper time, in order that our stock may thrive in winter as well as in summer. I cut my millet too late last season, and the consequence is I have fed a vast amount of corn to keep my cattle in good shape. The extra sum I have fed would have paid the entire labor on my hay and had it saved at the proper time. There is as much lost on the farm by not doing everything at the proper time as any one thing we contend with. I am an advocate every time in favor of early cut hay, and would cut it in June in preference to later, could I get at it. I don't want grass to form a woody substance for my stock to eat; if any man prefers that kind of food for his stock, buy it by the cord, four feet long, and be sure you get good measure. I will take a fine fresh biscuit made out of nice new wheat every time in preference to hard tack and sow belly, as we soldiers got our fill of that long before April, A. D. 1865.

#### HOW TO MEASURE A RICK OF PRAIRIE HAY OR MILLET CORRECTLY DURING WINTER MONTHS, ETC.

Take a tape line fifty or sixty feet long; measure the two ends of rick at bottom, and if one end is wider than the other, equalize them. Throw tape line over arc in two or three places and equalize. Take arc line and base line and find the square of it, which will contain the cubic feet one foot on the length of the

rick. If the rick at bottom is 10 feet on base, and the arc line is 25 feet, which added together is 35 feet; and the square of a line 35 feet long is 35 cubic feet, as 5 times 7 is 35. Now find the length of rick, say it is 40 feet long. Multiply the 40 feet length by the end of stack which is 35 cubic feet, and you have 1400 cubic feet. The 1400 divided by 343 gives the tons of prairie hay in a rick; divide by 276 for millet. This I proved. HENRY BUTLER.

#### A Good Example.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I to-day hand you a copy of premium list of the Coffey County Fair Association, in which you will notice we have offered fifteen copies of the KANSAS FARMER as premiums.

H. C. KELLERMAN,  
President.

Burlington, June 29th.

The above indicates that the enterprising gentlemen composing the Coffey County Fair Association are disposed to do something in a missionary way and have made a good beginning by offering among its premiums some good reading matter. We return them our hearty thanks and wish them a fair that shall be both pleasant and profitable. At the same time we shall endeavor to make the FARMER so good that those to whom it may be awarded will be pleased and benefited.

#### Is it Safe?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow me to ask through your valuable paper, of its readers that have had experience, if they find it unsafe to feed straw from wheat bound by a wire binder? This might oblige a great many readers. Yours, E. L. DELAPLAINE.

### Farm Letters.

BUFFALO, Wilson Co., June 27.—If there is success in failure, then wheat has attained success in this locality. The chinch bug cultivated and harvested most of it. There were but three men in my township who had what might justly be called fair wheat. Oats are nothing to brag about, although late rains have helped them greatly. Corn is magnificent; much of the early planted is tasseling and silking. Castor beans, potatoes, broom corn, etc., look promising. Fruit, apples, crop light; peaches, on some farms abundant, on others none; gooseberries, plenty; cherries, blackberries, raspberries, very few. The failure of the wheat crop is certainly very disastrous for the farmers, but if other crops do as well as we have a right to expect from present appearances, the average Kansan will have abundant room to brag, although his well-known modesty always makes this an unpleasant duty for him to perform. But I must say that from actual view of the crops around me, and the reports I read from other states, we have every reason to be proud and thankful for the crop prospects of Kansas for the year 1881. H. P.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., 70 miles south of Topeka, July 4.—Wheat mostly stacked. About half of the fields were not harvested; destroyed by chinch bugs.

Corn crop is looking splendid; mostly well cultivated; fields adjacent to wheat injured by young chinch bugs.

Oats looking well except the injury from bugs.

Prairie meadows very fine. Have had a fine growing season, plenty of rain and very warm weather. Much millet sown, looking well.

About half crop of apples and peaches, no blackberries, plenty of strawberries, gooseberries, plums and cherries.

Corn worth from 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Wheat 90; old crop, very scarce.

Hogs scarce, selling \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt. gross. Cattle of all kinds selling at fair figures.

The Fort Scott & Wichita R. R. will be built through this county via Yates Center and Toronto this year. Aid in the shape of bonds was given the road. W. W. SMITH.

Cattle shipments from this point the coming season promise to be larger than any previous year, and the shipping will commence much earlier. The railroad company is much better prepared for an increase in business, having added considerable rolling stock and extended its facilities for handling cattle. There is a large number of fat beef cattle on the range, and good markets will induce heavy shipments. —Dodge City Times.

## KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

### Semi-Annual Meeting Held at Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas.

Judging from the spirit manifested and the large attendance of delegates, this gathering of Kansas Horticulturists promises to be the largest and most enthusiastic and instructive of any of the conventions which have been held since the organization of this society. Very few of the old members who have "borne the heat of the day" were absent, and those who were present had evidently during the past six months been in excellent training, as every one of them exerted themselves in a spirit of generous rivalry to make the meeting a success.

Here in this beautiful and picturesque city of Winfield are congregated the largest number of earnest, live and self-denying men and women, it has been our privilege to meet on Kansas soil.

The first session was spent in the appointment of committees to facilitate the work before the society, and in listening to narratives by counties of the condition of fruit crops throughout the state. From these we gathered that the condition of the orchards and fruit gardens in our young county will more than favorably compare with the older ones along our southern and eastern borders; there in those localities the severity of the past winter has been most injuriously felt, as many of the delegates from those points stated that the peach and pear trees are entirely destroyed, and this state of things exist to a greater extent along their respective borders, extending into the states of Arkansas and Missouri. The strawberry crop was reported as having been good everywhere. Cherries have only been a partial crop. Apples are very promising but not equal to last year, which could not be expected, the trees having borne so heavily last season. The pear crop is very promising in some localities, and plums are abundant this year, especially in the eastern and southwestern districts. Some of the members reported the destruction of the raspberry and blackberry canes by frost, though in other localities the crop is fine and excellent in quality. The northern division of the state will have the largest crop of peaches this year; while the supply of Apricots are entirely confined to other sections. The grape crop is reported as being very heavy everywhere. The crop of currants and gooseberries are reported as good. The wood growths of the various fruits are very fine and healthy the present season.

The first evening meeting of the session was a success. The large court room was filled with an appreciative audience. The addresses were well received, and the practical and instructive papers on the benefits derived from the products produced by numerous families of the vegetable kingdom, led the minds of the audience into a new field of thought.

On Wednesday morning the subject of grape culture was presented from a new standpoint. The essay was thoroughly discussed and serious objections were made to some of the modes of culture recommended; but the essayist, with much good nature and humor successfully parried the thrusts of those who presented objections to his system. He is reported as being one of the most successful grape culturists in the state.

The subject of horticulture in its relation to education was next presented to the society in an oral address by one of our most successful and efficient educators. The remainder of the session was spent in discussing the present voted fruit lists, and urgent recommendations of new varieties which ought to be added thereto.

This afternoon large additions have been made to our numbers by the arrival of new delegates from the west. Never before in the history of this society has the western counties of our state been so well represented, and to the credit of the citizens of Winfield we would state that they have made and are still making every provision with generous hospitality and kind attentions, to make the stay in this city pleasant and agreeable to the members of our state society.

The claims and culture of that popular and excellent esculent, the potato, is being intelligently discussed in a very practical manner in the presentation of a well written paper, which is, in the discussion of it, drawing out the various modes practiced by other growers. The culture of this valuable tuber is growing with increasing interest both as regards modes and varieties best suited to this state.

It strikes us very forcibly as each succeeding year rolls along, as we attend these meetings, that forest tree culture is increasing in vast proportions throughout the length and breadth of the state. This state of things to a great extent is due to the unwearied labors of the indefatigable Secretary of this society, who for a number of years, "in season and out of season," has been urging the claims of this industry which is destined to redeem our western plains from drouth and desolation. Three papers on this subject were presented to the society written by men who have been practically engaged for a number of years in forest culture, and have been eminently successful in their efforts, as the large collection of healthy wood growths on the exhibition tables gave ample evidence to support the truth of their statements; and just here, before we dismiss this subject, we would refer to the generous appropriation which our legislature has made to enable the society to scatter broadcast all over the western counties, most valuable information regarding the science of forestry.

This evening we are listening to the President's semi-annual address, a scholarly paper, full of interesting matter. He very justly and in strong terms criticised the action of our legislators in repealing that section of our school laws referring to grade A certificates, by which action declaring that primary education in those natural sciences pertaining to horticulture is not required in this purely agricultural state, and as taking a retrograde step in the educational course recommended two years ago by a previous legislature.

This excellent address was followed by an able and humorous speech on "County Horticultural Societies and Horticultural Skepticisms," which we have no doubt will yield abundant fruit in the near future, if the farmers of Kansas will only introduce the principles laid down in their respective neighborhoods, and practice them in their social life.

And just here we would remark that the history of, and the grand results arising from the organization of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, is a grand illustration of what these county societies can effect in developing the latent resources of any section of our broad commonwealth.

The exhibition of horticultural products upon the tables were good. Garden vegetables in great variety gave evidence that Kansas soil is adapted to their growth. The collection of ripe fruit, cherries, apples, apricots, peaches and plums, spoke more loudly than words could do that Kansas is destined to become one of the foremost fruit-producing states in the Union.

The hospitalities extended to the delegates in attendance by the good citizens of Winfield, were duly appreciated; the means provided to enable them to visit places of interest, and the urgent invitation to remain in their midst for another day, will be remembered and will constitute one of the green spots in memory.

J. W. ROBSON.

Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas., June 28.

The above report kindly furnished the FARMER by Prof. Robson, and intended for last week's paper was delayed in the mails and our forms were made up before its arrival. It is a concise report of a good meeting and will be read with interest.

#### Foot Rot in Sheep.

Regarding the transmission of Foot Rot in sheep breeding Samuel Leach, writes in the *E. C. Indicator*: "Will the parent transmit this disease to its offspring?"

I answer most emphatically no as it is not a disease of the blood, but of the foot. I have seen lambs affected with it as early as three weeks old, but they are always sound when dropped. I have been well acquainted with this disease for twenty years and have never known an unsound lamb dropped in Vermont where I have lived. I have had three years experience in Kansas and have yet to hear of a flock that has been in this state six months that has not become perfectly sound as far as foot rot is concerned. This is what I wish to say, that in this climate the foot rot will disappear entirely and is not to be feared in this state at all.

Let every farmer who is not able to fence a large pasture get a few boards build a few rods of portable fence and make a small enclosure for his hogs and move it around as circumstances require. It will make pork raising more profitable than to keep hogs confined in pens all the time.



## The Farm and Stock.

### American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

On the 22d ult., a meeting of breeders and importers of Hereford cattle was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, and an association formed for the advancement of the Hereford interest in this country. The meeting was well attended, and everybody present entered heartily into the spirit of the organization.

From the *Prairie Farmer* we learn that the meeting was organized by calling C. M. Culbertson to the chair, when a committee was appointed consisting of A. Earle, J. M. Studebaker, G. F. Morgan, T. Clark, R. W. Sample, B. Hershey, and N. Abbe, to prepare a programme of business and a plan of organization. This committee in its report proposed that the organization be known as the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, and that the officers shall be a president and twelve vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an auditing committee of three members, and a board of nine directors. This was adopted and the following officers were elected:

President—C. M. Culbertson.  
Vice-Presidents—A. H. Swan, W. H. Todd, Wm. Hamilton, R. W. Sample, G. S. Burleigh, B. Hershey, J. M. Studebaker, Wm. H. Sotham, A. H. Seabury, A. D. Raub, N. Abbe, M. Lee.  
Secretary—T. E. Miller.  
Treasurer—Adams Earle.  
Auditing Committee—W. Powell, T. L. Miller, T. Clark.

Directors—H. Norris, J. R. Price, C. G. Gell, J. Traugh, G. F. Morgan, W. S. Van Netta, T. Clark, W. E. Campbell, T. L. Miller. The report of the committee set forth the objects of the association, which primarily is to improve the beef cattle of the country, by the introduction of the Hereford breed, which in the judgment of the association is more profitable than any other. The report discussed at considerable length the merits of Hereford as compared with other breeds, from the Hereford standpoint, the claim being made that they are superior to all others in the production of beef. Pedigree, according to the report, is believed in only to establish the purity of the blood; after that, individual merits determine the value of the animal. In-and-in breeding, to a very limited extent, may not be injurious; but as a rule, it is disapproved. One or more public sales a year are recommended.

The action of some of the boards of agriculture in regard to premiums on cattle of various breeds and the appointment of judges in the cattle classes was the subject of some criticism, and it is evident that the association will be vigilant, active, and if necessary in its judgment, aggressive, in order that their cattle shall have a fair field, and be on an equal footing at the fairs in all respects with other cattle, so that no injustice shall be done to any.

The progress which the Hereford interest has made in this country during the past two or three years is marked. The importations made within the past two years show that they have gained largely in popularity with Americans of late. The last year witnessed a number of large importations and the importers and breeders report an active demand for these cattle. There is room enough here for all improved breeds, and we are gratified to note the sharp competition between the advocates of all of these breeds for the prizes at the agricultural and live stock fairs. We say give all a fair field and may the best always win.

### Unshod Horses.

The following is from a work called "Horses and Roads":

The use of horse shoes is a sin; they are unnecessary, and "their results are purely evil"; they torture the animal and shorten his life; and the sin carries along with it the curse of being a continual source of worry and expense to his owner. "Fashion" cannot plead effectually in their favor, as they detract from action, activity, smartness and speed. But then perhaps, "fashion" demands clatter; there is no accounting for taste.

The bearing rein would be still less needed for a horse, which, having no pains in his feet, would not be shifting about, and putting himself into slouching postures at every moment in order to relieve them.

Unshod horses enjoy almost a total immunity from diseases of the feet and legs. Sidebones, sandcrack, seedy toe, ringbone, thrush and quitor were never seen in the writer's stables. Spavins, curbs, splints and windgalls were very rare. Thrush is effectually cured by removing the shoe from any horse that suffers from it. Professor Coleman said that "the frog must have pressure or become diseased," and Mr. Douglas says that "contraction prevents a supply of blood from reaching the sensitive frog that produces the insensible frog; and so, becoming useless for the purpose nature intended it, instead of coming to horn it oozes out a noxious smelling fluid." The unshod horse has frog-pressure; so, unless he should stand upon rotten litter through he cannot get.

Quitor is caused by pricking with a nail, or by the horse resting with the toe of one foot, and bearing with the heel of the shoe of that foot (especially should the shoe be calked) upon the coronet of the opposite one. Hence, unshod horses can with difficulty get quitor; neither do they. An unshod horse "feels his feet," and knows what he is doing with them; so he scarcely knows what it is to overreach himself; and even if he does such a thing, no evil consequences are ever noticed, because the

horn cannot inflict injury like iron.

### NO HORSESHOES.

In November, 1878, a correspondent wrote in a contemporary: The argument against horse-shoes seemed to me so strong, and the convenience of doing without them so great, that I resolved to try the experiment. Accordingly, when my pony's shoes were worn out, I had them removed, and gave him a month's rest at grass, with an occasional drive of a mile or two on the high road while his hoofs were hardening. The result, at first, seemed doubtful. The hoof was a thin shell, and kept chipping away, until it had worn down below the holes of the nails by which the shoes had been fastened. After this the hoof grew thick and hard, quite unlike what it had been before. I now put the pony to full work and he stands it well. He is more sure-footed, his tread is almost noiseless; and his hoofs are in no danger from the rough hands of the farrier; and the change altogether has been a clear gain, without anything to set off against it. The pony was between four and five years old, and had been regularly shod up to the present year. He now goes better without shoes than he ever did with them; and without them he will continue to go as long as he remains in my possession.

### Wheat.

The advantages of frequent crop reports begin to show up at present, and it is my pleasure to call attention thereto. It is very certain and beyond dispute that in many of the largest wheat producing states in this great valley of the Mississippi, there is a shortage as compared with last year's crop of from 40 to 60 per cent. In the great northwest, where spring wheat can only be grown, the late spring has sadly interfered with early seeding, and the approaching hot weather endangers the crop and increases the hazard. If we have a comparatively cool summer for the region under consideration, the crop will mature; should, however, the weather prove sultry and hot, the wheat will be light and shrink in the berry. Foreign advices show great anxiety on the part of Great Britain and France concerning their own wheat crop, and our markets feel the pressure. Thus it happens that good No. 2 wheat (red winter) is worth \$1.20 in St. Louis this day.

My advice to farmers is, stack your wheat in the very best manner, and after it has gone through the sweat, which will improve it in looks and weight, thresh it and sell it if the price suits. I do not think you run any risk by holding on to it for a while.—*Rural World*.

### Experiments in Crossing.

Conversing not long since with one of our readers upon live stock matters, the subject came up of crossing different breeds with a view of combining in their progeny the desirable points of both without the defects of either. At this time a few suggestions upon this matter are opportune for those who have not given it the thought it deserves are prone to repeat the common error or trying to create a new and improved race of variety of animals of different breeds. We repeat, therefore, what has often been said substantially in our columns, and demonstrated in the experience of farmers and stock raisers times without number, that there are a thousand chances of failure to one of success. To suppose that the ideal of perfection, which a farmer discovers in combining the desirable characteristics of two animals of different breeds, can be secured in one or two or half a dozen crosses of them and their progeny is a grave mistake, and unless he feels that he has had special training for this department of breeding and has made up his mind that he will make it his life work, it is unwise to attempt it. As another aptly puts this though, "it is a mistake to suppose that the breed of Short-horn cattle was a creation of the Colling's and their contemporaries; they only claimed to have improved an established breed. Even Bakewell, who perhaps had a deeper insight into the mysteries of breeding than either of the Colling's and who certainly accomplished greater results in a shorter time than other men has ever done, never professed or attempted more than to improve breeds already established." To produce a breed of any description, with the characters so firmly fixed as to transmit them with but slight deviation requires an expenditure of skill and time and money in the improvement and selection and treatment of the stock as may well cause any man to pause, even, with a long life before him and fortuitous surroundings in the shape of ample means, previous training in stock-breeding and especial aptitude for the business.

The truth may be unpalatable sometimes, nevertheless it is better to recognize it—state it fairly and profit by it. The number of farmers who have given this subject sufficient attention or study, is comparatively few. They are not conversant with the historical literature of stock-raising, and although many of them are close observers and exercise good judgment in matters pertaining to their calling generally, it is plain that in some of the most important lessons of experience gained in the past, atom by atom, through more than a century of patient study and practical effort, in producing the improved breeds, very many are deficient. We see this fact demonstrated every year. For illustration, at a fair a farmer who has a good breed of hogs which he wishes to improve in two or three particulars discovers in an animal of another breed the exact points he desires to secure. The two breeds are quite dissimilar in most of their characteristics, but he is anxious to engraft upon his stock a neater head, a

little better shoulder, and more strength of leg, and finding these points in an animal that may not in others suit his fancy, he buys this animal to cross upon those he has at home, hoping thereby to realize his ideal in progeny. But, as any scientific breeder could have told him, and as he would have known had he possessed the information gained from past experience—and which has been preserved in the literature of this business both in agricultural books and periodicals—the result is anything but satisfactory. Instead of obtaining in the progeny his ideal when he made the cross—a litter of pigs with the point he bred for and with none of the defects of either parent—he gets a mixed lot, without uniformity, some being a near approach to one breed and some very like the other. Who can tell what the offspring of this progeny of the first cross would be? This instance is not fiction; it is an experience that is repeated substantially year after year, by scores of men.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that the majority of farmers recognize the advantage of good stock. He who does not do so, will be left behind, in product and in purse, for his more intelligent and progressive neighbor who turns the capital employed more frequently with a better quality and enhanced value of live stock, will make two dollars where he will hardly pay expenses.

While we earnestly urge farmers to improve their stock, we would urge them with just as much earnestness to avoid those experiments in crossing where knowledge in breeding, study and ability are more likely to fail than to succeed, and where success, even if it is reached, is the result only of a lifetime of effort by judicious selection and careful management.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* gives his experience in dealing with blight upon fruit trees and wormy fruit: "First, white-wash the trees with a strong wash made of quicklime, just as the buds begin to start in the spring. The wash can be applied with an old broom. Next, during the last days of May plow four furrows in the centre between the rows of trees both ways, so as to leave a square plot of ground around each tree. Then throw straw in piles of about one hundred pounds to each tree; spread it thin under each tree to within three feet of the trunk. Let the straw remain thus spread about ten or twelve days and all manner of insects will hide under it. Some evening take one tree at a time, set fire to the straw, and be careful not to have it so thick as to burn or scald the limbs of the trees. All insects that can be will be attracted by the fire, and a general destruction of them will take place. Repeat this two or three years, and the orchards will be free from blight and the fruit sound and good."

## Poultry.

### Poultry or Butter.

BY SISTER WALL, POMONA GRANGE, COLUMBIANA CO., O.

When financially considered, which would it be the best for the farmer's wife to devote her spare time, to the raising and taking care of poultry, or to milking and making butter for sale? I unhesitatingly answer the raising and taking care of poultry, and say further, that no department coming within the province of the farmer's wife can be made to yield more profit, for the capital invested, than poultry. We do not say such is the result, but do assert it may and will be, with proper care. Let the same careful attention and intelligent thought be exercised on the poultry question that is required in milking and making butter for sale, and more profit will be realized. It is necessary to become familiar with the habits, diseases, treatment, and wants of the poultry yard, and carry them out.

To prove my assertion, I will attempt to illustrate by giving the costs and profits in keeping poultry and making butter for sale:

We will purchase a cow for \$35.  
To six months pasture, at \$2 per month.....\$12 00  
To 2 tons hay, at \$15 per ton.....30 00  
To 10 qts. chopped grain per day for 6 months.....22 60  
at 40 cts. per bushel.....22 60  
Total.....\$66 60

In estimating the profits we will reckon the yield of milk per day at twelve quarts for eight months, and one quart of milk to produce 13 ounces of butter, or 270 pounds of butter per year, and  
Estimating butter at 15c. per lb., as an average price, we have.....\$40 50  
Valuing the skimmed milk at about 2 cts. per gallon.....10 00  
Total income.....\$50 50

By this calculation we see the cost exceeds the profit by \$16.10, and you will perceive I have made no charge for labor performed in feeding, milking and churning.

We will invest the same amount of capital in poultry; \$35 will purchase about 140 hens; average yield of eggs for each hen per year 12 dozen, or about 140 eggs:

Average price per doz. 15c., making.....\$210 00  
When fowls are permitted to run at large one bushel of grain will be sufficient for each fowl, and at 75c. per bushel, would be.....105 00  
To 4 galls. skimmed milk per day, at 2c.....30 00  
To lime.....50  
Interest on capital invested.....2 10  
Total cost.....\$297 10

This leaves a net profit of \$107.40.

That poultry can be raised and kept in large numbers for sale with good profit is almost certain, but many fail from lack of knowledge in

regard to the quality and health of domestic fowls; to be successful in this, as well as any other business, the mind must be given to it, as well as patient attention and practical experience, bought, sometimes, by several failures.—*Cincinnati Grange Bulletin*.

### Poultry for Farmers.

I have heard a great many farmers say there is no money in poultry, and what is the use of bothering with it? I can say from experience there is as much, if not more, money in poultry than in any other kind of stock. Take the game fowls: They make excellent mothers, they have good meat, and their eggs bring a first-class price; they also can bear confinement better than any other fowl, and are comparatively small eaters. Now say the above fowls are not worth raising. Take the Brown Leghorns; they are first-class layers (the pullets begin to lay at four and a half months,) they are very hardy, and can get along themselves very well. The only fault is that they are not good sitters.

The Plymouth Rocks make good mothers and lay more eggs probably than any other large breed that hatches and rears its own young. Black Hamburgs are the largest variety and the hardest, these two points giving them a decided advantage. They also lay the largest egg of any Hamburg. The Dark and Light Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins are noted for being the best mothers, but of these, from practical experience, the Dark Brahmas, I think, take better care than the others, and for laying they cannot be surpassed. All these breeds bear confinement well, and as for having frosted combs, they are a thing no person, at least very few, has ever heard of or seen. I do not mean to say the other numerous breeds of fowls are of no account, for I think that if you take any chicken and handle it right it will give you perfect satisfaction. I hope that farmers will be interested in this subject and give a few hints of practical experience.—*H. L. H., in Exchange*.

### To Break Up Sitting Hens.

Do not drench them in water, nor put them in a barrel with an inch or two of water in the bottom, nor tie them up by one leg to a tree, nor any of those cruel practices, which our fathers in their ignorance used, to quench the natural instinct. But take them from the nest, put them in a large coop in the open air, under a shade tree, if the weather is warm, and feed them largely with everything, including baked bones that you give to your laying hens.

In many cases the fowl commences to sit when she is in good condition to keep on laying eggs, if we can but get the notion out of her head that she must be a clucking mother. She needs perhaps the material for egg-shells, which may be easily supplied. Furthermore, she should not be put in a small coop, where she will sit down and not obtain exercise; better put her in a pen having no floor, but loose earth, where she may scratch for a living. Activity will tend to forgetfulness of the sitting fever or desire to sit.

It is well to provide also for social activity, and to this end a cock may be introduced to a pen where sitting hens are kept. He will talk in his own language, scratch with the would-be-sitters, and soon eggs will be found, when you may be sure that the time has come for more freedom.—*Poultry Yard*.

Guinea fowls are the most active destroyers of the Colorado beetle, a writer claiming that one Guinea hen will protect an acre of potatoes. Whether or not they possess such a surprising capacity of gizzard, they certainly prey on the beetle as well as many other insect pests. They lay more eggs than other poultry, and their eggs are unequaled for cake and other culinary purposes.

## Sheep and Wool Topics.

### The Sheep in Summer.

On the first page of every shepherd's memorandum book should be written, in a hand so bold that "he who runs may read," the word Vigilance! Not with winter or spring, with heat or cold, does the successful shepherd find it advisable to leave the flock to its own resources. The caprice of climate, for which a large portion of the United States is conspicuous—in some seasons and localities, frequent rains stimulating grasses to an abnormal growth, while in others a continued drouth and consequent scarcity of vegetation render a supplement of artificial food necessary—afford the American shepherd less summer leisure than is enjoyed by those of like calling in other countries.

### PASTURAGE.

The first requisite, the year through, is a supply of food. Summer management can admit of no exception. Plenty of grass must be within easy reach of flock, and the opportunity must not be wanting for each animal to have access to it at all proper feeding hours, if a variety can be afforded, by occasional change from one pasture to another, in the absence of a wide outside range, good results will be secured. A decided preference will be manifested for the younger and shorter grasses. This persistent close grazing will be found to not injuriously affect most pasture grasses, except in instances where the range is too limited for the number of sheep.

### WATER.

The second consideration is water. The idea that a flock of sheep will "get along al-

most any way," so far as water enters into the consideration, has cost breeders more money than many of them are aware of. That numbers have passed through an entire summer without water is true; and that those accustomed to daily access to water can be deprived of it for several days without apparent serious inconvenience is a fact that many have seen demonstrated; but aside from these facts, every man of experience knows that sheep not only relish water, but that a full and regular supply of it is necessary to that comfort and thrift from which alone is to be expected the maximum profit. The best source is a good running stream. The less this is affected by drouths and freshets the better. A stream is better than wells, from the fact that it is always accessible, of better temperature for drinking in hot weather, and seems in every respect more inviting. Where a running stream cannot be had, the best substitute is a good well. With this is associated the additional care and labor to keep within ready reach of the flock a constant and liberal supply of water. The troughs about it should be kept full, so as to avoid the extreme variation in the temperature of the water where the pumping is done only at such times as the animals are allowed access to it. Wind pumps, with troughs so arranged that the surplus water is returned to the well, seem to about reach the limit of convenience and desirability in this direction. Ponds, both natural and artificial, though less desirable than either of the above mentioned sources, are a frequent dependence. Though a great convenience, and furnishing water in many instances better than none, these should be the last resort of the flock-master, as the stagnant water, under the heated temperature of the summer solstice, becomes not only unfit for drinking, but at the same time a breeding place for myriads of animalcules, causing or aggravating disorders and diseases when taken into the stomachs of animals.

### SALT.

Salt will be taken with avidity by sheep while on grass. Where arrangements can be so made, it will be found convenient to have salt in little troughs at different points about the sleeping grounds. These should be so sheltered as to be protected from rain, and elevated so that the sheep can get at them only with their heads. They will soon learn to visit these troughs when desiring salt and if allowed constant access to them, are in no danger of taking too much. The more common custom is to distribute the salt at regular intervals over the ground, on or near the range, whence it will be taken up a few minutes after being found. Under these circumstances, it should be given often enough to avoid restlessness in the flock on the approach of the shepherd, and so scattered as to allow every animal ready access. Intervals of five days have been found quite satisfactory, though the shepherd should be guided in this as in other details by apparent necessity of his surroundings. Some experienced shepherds mix sulphur, in small quantity with the salt, though the majority do not use it.

### INSECT TORMENTS.

The cares of summer management are further aggravated by the presence of the well-known list of insect pests. Flies swarm, ready to transform the slightest wound, from any cause, into a nest of maggots, bringing in their train living torment and certain death. A regular and frequent inspection of the flock, during the earlier grazing season, with an eye especially to the presence of maggots, is part of the routine of every careful and experienced shepherd. When one is discovered, the infested animal should be at once caught and cared for. Usually, a thorough cleansing of the affected part, and some application for destroying the maggots, and repelling further visits of the parent fly, will be sufficient.

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Summer is not only the most favorable season for exterminating diseases, should any be present, as the absence of wool renders the handling of sheep more convenient; but it is also the season when diseases of a contagious character are most readily disseminated. The huddling together under shade trees, and about watering places, as well as the daily resort to these places, present all the conditions conducive to the contraction of such diseases as foot-rot and scab—those ghosts that haunt the pursues of American sheep-folds. The shearing floor, and the necessary careful handling, afforded the shepherd his best opportunity for individual examination of every sheep, when the presence of any disease was suspected, and if he failed to profit by it, he fell, that far, short of his duty. If neglected at that time, a rigid examination should be subsequently made, and every tainted animal excluded from the possibility of contaminating its neighbors.

### ASSORTING.

The best results can only follow any management when flocks are so balanced as to allow every animal its equal chance. When any considerable number are held, this can best be done by assorting into several lots, according to the age and condition of the animals. As far as can be, wethers more than one year old should be kept separate from the ewes and younger animals. Infirm animals, and those in poor condition, from any cause, should be excused from the labor and bustle incident to active flock-life. If all cannot have equally good treatment, favor the mothers and their lambs—never forgetting that what is now withheld from any of the flock must some day be repaid with inexorable usury.

In whatever measure the flock-owner has sown, in that proportion will his harvest be.—*National Live Stock Journal*.



## Grange and Alliance.

**NATIONAL GRANGE.**—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.  
**KANSAS STATE GRANGE.**—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka; Secretary: John F. Willits; Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

**OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.**  
 President—W. S. Curry, Topeka.  
 1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.  
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**FINANCE COMMITTEE.**  
 J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, Wakarusa, Trigo Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Centre, Sedgewick Co.

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

## From the State Alliance.

To Subordinate Alliances in the Counties of Phillips and Mitchell:

Your counties having the requisite number of Subordinate Alliances and a greater portion of those having asked for a county organization and requested the State Alliance to authorize meetings of delegates for that purpose, We therefore issue a call for a meeting of the delegates in Phillips county at Phillipsburg, on Saturday, July 16, 1881, and the Mitchell county delegates to meet at Beloit, on Saturday, July 30, 1881. Each Subordinate Alliance is entitled to three delegates.

All County Alliances will please send application for charter whenever they have organized and elected officers. The application for charter must contain the names and post-office address of all the officers, also the names of all the representatives and the Alliance that they represent. If there are any that have organized and neglected to apply for charter they should do so at once.

Respectfully,  
 LOUIS A. MULHOLLAND,  
 Sec. of State Alliance.

Topeka, July 2.

## Talmage on Monopoly.

After the congregation in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, yesterday morning, had sung, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," Dr. Talmage announced his text from Isaiah xii, 41—"Thy land shall be married." He said:

I propose to name some of the suitors who are claiming the hand of this Republic. In the first place there is a greedy, all-grasping monster who comes as a suitor seeking the hand of this Republic, and that monster is monopoly. His sceptre is made out of the iron of the rail track and the iron of the telegraph. He does everything for his own advantage and for the robbery of the people. Things have gone on from bad to worse, until in the three legislatures of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for the most part monopoly decides everything. If monopoly favors a law it is passed; if monopoly opposes a law it is rejected. Monopoly stands in the railroad depot putting into his pockets in one year \$200,000,000 in excess of all reasonable charges for service. Monopoly holds in its one hand the steam power of locomotion, and in the other the electricity of swift communication. Monopoly has the Republican party in one pocket and the Democratic party in the other pocket. Monopoly decides nominations and elections—city elections, state elections, national elections. With bribes it takes the votes of legislators, giving them free passes, giving appointments to needy relatives of lucrative positions, employing them as attorneys if they are lawyers, carrying their goods a large percentage less if they are merchants, and if it finds a case very stubborn as well as very important, puts down before him the hard cash of bribery.

## A LEGISLATURE BOUGHT OUTRIGHT.

But monopoly is not so easily caught now and captured and arrested as when, during the term of Mr. Buchanan, the legislative committee in one of our states explored and exposed the manner in which a certain railway company had obtained a donation of public land. It was found out that thirteen of the senators of that state received \$175,000 among them, sixty members of the legislature of that state received between \$5,000 and \$10,000 each, the governor of that state received \$50,000, his clerk received \$5,000, the lieutenant governor received \$10,000, all the clerks of the legislature received \$5,000 each, while \$50,000 were divided among the lobby agents. That thing on a larger or smaller scale is all the time going on in some of the states of the Union, but it is not so blundering as it used to be, and therefore not so easily exposed or arrested. It puts its hand on every bushel of wheat, upon every sack of salt, upon every ton of coal, and every man, woman and child in the United States feels the touch of that moneyed despotism. I rejoice that in twenty-four states of the Union already anti-monopoly leagues have been established. God speed them in the work of liberation! I wish that this question might be the question of the next Presidential election, for between this and that time we can compel the political parties to recognize it in their platforms.

I have nothing to say against capitalists. A man has all the right to make all the money he can make honestly. I have nothing to say against corporations as such. Without them no great enterprise would be possible; but what

I do say is that the same principles are to be applied to the poorest man and the plainest laborer. What is wrong for me is wrong for the Vanderbilts and the Goulds and the elevated railway companies of New York and Brooklyn. Monopoly in England has ground hundreds of thousands of her best people into semi-starvation, and in Ireland has driven multitudinous tenants almost to madness, and in the United States proposes to take the wealth of fifty or sixty millions of people and put in a few silken wallets. Monopoly, brazen faced, iron fingered, vulture hearted monopoly, proposes his hand to this Republic. Let the millions of the people—north, south, east and west—forget the bans of that marriage, forbid them at the ballot box, forbid them by great organizations, forbid them by the overwhelming sentiment of an outraged nation, forbid them by the protest of the Church of God, forbid them by prayer to high heaven, that Herod shall not have this Abigail.—N. Y. Herald.

## Grange Sentiment in Oregon.

At the last meeting of the Oregon State Grange it adopted some recommendations that are to the point. The same ideas should be adopted, adhered to and worked for unceasingly by other granges and alliances until the desired ends are attained. It says: \* \* \*

We recommend that this State Grange and all Patrons within the state of Oregon earnestly and persistently demand of our law makers that they comply with the often expressed wishes of their constituents until laws shall be enacted upon the following subjects that cannot be set aside as unconstitutional, nor treated as dead letters from their very inception:

- 1st. Regulating freights and transportation on railroads.
- 2d. The fees of clerks and sheriffs and all state, county or municipal officers whose compensation is disproportionate to the duties performed.
- 3d. The interest question.
- 4th. The protection of stock exposed to accident upon railroads, and the more rapid liquidation of claims for stock killed upon them.
- 5th. The enabling of women to enjoy an equality with man upon all questions where their joint interest is concerned, especially in the settling of estates which have been the fruits of the joint industry of husband and wife, and the guardianship of minor children.
- 6th. The providing for and equalizing of the assessment of property throughout the state.
- 10th. Protection for sheep husbandry in our state.

Let every true Patron who loves justice and liberty and hates wrong and oppression, redouble his efforts to build up his Subordinate Grange. There the work that is to make the Order a successful and permanent institution is to be done; and there is work for all—the old and the young, the strong and the weak. Never before had the farmers of this country so good an opportunity to make their power felt and their demands listened to and obeyed, and where such great interests are involved there is but one path of duty for intelligent, self-respecting farmers, and that path leads to the Grange.—Patron of Husbandry.

Thousands of our worthy farmers are always just going to do something in return for what is being done for them, but never commence, because to-morrow, the time when they are going to begin, is always just a day ahead of them. Now, is the time for energetic work for the grange; this institution cannot always thrive on promises of what will be done to-morrow, next week or next month.

Why are other classes better educated than the farmer? Because they are better organized and work more harmoniously; they keep themselves better posted in regard to their interests, they work to each other's interests, consequently they are successful in their business, and able to educate their children. If the farmer will use the same means the same ends can be accomplished.

All a grange needs to make it a success and interesting to its members, is to have one or two active, energetic members. They can push it forward, and the other members are always ready to follow the lead of men of the right spirit. If one righteous man could save a city, certainly one live man could set a grange all ablaze with the fire of progress and improvement.

## Apiary.

## Bees Swarming.

To the many readers of the Grange Bulletin I would say, it seems that this part of the subject of practical bee keeping would be better understood, when we see so much written by practical bee keepers, as well as by some who are not as practical as they should be—yet we often get some good hints from articles written by the novice, which if good should always be applied in a judicious manner, as well as with care and judgment, especially so in artificial swarming our bees, which can be done successfully in almost any sort or style of a hive.

I will first give the easiest method known in swarming bees in the old fashioned box hives or log hives if you are so unfortunate as to be in possession of them and no other. First, see that your bees are strong in numbers and

show signs of having the swarming fever. This can be easily understood by the presence of drones or drone brood in the combs, and often we can see them fly out in the afternoon—they being the male bee, they do not labor, and are only useful during the swarming season. If all of the above signs are as indicated, you can now use, some smoke to quiet or rather compel them to fill themselves with honey, which they will do if you give them a good treat of smoke (always use a first-class bee-smoker, with cotton rags, or rotten wood is good.) And now turn your hive of bees up side down, and sprinkle them with a little clean water. Now have you a box, or gum, as you desire to keep them in, and set it over the bees and drum on the hive pretty hard for a few minutes, when all the older bees and queen with quite a share of the younger bees under fourteen days old, will also go into your new hive, which you can now take off gently and set it at the old stand's place, and give the old hive with the brood and combs a new location, say six or eight feet off from the new hive; now watch carefully for the action of the bees, as they will soon leave if the mother queen is not with them, but if she is in the new gum, all is right and your work is done.

A good plan to still further help the bees along, is to have a two-inch hole in the top of the hive, and fill a glass tumbler with nice maple, or good sugar will do, and tie a cotton cloth over the glass, and turn it upside down over the hole, so that the bees can take the syrup and make combs of it, which is done by the bees in the hive clustered into a festoon of many little ladders, forming as they do much animal heat, which is necessary to generate the syrup into wax, and then the little though most perfect architects form the combs from the wax while in a pliant state. And now comes the mother queen along inspecting each and every cell before laying the egg—as she does at the rate of 3,000 a day when honey is plentiful in the blooming flowers.

Now, with regard to my second mode of swarming, I will say it is best done in a movable frame hive, by first observing the same rules as laid down as to their condition, and using all the hives, of the same pattern, and have them with as few loose pieces to remove as possible. I prefer all the brood frames to swing like a gate, each frame being separate and free of each other, hung on the front door, just as a gate is to a post, and all to be swung out at once by means of swinging the door open. Now, if the bees are ready for swarming, do for conscience sake attend to it at once by opening the hive and looking over the brood carefully and find the frames on which the queen is at work and exchange with one from a new hive, closing up the hives and setting the old stock in the new location, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing the regular workers return to their mother queen in the new hive, and no natural swarms to be cheveried with bells and tin pans as used to be the case.—J. M. Hicks in Grange Bulletin.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

## Advertisements.

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

## Chicago Advertisements.

VIELE, ADAMS & CO., COMMISSION DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK, CHICAGO, ILLS.  
 Special Attention Given to the Purchase of Stock Cattle.

W. W. SAYERS, COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
 29 E. Madison St. Chicago, Ills.  
 Highest Market Price Guaranteed.

WANTED  
 Immediately a good shepherd, capable of handling 1000 sheep. Wages \$25 to \$30 per month. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

## To Farmers and Threshermen.

If you want to buy THRESHERS, GLOVER HULLERS, HORSE POWERS OR ENGINES (either portable or traction, to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes), buy the "Starved Rooster" goods. "THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST." For Price List and Illustrated Pamphlets (sent free) write to THE ALTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY, Mansfield, Ohio.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,  
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 Dealer in

Hides & Tallow,  
 Furs and Wool.

Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 58 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, TOPEKA, KAS.

## FLAX THRESHING MADE EASY!

J. I. CASE, T. M. CO.'S NEW  
 A U T H O R  
 Does Fast, Clean, Saving Work in Flax  
 As well as in Grain, Timothy and Clover.  
 At the head of the Class in All!  
 Circular sent Free. Address, Racine, Wis.

F. E. MARSH,  
 GOLDEN BELT  
 Poultry Yards.  
 MANHATTAN, KAS.  
 I will sell Eggs the balance of the season from my PREMIER LIGHT BRAHMAS at the following low prices, warranted to carry sale, 13, \$1.50; 20, \$2.50; 50, \$5.00.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.  
 Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep, is non-poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2½ gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address 800 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Or D. Holmes, Drugist, Topeka, Kas., who keeps a stock on hand and will fill orders at the above price, adding the cost of can or keg.

## Poultry and Eggs for Sale.

Eggs from Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 for 13; from Light and Dark Brahmas, \$1.50 for 13; Buff Cochins, Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks, \$2 for 13, carefully packed in baskets or light boxes. Have a large flock, and can furnish Eggs at short notice. A few trials of the above fowls for sale. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name.  
 J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

## Star Cane Mill,

GRINDS twice as fast. Double the capacity. Cheapest mill made. Warranted in every respect. We manufacture ten different styles of cane mills and a full stock of Evaporators and Sugar Makers' supplies. Send for circular to  
 J. A. FIELD & CO.,  
 5th and Howard Sts., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.  
 C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo.,  
 (Near Sedalia.)

Breeder and Shipper.  
 Eggs for Hatching  
 In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

AMERICUS CIDER MILL.  
 WHEATMAN'S PATENT.

The best Cider and Wine Mill made. It will make Twenty per cent. more Cider than any other.  
 Perfectly Adjustable.  
 THREE SIZES.  
 Geared outside. Large Mills made for two cranks. Prices as low as any first-class mills. Manfrs. of Corn Shellers, Corn and Cobb Mills, Hay Cutters, Scrapers &c.  
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Deere, Mansur & Co.'s FARM MACHINERY,  
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Improved Hoosier Grain Drill, twenty years in successful operation. Perfectly protected by patents. Mitchell Racine Farm Wagon.—The monarch of the road.

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"Standard" Buggies and Carriages.—Prices moderate. Within the reach of every farmer.

Coates' Lock Lever Hay Rake with independent steel teeth, self dump and lock lever.

Cane Mills, Evaporators, Corn shellers, Feed Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Pulverizing and Smoothing Harrows, etc., etc.

Catalogues or Special Circulars furnished on application.  
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HORSE BILLS.

The CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE of Topeka, Kansas, is prepared to print in the best style, on good heavy paper, all kinds and sizes of

Horse Bills!!

Those owning Stallions and wanting bills can send their orders by mail at following prices:  
 50 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$3 00.  
 100 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$4 00

Send copy with order, enclosing money in post office order or registered letter, with instructions as to style of cut to be used, whether light or dark, for draft or speed. The bills can be printed promptly and returned by mail or express.

CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,  
 TOPEKA, KAS.

Royal George.

Pedigree.  
 Royal George was raised by Mr. Thos. Betts, Montreal, Canada East, and was imported by John Dillan, in the fall of 1871. Royal George is eight years old this spring and stands sixteen hands high, weighs fifteen hundred lbs., and is a beautiful bright bay without white; black legs, tail and mane; heavy boned, short jointed, long neck, heavy mane and tail, and fine style; good trotter, all sound, and well broke to either saddle or harness; is of good disposition. In short, he was said by the government officers at Buffalo to be the best horse they ever called to examine and pass through the British Lines. Royal George was sired by Mr. Cumberland's Old Royal George.

Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend himself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse in the country, nearly all are his own color and style.

Terms, \$10 to insure.

Kickapoo Ranger,

is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Comus, he by Green's Bashaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, and has four crosses of Old Messenger any one of Manbrine.

Terms, Season, \$10; to insure, \$15.

The above horses will stand for the season, from the first of April to the Fourth of July, at Silver Lake, Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, and at my stable, corner of Harrison and 12th streets, Topeka, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Green's Bashaw has 11 horses in the 30 class. T. K. MCGILVER.

LITTLE'S

Chemical Fluid.

The New Sheep Dip.

Non Poisonous. Non Corrosive.

Harmless when used either internally or externally; cures Scab, Foot Rot, Mange, Sore Eyes, Worms in the Throat, prevents Fly Blows in Ewes, kills Ticks on Sheep, and Lice on Cattle.

Price Reduced.

So that it is now the CHEAPEST and MOST RELIABLE SHEEP MEDICINE in the world. Send for testimonials, price list, and directions.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,  
 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Breeder's Directory.

WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas., breeder of Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Ellingham, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited. A Yearling Bull for sale.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish E. Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

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

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

## Nurserymen's Directory.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million cage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 2 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

Kansas Home Nurseries.  
 Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

W. W. MANSPEAKER.  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka,  
 The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enables us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP.

The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited.

DON'T BUY SHEEP

UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE

5100 HEAD

Of all Classes that I now have on the road to

DODGE CITY,

CONSISTING OF

1015 Head of dry Sheep of both sexes, all young and of 3-4 Merino blood.

1200 head of 7-8 Merino Ewes, with

796 Fine Lambs. Some of these Ewes are as good as full-blooded.

1164 Highly Graded Ewes, with

920 Fine Lambs. Among these are some highly graded Cotswold Ewes

Mr. J. Evarts Smith will drive with me 500 Head of Yearlings, and 982 Head of Extra Good Cotswold Ewes, with 821 Fine Lambs.

We shall be in the vicinity of Dodge City about August 1st.

Address all communications to

A. B. LECARD,  
 CARE OF YORK & DRAPER,  
 Dodge City, Ks.

CARD

COLLECTORS.

1st. Buy seven bars Dob-

bins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail you FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,

116 South 4th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.  
Topeka, Kansas.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50  
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00  
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky, blenders, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "N 29" expire with the next issue. The paper is not delivered after the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

## Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

The great advantage of all the improved breeds of live stock over the common "scrub" sorts is that they convert a larger proportion of the food they consume into animal products and these usually of a better quality.

To much importance cannot be placed on the duty of every good citizen to sustain the law of the land. All lawlessness should be condemned in the most emphatic manner. Even though the law may not be perfect, enforce it until it is repealed. We are glad to see that the liquor law is being enforced in many parts of the state, and that many convictions are being made where the law is violated.

Small flocks of sheep can be kept on the farm with advantage. The meat is healthful and nutritious and can be grown more cheaply than beef, while it ought to be used more largely by farmers, who now rely on pork as the standard meat for the table. Sheep-raising is not so exhausting to the soil as grain-raising and on land much worn will be found one of the means of renewing such lands.

It is not an uncommon error to imagine that animals that eat but little are the most profitable; so long as an animal is capable of digesting and assimilating it, the greater the amount of food it consumes the more profitable are the returns; for the proportion of the food that goes to supply the waste of tissue and run the animal machinery is less when a large than when a small amount is eaten.

It is the farmer's duty now to make the most of his opportunities. He should be the foremost man of his age. His influence is a dominant one, and he should know and feel it. All trades and pursuits are influenced by his failures and successes. His power is, in a very great measure, owing to the ingenuity and skill of the mechanic, and it is a fact to be remembered. Agricultural mechanism is therefore entitled to the highest consideration and should in every manner be encouraged.

While there is a diversity of opinion among the farmers in relation to the best season of the year in regard to the pruning of fruit and shade trees, we believe it is pretty generally admitted that the month of June and the first half of July will answer about as well to prune and cut back trees as any other part of the year. Everyone knows the importance of pruning, but it often happens that, in the hurry of apparently more important matters to be attended to, it is neglected. In such cases where this has, up to this time, been neglected, no time should be lost in applying the pruning knife. Let it be done at once; and the trees will be all the better for it.

If clover is cut when it should be—that is when in full blossom—if very prolific and stout it requires a good deal of labor to cure it properly, but it is labor that pays the farmer well to bestow. Neither one or two days' sun, even when it is properly spread, will suffice, but it is better to put it in cocks the second day after it has been cut and let it cure in the cock. In this way it will cure evenly, and there will be no danger that it will become mouldy or that it will heat in the stack or mow. The art of making hay in this state is not difficult, because during the hay season the weather does not have to be watched as it does in New England, where there is so much humidity in the atmosphere.

A correspondent of the Connecticut Farmer, thinks that the common lack of appreciation for attractive surroundings may be largely at the bottom of the boy's indisposition to remain on the farm, he says: "How often an otherwise fine place is spoiled in appearance and real value too by such a practice. How much better it would be if kept clean of rubbish, and brush so that we could cut a fine swath of grass and walk beside the fence under the branches of good rows of fruit or shade trees. In passing such a place the remark is often made. 'That's a nice place' or, 'That man knows how to farm it'. This kind of neatness and tidy look, is what makes the farm so attractive and cheery, so that our children take on good habits as they grow up, so that they want to run into the cities and town to work in shops as soon as they can find a job that seems at least cleaner. How often we hear men say,

"Oh, my boys won't farm it! Young folks think a good deal of good looks. If you want your daughters to get good husbands, keep your home looking as if they inherited neatness from their fathers, and don't expect your boy will get a first-class wife to want to live on a slovenly farm."

As the time is at hand when the hay-harvest will be in full blast, we wish to caution the farmer's not to stack their hay too far from their barns and stables, but the locality should be as near to those buildings as possible. Last winter, we knew of instances, where the hay-stacks were less than a mile from the stables, and yet in consequence of the deep snow and snow-drifts it was almost impossible to secure hay enough for the stock during the severe storms, and some days the stock were not provided for at all, but had to fast. There are other considerations why hay should be stacked close to the stables. There is always a waste in moving and handling it. Then again it saves the expense of hauling it, which is very considerable. In all instances hay should be stacked just as near as possible to where it is going to be fed out.

## Garfield Still Our President.

During the past week the condition of the President has gradually improved and his physicians unite in saying that while he is not by any means out of danger there is much reason to believe that he will recover. His powerful constitution and indomitable will have enabled him to withstand what would have ordinarily proven fatal. That he may be spared to his friends and to the country is the earnest prayer of all right minded people everywhere.

The would-be assassin is closely guarded in jail, and later developments indicate that instead of being a lunatic at the time of the assault he was in his right mind and deliberately and coolly planned the President's murder, expecting thereby to be considered a hero and obtain political preferment. He claims to regret that the shooting was not fatal, as he actually supposed it was, after he fired the second shot.

The surgeons sent out the following bulletin on Monday:

Executive Mansion, July 11.—"The condition of the President has not materially changed since the date of the last official bulletin. He complains a little of weariness and muscular soreness, and has once or twice manifested a slight apprehension that his recovery might leave him in some way maimed or disabled so as to incapacitate him from active physical exertion. He said recently to one of his attendants: 'I wish I could get upon my feet; I would like to see whether I have any backbone left or not.' But whatever doubt there may be in the mind of the President as to the existence of his physical backbone, there is none in the minds of his friends as to his moral backbone. After ten days of weariness, danger, heat and suffering, he remains brave and cheerful, as at first, and is only restrained by his physicians orders from talking animatedly with those about him. The temperature of the President's room has been maintained today at 75 degrees, which is 15 degrees lower than the temperature of the external air. The refrigerating machine is now pumping into the room 20,000 cubic feet of air per hour at a temperature of 55 degrees."

## Why it Pays.

The American Agriculturist publishes an article which takes the position that one's physical frame—his body—his muscles—his feet—his hands—is only a living machine. It is the mind, controlling and directing that machine, that gives it power and efficiency. The successful use of the body depends wholly upon the mind—upon its ability to direct well. If one ties his arm in a sling, it becomes weak and finally powerless. Keep it in active exercise, and it acquires vigor and strength, and is disciplined to use this strength as desired. Just so one's mind, by active exercise in thinking, reasoning, planning, studying, observing, acquires vigor and strength, power of concentration and direction.

Plainly then, the man who exercises his mind in reading and thinking, gives it increased power and efficiency, and greater ability to direct the efforts of his physical frame—his work—to better results, than he can who merely or mainly uses his muscles. If a man reads a book or paper, even one he knows to be erroneous, it helps him by the effort to combat the errors. The combat invigorates his mind.

Of all men, the farmer, the cultivator, needs to read more and think more—to strengthen his reasoning powers, so that they may help out and make more effective, more profitable, his hard toil. There can be no doubt that the farmer who supplies himself with the most reading, the most of other men's thoughts and experiences, will in the end, if not at once, be the most successful.

"The mind makes the man," is a trite but very true adage. How much above the brute that toils with him is the man who merely works, eats and sleeps, and cares for his progeny? The brute does all this. The man rises in dignity, in self-respect, in the respect of others, just so far as he rises in intelligence. We have a certain regard for the ant, or colony of ants, that by long, hard, patient toil, gathers a large, showy mound of earth—yellow earth it may be, or of silvery white. In what is that man superior to the ant, who spends his life wholly in scraping together a mass of land, and a pile of yellow gold or white silver,

and a large house, lives in it and dies there? He may be called a successful man, a rich man but what does that amount to after all? If he be rich in good deeds, if he be an intelligent man, if he be able, by the superior cultivation of his mind, his thinking and reasoning powers, not only to plan successfully for himself, but to give wise counsel to others, he commands our real respect.

Farmers, think of these things. Now, and for a few months, while the field work does not press, devote some time each day or evening to mind development. Lay off, if need be, a dollar or two here and there, and with it buy one or two books, especially those treating of your own business, of the character and nature of the soils you till, of the crops you raise, of the animals you have to do with, their differences and character, etc. This will lead to further thinking and reasoning; it will develop your mind power; it will make you more intelligent; it will raise you higher in your own estimation, and higher in the estimation of your family, and of your neighbors. It will aid you in planning better for the future, and will thus really pay in dollars and cents. Take the KANSAS FARMER and then turn to the long list of books on the business pages of some paper, and select some book, first one that will interest both yourself and family. Let it be read and studied well. When its thoughts become your own, lend it to a neighbor and get him to read it. Then choose another book, and do the same with it. Next summer's toil will be more cheerful, you will have more to think of while following the plough, the harrow, etc.; and we firmly believe that a year from now you will have more dollars in your pocket.

## The Product of One Cow.

In the little book, "Keeping one Cow," recently published by the Orange Judd Co., Mr. F. E. Gott, of New York state gives the year's product of his cow, "Polly." Besides what was used in a family of four he sold—

169 lbs. butter at 20c.....	\$33.80
828 qts. milk at 6c.....	49.68
18 qts. buttermilk at 3c.....	.54
11 qts. sour milk at 2c.....	.22
1 calf 4 days old.....	1.75
Total.....	\$85.99

To this he adds milk and butter consumed at home as follows:

120 lbs. butter.....	\$24.00
280 qts. milk.....	15.80
Total.....	\$39.80

Which added to the foregoing, makes total value of product \$125.79.

The cost of feed is given as follows:

1,000 lbs. bran.....	\$ 9.00
1,000 lbs. corn meal.....	11.50
750 lbs. oatmeal.....	9.45
5,000 lbs. clover hay.....	13.50
800 lbs. ryegrass.....	1.50
Muck.....	2.00
Total.....	\$47.95

This leaves a balance in the cow's favor of \$75.84. As an offset against interest on land and buildings, cost of cultivation, etc., he places the valuable manure secured, and the skim milk and sour milk fed to a pig.

## Western Fairs.

The following is a list of the leading western State and District Fairs for 1921.

Illinois—At Peoria, September 26 to October 1; S. D. Fisher, Secretary, Springfield.  
Ohio—At Columbus, August 29 to September 2; W. I. Chamberlain, Secretary, Columbus.

Indiana—At Indianapolis, September 26 to 30; Alex. Heron, Secretary, Indianapolis.  
Iowa—At Des Moines, September 5 to 9; John R. Shaffer, Secretary, Fairfield.

Wisconsin—At Fond du Lac, September 26 to 30; Geo. E. Bryant, Secretary, Madison.

North Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association—At Oshkosh, Wisconsin, September 12 to 16; R. D. Torrey, Secretary.

Nebraska—At Omaha, September 12; Y. C. McBride, Secretary.

Minnesota—At Rochester, September 5 to 10; R. C. Judson, Secretary, Farmington.

Chicago Exposition—At Chicago September 7 to October 22; John P. Reynolds, Secretary, Chicago.

St. Louis Fair—At St. Louis, October 3 to 8; G. O. Kall, Secretary, St. Louis.

Montana—At Helena, September 26; C. G. Reynolds, Secretary, Helena.

Texas—Capital State Fair Association, at Austin, October 18 to 22; E. C. Bartholomew, Secretary.

Michigan—At Jackson, September 19 to 24; J. C. Sterling, Secretary, Monroe.

Tri-State Fair Association—At Toledo, O., September 12 to 17; John Farley, Secretary, Toledo.

Kansas State Fair Association—At Topeka, September 12 to 17; George Y. Johnson, Secretary.

Western National Fair Association—At Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kansas; Thos. H. Cavanaugh, Secretary, Lawrence.

North-Western Exposition—At Minneapolis, September 5 to 10; Charles H. Clarke, Secretary.

Central Ohio—At Mechanicsburg, September 18 to 16; T. E. Shepherd, Secretary.

## A Physician of Great Prominence

In Thirty-sixth street, New York city, was unable to even help Mr. Wm. McKee, of Patterson, N. J., suffering the agonies always attendant upon diseased kidneys. As an honest man and practitioner he prescribed and cured him by using one bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

## Scientific Advancement.

At a time when all are noting the remarkable development of this country, it is cause for congratulation that the literary and scientific institutions of the land are keeping pace with its material growth. This truth is being confirmed every day, and the erection of the new Astronomical Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., is a most important step in this direction. Prof. Swift, who has become known throughout the world as the fortunate discoverer of so many comets, has labored under great disadvantages in his work, owing to a lack of proper facilities. The new observatory will entirely overcome these troubles, as the telescope which is to be mounted in its dome is the third largest in size of any in America. But however valuable all future discoveries may be, the astronomers of this country have accomplished many wonderful things in the past. Prof. Hall, of the Washington Observatory, discovered the two moons which accompany Mars, one of the grandest achievements of the present century; Prof. Bond discovered the eighth satellite of Saturn in 1848 and the transparent ring of Saturn in 1850. The separation of Biela's comet into two parts was first seen by American astronomers, and during the eclipse of 1878, Prof. Watson and Swift discovered three intra-mercurial planets. In addition to these great discoveries the United States claims the honor of finding more than a thousand double and triple stars (many of them being the largest of this class of bodies) over fifty asteroids and fifteen new comets. When it is remembered that most of this work was done with inferior instruments and in a country where storms and clouds are so prevalent the industry and perseverance of our American astronomers can be partially understood.

The new observatory at Rochester is to be devoted primarily to discoveries. Its arrangement and facilities are specially designed for this purpose and much may be reasonably expected from it. It is named after Mr. H. H. Warner, proprietor of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and other remedies, by whom it has been most liberally endowed, and its locality is one of the most commanding in Rochester. The new telescope will be twenty-two feet in length, and its lens is sixteen inches in diameter, while the dome of the tower will be arranged with the latest appliances for thoroughly sweeping the heavens in every direction.

While America is so greatly distinguished by its inventions and remarkable enterprises there is much to indicate that it will take an equally high rank in the realm of discoveries, and it may also be predicted with a reasonable degree of certainty that astronomy will eventually find its highest advancement at the hands of American investigators, and that a goodly portion of this work may be expected from the Warner Observatory at Rochester.

A flourishing co-operative business was started by four poor women of Philadelphia, who joined in purchase of a barrel of flour, and found it so much cheaper than buying the article by the pound, that they extended their plan to other household necessities, and gradually long, they hired a room and employed a woman to superintend their purchases, and now 50 families secure all their groceries at wholesale prices through this combination, and it will doubtless still further enlarge its operations.

As will be seen by our advertising columns a Northwestern Poland-China Association has been formed with headquarters at Washington, Kansas. Mr. Orlando Sawyer is Secretary, and breeders will find it to their interest to correspond with him.

## A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

## The Great Celestial Event.

No one event has ever shown the growth of American science more distinctly than the interest people have taken in the present great comet. The fact that its discovery was made by private citizens and with the naked eye, and by many hundreds in all parts of the land at about the same time, proves that people do search and study the skies, and take an interest in the heavenly bodies. Few things contribute more toward the expansion of man into the great things of life than thoughts upon the immensity of the universe, and the advance of civilization is marked more clearly in this respect than in almost any other. The present comet, from careful views secured at the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., proves to be a most marvelous one. Its tail proper, which strange to say curved originally in an opposite direction to that most common with comets, became suddenly absorbed by a most vigorous off-shoot or secondary tail, which stretched upward nearly sixty degrees, and could be seen even to Pi Draconis, more than twenty degrees above the North Star.

The activity around the nucleus of the head showing great masses of matter—its extreme length—its sudden appearance and its phenomenal actions, have justly made it a cause of great wonder and comment. It is a vexed question as to whom the honor of discovery and the Warner prize of \$200 are due. There are hundreds of claimants from all parts of the Northern Hemisphere, and ranging in time over a period of five days, but it is almost certain that the first view of it was obtained by some private citizen, and not by an astronomer; and it is also pretty sure, that an American deserves the credit of having seen it before any European. The name of the first discoverer will be duly published.

The value which this great comet will have, cannot readily be estimated, as it is the first large one which has appeared since the discovery of the spectroscopic method, and it is almost certain that the elements can be determined, so that the exact formation of comets may be known hereafter.

## Ladies

Afflicted with weakness peculiar to their sex should bear in mind that Laid's Dandelion Tonic taken persistently will effect a permanent cure. It contains the phosphates, iron and other tonic and food principles, the lack of which causes female troubles. A bottle will cost but \$1.00, and it is composed of the identical remedies a competent physician would prescribe in such cases.

Over 165,000 Howe scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Bellock & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

## Mayor Beatty.

"In the subjoined paragraph will be found a compliment to Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J.: "Thursday evening last it happened we were on the passenger train that reached Washington at about seven o'clock, and while stopping to change engines a splendid span of horses was seen upon the street some distance below the track, drawing a carriage containing two gentlemen, neither of whom was recognized by us until a hum passed through the car, and the name of Daniel F. Beatty, the Organ King, was spoken with the familiarity of a household word, and in an instant many of the windows were hoisted, as the passengers seemed intent upon getting a better view of the elegant turnout of that well-known gentleman. The Mayor gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and removing his white silk hat bowed repeatedly to the occupants of the train. We do not note this fact as an advertisement, but as a pleasure. By strict attention to business this comparatively young man has built up a business of colossal proportions, and is at present giving employment to as great a number of men, if not greater, than any private individual in the country. Enterprise is what we most admire, and whether it comes from the railroad, mining or organ business, it is just the same to us. We say success to Beatty, the Organ King, and long may he live to fill the world with music and the pocket of the skilled mechanic with money. Would that our country had more such men."—Bismarck (N. J.) Press.

"Mayor Beatty, though young, and a few years ago poor and obscure, is now certainly one of the best known business men in the country. We know an intelligent lady who some time since became impressed with the idea that Mayor Beatty was overdoing the organ business, and she conceived the peculiar notion that she would like to learn of some happy spot where Beatty and his organs had never been heard of. She interviewed people who had traveled in the west and inquired of friends who had made an extensive tour of Europe and the east, and alas for her cherished hopes, they reported that they had not gone beyond the lines of Beatty's advertising circles. He is ambitious and is pushing ahead, and will probably never be satisfied until he has spun an advertising web which will stretch over the civilized portion of the globe."—Bismarck (N. J.) Apollo.

We clip the above from the Apollo, and heartily endorse the sentiments expressed. We have known Mayor Beatty from the commencement of his career and have watched with pride the growth and expansion of his business, from its beginning to its present mammoth proportions.—Washington (N. J.) Star.

We give space to the above as showing how Mr. Beatty, whom everybody knows by reputation, is regarded in his own country. He has proven himself emphatically the "Organ" man of the country, if not of the world, and has pushed himself from obscurity to the forefront in the business world by his own energy and the liberal use of printer's ink.

## Sorghum Growers

Can obtain a good 2-horse Cane Mill, and a Cook Evaporator, 4x16 feet with Gates and Door—total cost, \$350.00—two years in use, at greatly reduced price, by addressing GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Lawrence, Kas.

## Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

An old lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used a little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30, and am sure that hundreds need just such a medicine." See advertisement.

## Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slated Enamel Blackboard has proven a perfect success. School Districts which are using it are more than pleased. There is no question as to its durability or economy. Samples and circulars sent free to any school officer on application. Address Western School Supply Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

The Trojans attest the merit of Coup's Great Show, which exhibits in Topeka, July 22nd.

A Troy, New York, daily has this to say: "The circus has come and gone, and quiet prevails once more among children, and, it may be added, the older heads of families. W. O. Coup made many almost incredible promises concerning this mammoth show, but they were all kept; and it may be truthfully said that the Trojans never saw before a circus that could be compared with his in extent of merit. The street procession at one o'clock was greatly admired, and the side-walks along the line of march were thronged with spectators. A criticism of the performance could only be favorable, for there were crowded into the two hours' entertainment acts that had never before been witnessed in Troy. An old fashioned circus with one ring has its charms for young and old; quadruple the amusement so obtained—for Coup's show has four rings—and an approximate idea of the entertainment afforded yesterday may be secured. The grand *entree* was the most elaborate ever attempted under canvas; the horseback riding was skillful and daring; the athletic performances were particularly good; the Zulus and Indians braves attracted much attention; the wonderful leap of 100 feet through the air by Lulu was certainly the most startling act ever performed by an athlete, the Broncho horses and the ponies showed wonderful intelligence and sagacity, and the famed "Nettle" demonstrated her cleverness by jumping over a five-barred gate and four horses. But the most enjoyable part of the programme was the last, comprising as it did hurdle, flat and chariot racing, for it was evident the contestants were thoroughly in earnest, and each desirous of winning. The attendance was large—over 25,000 persons witnessing both performances—and W. O. Coup may rest assured of an equally liberal patronage when he visits Troy again."

When the press of our country speaks in such unqualified terms we can only fall into line and notify the Great Coup Show to erect their largest spread of canvas and prepare to receive a similar ovation in Topeka on the 22d day of July.



## Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SORREL SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

## Wanted.

An experienced man in the care of sheep can hear of a situation by calling on or addressing  
J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,  
Sec'y Kas. Wool Growers Association,  
Topeka, Kas.

## Shepherd Dogs.

Parties desiring to purchase pure bred shepherd pups should address A. Fletcher, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., who has a nice lot for sale at \$15.00 each.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

Food for the brain and nerves that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.—[Tribune. See other column.]

Persons exposed to the sun will escape sunstroke if they take Dandelion Tonic regularly.

Kansas City, Mo., June 7th, 1901.  
Lies Chemical Man'g Co. I have used Lies' Dandelion Tonic for some time past for torpidity of the liver, deranged stomach and loss of appetite, and consider it a very valuable medicine.

GEORGE WELLS, Architect,  
Corner Main and 8th Sts.

## Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I was so far gone a report went round that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the lungs. I got a bottle, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have for the past three years.  
"I write this hoping that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that consumption can be cured."

Canvassers make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for catalogue and terms.

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

## RAMS.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams; one, two and three year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."  
BARTHOLOMEW & CO.  
Topeka, Kas., June 28, 1881.

## Markets.

## WOOL MARKET.

St. Louis.  
Wm. Price & Co., June 7th, say:  
Receipts lighter during the past week. While we cannot quote prices higher, the market is firm at quotations, and all choice medium and fine wools are taken at outside prices.  
We quote prices as follows:  
Choice to fancy medium wool.....25 to 26  
Fair.....22 1/2 to 24 1/2  
Low grades and coarse combing.....18 to 22  
Light fine merino.....20 to 23  
Heavy.....15 to 18  
Choice tub washed.....89 to 10  
Low to fair.....30 to 36

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal says:  
Tub-washed, good medium, 40 to 45¢; tub-washed coarse and dingy, 32 to 36¢; washed fleece, fine heavy, 32 to 35¢; washed fleece, light, 32 to 38¢; washed fleece coarse to 31¢; washed fleece, medium, 36 to 40¢; unwashed, fine 30 to 32¢; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 20¢; unwashed medium, 25 to 30¢; unwashed coarse, 18 to 22¢.

## New York.

The New York Mercantile Journal says:  
Transactions in wool have been somewhat limited since our last, but the upward tendency of prices noted for some time past continues. Supplies of old wool are much reduced and arrivals of new western, as by means free, Southern comes more abundantly but holders are confident, while buyers are willing to take hold more freely, especially if their views can in any measure be met. They are willing to yield a decided advance, but few or none are ready to meet the full figures corresponding to those paid in the producing regions. Substantially the same state of things is reported in other eastern markets.  
The sales in this market have ranged as follows:  
Spring Texas at 22 to 30¢; X and XX Ohio 42 1/2 to 43¢.

## Boston.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says:  
The sales for the week have been 2,500,000 lbs. of all kinds, and include X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 42 to 44¢; medium and No. 1 Ohio 45 to 46¢; Michigan and Wisconsin X at 40 to 41¢; fine de

laine at 45 to 46¢; closing at 45 to 46, and buyers are purchasing all available lots at these prices. Unwashed combed has been selling at 29 to 32¢, including Kentucky at 32¢; B. Unwashed fleeces have been in demand at 16 to 23¢ for low and coarse; 25 to 28¢ for fine, and 27 to 35¢ for medium, including choice western Virginia and Georgia at 35¢ and 40¢. Pulled wool has been in steady demand, but stocks are light and supplies well sold up; prices have ranged from 32 to 45¢ for super and X. Foreign wool has not been sold to any extent.

## Markets by Telegraph, July 12.

## New York Money Market.

MONEY—Closed at 3 to 4 per cent.  
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—3 to 4 1/2 per cent.  
STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills, 60 days, 94 1/2; sight, 94 1/2.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881.....102 1/2  
New 5's.....102 1/2  
New 4 1/2's registered.....111 1/2  
Coupons.....111 1/2  
New 4's registered.....111 1/2  
Coupons.....111 1/2

## SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 130.  
MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 12.  
ST. JOE—\$1 10.  
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 10 1/2.  
UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 18.  
LAND GRANTS—\$1 10 1/2.  
SINKING FUNDS—\$1 25 1/2.  
BAR SILVER—\$1 11.  
GOVERNMENTS—Quiet and fairly steady.  
RAILROAD BONDS—Irrregular on a moderate volume of business.  
STATE SECURITIES—Fairly active.  
STOCKS—The stock market opened irregular and in the early dealings prices declined 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. higher for the general list, which subsequently advanced 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. but later reacted 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. During the afternoon speculation became quite strong, and after the second board prices showed an advance ranging from 1/4 to 3/8 per cent. In the closing sales a slightly weaker tone prevailed, and the market closed at a reaction of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.

## Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:  
CATTLE—Receipts, 500; shipments, 475; market weak but not quite lower; native steers averaging 12.00 to 12.75; cows at 4.75 to 5.42; cows 2 to 3; 5.00; grass Texas steers 2.50 to 3.00; Colorado steers 3.00.  
HOGS—Receipts, 1,650; shipments, 600; market weaker and 10 to 15¢ lower; sales averaged 5.35 to 6.00; bulk at 5.40 to 6.10.  
SHEEP—Receipts, 1,335; shipments, 831; market quiet and unchanged.

## Liverpool Market.

(By Cable.)  
BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.  
FLOUR—No. 34 to 11 1/2.  
WHEAT—Winter wheat, 9s to 9s 9d; spring wheat 8s 6d to 9s 2d.  
CORN—Old, 5s 6 1/2d; new, 5s 4d.  
OATS—4s 2d.  
PORK—6s.  
BEEF—7s.  
BACON—Long clear middles, 4s 1/2; short clear, 4s 1/2.  
LARD—Cwt. 5s 8d.

## New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, 3.90 to 4.55; common to good, 4.70 to 5.00; good to choice, 5.00 to 6.75; St. Louis, 4.75 to 6.75.  
WHEAT—Heavy 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lower; No. 3 red, 1.20 1/2; No. 2 do., 1.20 1/2 to 1.27 1/2.  
CORN—A moderate trade; No. 3, 57 1/2 to 57 3/4¢; steamers, 58 to 60¢; No. 2, 63 to 64¢.  
Provisions steady.  
PORK—Dull; old, 16.25 to 17.00; new, 17.75 to 18.00.  
BEEF—Active and firm.  
TUT MBATS—Dull and lower; long clear middles, 9.00; short clear middles, 9.37 1/2.  
LARD—Lower; fairly active; prime steam, 11.55 to 11.65.  
Butter—Quiet 11 to 15¢.  
CHEESE—Unsettled; 10 to 10 1/2¢.  
OATS—Heavy, mixed western, 44 to 45¢; white 45 to 46¢.  
COFFEE—Quiet and steady; Rio cargo, quoted at 10 1/2 to 13¢; job lots, 10 1/2¢.  
RICE—Fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana, 5 to 7 1/2¢.  
EGGS—Quiet; 18¢.

## Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal reports as follows:  
HOGS—Receipts, 27,000; shipments, 5,000; market moderately active and 3 to 10¢ lower on good quality; decline mainly on good lower quality; mixed packing 5.90 to 6.30; light, 5.60 to 6.65; choice heavy packing and shipping, 5.90 to 6.15.  
CATTLE—Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 1,700; best, steady; poor, weaker; exports 5.90 to 6.25; good to choice shipping 5.65 to 5.85; poor to fair 5.10 to 5.50; butchers fairly active and steady; common to choice, 2.50 to 4.25; through grass Texas, 3.40 to 4.60; stockers and feeders, 3.20 to 4.90.  
SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 900; market weak; no extra here; poor to good shearings, 5.50 to 4.50; extra, 4.40 to 4.60; prices fully 1/4 to 3/8 lower than last week.

## Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:  
WHEAT—Receipts, 12,823 bushels; shipments, 3,023 bushels; in store, 71,561 bushels; market firm and 2 cents higher than Saturday; No. 1 1/2 red asked; No. 2, 94¢ bid; No. 3, 94 1/2¢.  
CORN—Receipts, 2,184 bushels; shipments, 4,595 bushels; in store, 67,163 bushels; market steady; No. 2 mixed 30 to 30 1/2¢; No. 2 white mixed, 41 to 43 1/2¢.  
OATS—No. 2, 33 1/2¢ bid.  
EGGS—Market weak at 7¢ per dozen.  
BUTTER—Fairly active at unchanged prices.

## St. Louis Produce Market.

FLLOUR—Unchanged.  
WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2 red, 1.13 1/2 to 1.14 1/2 cash; 1.13 1/2 to 1.14 1/2 July; 1.14 1/2 to 1.15 1/2 August; 1.12 to 1.13 September; 1.12 1/2 to 1.13 1/2 year; No. 3 red 1.07 1/2 to 1.08 1/2 bid; No. 4 do, 1.03.  
CORN—Higher; 46 to 46 1/2¢ cash; 46¢ September; 42 1/2 to 43 1/2¢ year.  
OATS—Higher; 36 1/2¢ cash; 35 1/2 to 35 3/4¢ July; 27 1/2 to 28 1/2¢ August.  
RICE—Dull; 1.00 asked.  
BARLEY—No market.  
LEAD—Firm; 42 1/2¢.  
BUTTER—Steady; 12 to 15¢.  
DRY SALT MEATS—Firm; good demand; 5.55, 5.40 to 5.60; large sales; winter clear ribs for smoking at private terms.  
EGGS—Steady; 12 1/2¢.  
BACON—Firm; 12 1/2 to 12 3/4¢; 9.25 to 9.50.  
LARD—Firm; 10.00 to 10.10¢.  
WHISKY—Steady; 1.06.  
PORK—Quiet; jobbing, 16.72.

## Chicago Produce Market.

FLLOUR—Quiet and firm.  
WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; rather excited, unsettled and irregular; No. 2 red 1.06 to 1.11; No. 2, 1.14 1/2 cash; 1.13 1/2 to 1.14 1/2 July; 1.14 1/2 to 1.15 1/2 August; 1.12 September.  
CORN—Moderately active and higher; 43 1/2¢ July; 43 1/2 to 43 3/4¢ August; 43 1/2 to 43 3/4¢ September.  
OATS—Firm and higher; 35 1/2¢ cash and June; 37 1/2 to 38 1/2¢ August; 27 1/2 to 28 1/2¢ September.  
RICE—Steady and unchanged; 1.01.  
BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 1.10 to 1.12.  
PORK—Moderately active and higher; 16.25 to 16.30 cash; 16.50 July; 16.50 August.  
LARD—Demand active and holders firm; 10.70 to 10.75 cash; 10.75 to 10.80 July; 10.80 to 10.82 1/2 August; 10.70 to 10.75 September.  
BACON—Steady; shoulders, 5.65; short ribs 8.40; short clear, 8.70.  
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; 1.08.

## New York Live Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal Bureau reports:  
BEEVES—Receipts, 5,800; dull and lower for grades choice cattle scarce and firm; extremes, 8.65 to 12.25; general sales, 9.25 to 11.25.  
SHEEP—Receipts, 4,500; market closed weaker; sheep, 3.50 to 3.75; unshorn; 5.00 to 6.00; unshorn yearling 5.50 to 6.50; clipped, 6.70 to 7.75.  
SWINE—Receipts, 15,000; quiet, 6.40.

## St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The Western Live-Stock Journal reports:  
HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 5,500; market steady; Yorkers and Baltimores 5.70 to 5.90; mixed packing, 5.70 to 5.90; choice to fancy 5.90 to 6.10.  
CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 700; market active and firm for all grades; supply of shipping cattle inadequate; butchers steers scarce and wanted; Texans active; exporters 5.75 to 6.00; heavy shipping steers, 5.40 to 5.60; light do, 4.75 to 5.00; butchers steers, 4.25 to 5.00; feeding steers, 4.75 to 5.10; stockers, 3.25 to 4.25; native cows and heifers, 3.25 to 4.25; grass Texas 3.25 to 4.10.  
SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, none; good local demand; fair to choice, 3.25 to 4.25.

## TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.  
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.  
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....10.10-15  
CHEESE—Per lb.....10  
CORN—Per bush—Fresh.....1.50  
BEANS—Per bush—White Navy.....1.50  
Medium.....1.75  
Common.....1.50  
P. B. POTATOES—Per bush.....1.25  
S. B. POTATOES—Per bush.....1.20  
S. POTATOES.....1.00  
TURNIPS......60  
APPLES......75 to 1.50

Butchers' Retail.  
Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 233 Kansas Ave.  
BEEF—Strain Steak per lb.....12 1/2  
Round.....10  
Roast.....10  
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.....7  
Hind.....8  
By the carcass.....10  
MUTTON—Chops per lb.....7  
Roast.....10 1/2 to 12 1/2  
PORK.....10  
VEAL.....12 1/2 to 15

Poultry and Game.  
Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 245 and 90 Kansas Avenue.  
CHICKENS—Live, per doz.....2.00 to 2.25

Hide and Tallow.  
Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.  
HIDES—Green......05  
No. 2......04  
Dry......04  
Green, calf......06  
Bull and stag......04  
Dry flint prime......12  
Dry flint, prime......10  
Dry damaged......6 to 8  
TALLOW......05  
SHEEP SKINS......25 to 30

Grain.  
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.  
WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2......57  
No. 3......55  
Fall No. 3......55  
Fall No. 4......40  
CORN—White......40  
Yellow......40  
OATS—Per bu. Reim......30  
RYE—Per bu......60  
BARLEY—Per bu......60

Flour—Per 100 lbs.....3.80  
No. 2.....2.90  
No. 3.....2.50  
No. 4.....2.50  
Rye.....2.50  
CORN MEAL.....1.50  
RYE CHOP.....1.00  
CORN & OATS.....1.25  
BRAN......60  
SHORTS......70

## New Advertisements.

PIGS. POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and York-shires; shire; the Sweepstakes winners of Iowa. See reports of fairs of 1890. Dark Brahmas, SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Iowa.

## FOR SALE.

800 Sheep, mostly graded; 230 Lambs; 230 yearlings about half Ewes and half Wethers; 340 Ewes from 2 to 6 years old. Also 7 Bucks. Will sell immediately for \$3.00 per head. Apply to  
JAS. J. DAVIS,  
Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

## Sheep Wanted.

Parties in N. W. Missouri or Kansas having 300 or less healthy ewes to sell low, name, price, description, county, etc., to  
J. J. CASS,  
Allison, Kas.

## Sheep for Sale.

525 HALF BRED MERINOS.  
300 Ewes, 150 Wethers, 75 Lambs. All raised in Kansas. Call on or address  
J. S. McCARTNEY,  
Garnett, Anderson Co., Kas.

## SHEEP.

I offer 300 Sheep for sale. 150 grade Cotswolds and 150 grade Merinos. Also five thoroughbred Merino rams. Address  
W. A. POLLETTE,  
Kansas City, Mo.

## SHEEP For Sale.

I have about 400 good grade sheep for sale, price \$2 1/2¢ cents per head. Fairview farm at Kent station 7 miles east of Hutchinson, Kas.  
J. E. WHITE.

## SHEEP DIP.

Warranted to cure Scab if properly applied. Costs only about 2 cents per head. Freight only from Hutchinson. Send for circulars and general information. Large quantities kept in store.  
Hutchinson, Kas.  
J. E. WHITE, Agent.

## Sheep for Sale.

We shall offer for sale after September 1st between 1500 and 2000 Head of Choice Sheep

from our own flocks. These sheep are high grade Merinos, heavy shearers and free from disease. Sheep can be seen at "ranch" of undersigned in Jefferson county, Nebraska (about 12 miles north of Kansas line) every day except Sunday. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Address  
G. P. JANSEN,  
Fairbury, Jefferson Co., Nebraska.  
N. B.—We also offer for sale 30 full blood Merino Rams.



## A Preventive for Chills, Fever &amp; Ague.

A SURE CURE FOR  
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Disease and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alkalies; also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from your stomach.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,  
LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.  
LAWRENCE, KAS.

## POLAND CHINA RECORD.

A Record for the protection of breeders of  
POLAND-CHINA HOGS  
has been established at Washington, Kansas, duly incorporated in accordance with the laws of Kansas. All breeders of said swine are invited to subscribe stock and otherwise assist in advancing our interests which are mutual.  
Further information may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, at Washington, Kansas.  
ORLANDO SAWYER,  
Sec'y Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association.

## Cooley Creamer

THE COOLEY CREAMER has been in use by parties in different sections of this state for a year or more, summer and winter. It has proved to be the one thing needed for the butter maker. The Ross churn is essentially the Dairyman's Churn. With the Cooley the milk is set in large cans, submerged and milk is raised in twelve hours. A Creamer costs less than any other room or outfit for butter making.  
A Barrel Churn will last you an ordinary lifetime, and you will never want to change for some patent humbug.  
Order your Creamer and Churn of your County Agent, or send to  
J. H. LYMAN,  
Topeka, Kansas, for circulars and price lists free.

STATE AGENT FOR THE COOLEY CREAMER, and the Rockford Ross (Revolving Barrel) Churn. Dealer in Higgins' Eureka Salt, and dairy supplies.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits  
Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of potassium and iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of scrofula, sores, boils, humors, pimples, eruptions, skin diseases and all disorders rising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures liver complaints, Female weakness, irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere. For sale by all dealers.

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8-Page; 48 Columns.  
The largest Daily Paper in Kansas.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription Price.  
1 year to any address.....\$8 00  
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Sample copy free to any address.

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Editor and Proprietor.  
The DAILY CAPITAL is the most widely circulated daily paper published in Kansas.

## Home Bred Bulls.

FOR SALE—Two very superior short-Horn Bulls, one and one 1/2 months old. Large, stylish, and in fine condition. Sired by a blocky Young Mary bull. They will be sold low, quality considered. Both sold dark red.  
J. F. TRUE,  
Newman, Jefferson Co., Kas.

## SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000.  
Strawberries many varieties, \$4.50 per 1000.  
Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000.  
Rhubarb, (Linneus) \$10.00 per 1000.

A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Circular to  
A. G. CHANDLER,  
Leavenworth, Kas.

## Notice to Wool Buyers.

Wool buyers are hereby notified that there are held for sale at Wichita, Kansas, by members of Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association, one hundred thousand pounds of wool. Buyers desiring to purchase will please communicate with  
JULIUS JUNKERMANN, Secretary,  
Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association,  
Wichita, Kas.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of limb, eye, ear or rupture various veins or any disease. Thousands of pensioners and PATENTS secured for inventors. Soldiers and sailors provided for by law. Send 12 stamps for "The Citizen-Soldier" and Pension laws and forms. Also, "The Soldier's Friend" and "The Soldier's Guide" and "The Soldier's Handbook." We can refer to thousands of pensioners and claimants. Address: N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., Pensioners' PATENT AGENCY, Local Office, Washington, D. C.

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The Author, A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life, or, Self-Preservation," bound in finest French marbled, embossed, full gilt, 600 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 per copy, sent by mail, illustrated sample, 5 cents and now. Address: Peabody Medical Institute of Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 5 Bulfinch St., Boston.

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BEAUTIFUL BLOOMING  
ROSES  
The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. SO LARGE HOUSES FOR ROSES alone. We deliver Strong For Plants, suitable for immediate bloom, safely by mail, postpaid, at all post-offices. 3 splendid varieties, yellow, white, and all colored, for \$1.12 for \$2.10 for \$3.10 for \$4.10 for \$5.10 for \$6.10 for \$7.10 for \$8.10 for \$9.10 for \$10.10 for \$11.10 for \$12.10 for \$13.10 for \$14.10 for \$15.10 for \$16.10 for \$17.10 for \$18.10 for \$19.10 for \$20.10 for \$21.10 for \$22.10 for \$23.10 for \$24.10 for \$25.10 for \$26.10 for \$27.10 for \$28.10 for \$29.10 for \$30.10 for \$31.10 for \$32.10 for \$33.10 for \$34.10 for \$35.10 for \$36.10 for \$37.10 for \$38.10 for \$39.10 for \$40.10 for \$41.10 for \$42.10 for \$43.10 for \$44.10 for \$45.10 for \$46.10 for \$47.10 for \$48.10 for \$49.10 for \$50.10 for \$51.10 for \$52.10 for \$53.10 for \$54.10 for \$55.10 for \$56.10 for \$57.10 for \$58.10 for \$59.10 for \$60.10 for \$61.10 for \$62.10 for \$63.10 for \$64.10 for \$65.10 for \$66.10 for \$67.10 for \$68.10 for \$69.10 for \$70.10 for \$71.10 for \$72.10 for \$73.10 for \$74.10 for \$



## Literary and Domestic

## Aunt Nancy's Mind on the Subject.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

And this is the new New Testament,  
And 'tis come in the sweet of the year,  
When the fields are shining in cloth-of-gold,  
And the birds are singing so clear;  
And over and into the grand old text,  
Reverent and thoughtful men,  
Through many a Summer and Winter past,  
Having been peering with book and pen.

Till they have straightened the moods and tenses  
out,  
And dropped each obsolete phrase,  
And softened the strong, old-fashioned words  
To our daintier modern ways;  
Collated the ancient manuscripts,  
Particle, verb and line,  
And faithfully done their very best  
To improve the book divine.

I haven't a doubt they have done it well,  
But it is not clear to me  
That we needed the trouble it was to them,  
On either side of the sea.  
I cannot help it, a thought that comes—  
You know I am old and plain—  
But it seems like touching the ark of God,  
And the touch to my heart is pain.

For ten years past, and for five times ten  
At the back of that, my dear,  
I've made and mended and tolled and saved,  
With my Bible ever near.  
Sometimes it was only a verse at morn  
That lifted me up from care,  
Like the springing wings of a sweet-voiced lark  
Cleaving the golden air.

And sometimes on Sunday afternoons  
'Twas a chapter rich and long  
That came to my heart in its weary hour  
With the lift of a triumph song.  
I studied the precious words, my dear,  
When a child at my mother's knee,  
And I tell you the Bible I've always had  
Is a good enough book for me.

I may be stubborn and out of date,  
But my hair is white as snow,  
And I love the things I learned to love  
In the beautiful long ago.  
I cannot be changing at my time;  
'Twould be losing part of myself.  
You may lay the new Testament  
Away on the upper shelf.  
I cling to the one my good man read  
In our friends' prayers at night;  
To the one my little children lisped  
Ere they faded out of my sight.  
I shall gather my dear ones close again  
Where the many mansions be,  
And till then the Bible I've always had  
Is a good enough book for me.

## Judged and Condemned.

Juliet Darley leaned out of the stage-coach window, and breathed in the mountain atmosphere with a sensation of ineffable pleasure.

"This is better than Broadway," thought the young lady, as her eye roved over the wild expanse of wood and field that surrounded her.

Juliet Darley was a handsome girl of eighteen; and there was a something definite, yet impalpable, in her whole air and style, that bespoke her a young aristocrat.

Opposite a sedate English maid sat, who coaxedly said:

"You'll stop at the village over night, Miss Juliet? See, it's after sundown."

Juliet laughed.

"Stephens, for a woman who has crossed the Atlantic three times, you are the worst traveler I know. Yes, we'll stop at Heartsdale over night."

Stephens looked relieved; while Juliet smiled to herself, through the very vitality of her youth and happiness.

Why should she not? Wealth and ease and conscious beauty had cradled her from her youth up. Orphaned before she was old enough to realize the loss she was sustaining, her guardians had never allowed her to miss a father's care or a mother's love, and the spoiled charming child had grown into a spoiled charming woman. And now, at eighteen, she was on her way to the mountains, there to meet the sisters of the young man to whom she was betrothed, for a summer tour among the grand northern wildernesses. Roger Wayne was to be of the party also; and to our enthusiastic Juliet it seemed like a coming glimpse of Arcadia.

"Thank goodness, we're there at last!" grumbled Stephens, as the stage stopped at the one little "way-side inn" of Heartsdale.

"A parlor and two bed-rooms—yes'm, certainly; and two cups of tea, right away? Yes'm. Supper ain't till six."

The little parlor, with its crimson ingrain carpet, and neat, chintz-covered furniture, was a very inviting resting-place, and Juliet drew the easy-chair close to the window, looping back the white muslin curtains with a sigh of relief.

"There's nothin' like allowin' one's self plenty of rest," said the English maid. "I do believe Miss would travel all night, if she hadn't somebody older and wiser along to tell her when to stop. It's all very well for eighteen, but when a body gets to forty-eight, and has the flyin' rheumatiz in all her bones, it get to be a different thing—it do indeed! And as for— My sakes alive! What's that?"

And Juliet, springing out of her cozy chintz nest, echoed the question.

"Stephens, what is that?"

It was a cry, wild and piercing as that of a dumb animal in pain, yet unmistakably human in its accents. The next moment a figure,

dressed in white, darted through the open door of their room, and caught hold of Juliet's arm.

"Save me! save me!" Juliet Darley's nature was singularly deliberate and composed. After the first momentary thrill of terror, she took the slender little form into her arms.

"Save you? from what my child? There, there; do not tremble so—no one shall harm you here."

A slight creature, worn and attenuated, with great blue eyes, and tangled golden hair, pushed carelessly back into a net, and crimson spots burning like torches on either cheek, there was yet an iron strength in the grasp of her thin hand.

"I am not a child," she said indignantly. "I am twenty-one, and I am engaged to be married. You must not call me a child!"

"Poor dear!" said Stephens, approaching with a bottle of eau-de-cologne, she's sick. Smell to this, Miss, dear."

"Go away! you are a soft-stepping cat!" cried the new-comer. "I like this girl with the soft eyes and gentle touch. She will not let them carry me off to a mad-house, when I am not mad! Why, I am to be married in a month; and what will he say?"

Juliet began to read the truth now, looking down into the troubled light of her blue eyes—the sad truth that this pretty creature's brain was turned and warped; and in the same instant a sober looking old lady dressed in black, hurried in.

"Meta! Meta, come! You are startling this lady, my love! And see your hair, all tangled! Come, now, and brush it out before tea!"

"My hair!" The poor bewildered creature mechanically took off her net, and let the golden mass float down her back. "Yes, I must make it all smooth and glossy before he comes. I will go with you, aunt."

And she submitted to be led away as meek as a child, the old lady apologizing as she went.

"We try to watch her but she will break away sometimes," said the matron in a husky voice.

Ten minutes afterward, when the landlady came up to inquire "if there was anything special they would like for tea," Juliet detained her with questions about this fair, crazed Ophelia.

"Well, Miss, they only came in the morning stage, and they're going away to-morrow; but it seems her brain's turned, poor dear! and her aunt is taking her to a private asylum in Vermont. She was engaged to a young fellow, Miss, and he left her all of a sudden for somebody else, and just made her the wreck she is. I wish he could be hanged, I just do!" and the landlady wiped her eyes with the corner of her cap strings.

"They ain't rich—at least, so I gathered from what the aunt said—and she's an orphan, and this asylum business is a hard pull on 'em; but she grows worse every day at home. She isn't violent, exactly, but she is willful, and always will be dressed in white, because she fancies, poor thing! that she's to be married soon; and she's on the look-out for him all the time."

"They are going on to-morrow morning; then they will travel with us," said Juliet; "Poor, pretty little thing! And her name?"

"Well, properly speakin' it's Margaret Ellsland, but they call her Meta when they speak to her. But I mustn't stand here no longer. Yes'm, the milk toast shall be prepared, and I've some beautiful currant jelly I think you'll like."

Long after the garrulous old woman had gone down stairs Juliet sat thinking, her book closed in her lap, and her eyes mechanically fixed on the far-off panorama of hills and vales and tremulous pine thickets already beginning to be shrouded in the purple mists of twilight.

She was pondering over the contrasts of this life; she was placing her own lot side by side with that of the poor crazed creature, who was as fair and as deserving and as much God's child as she.

"I have read of such things in books," she said, half aloud, "but they never seemed so close and real to me before. She, deserted, poor and on her way to a mad-house; and all through man's treachery! I, rich in health, anticipation and above all, Roger's love! Oh, I never realized before how happy I ought to be!"

And one or two tears, springing from strangely commingled fountains, dropped on her folded hands.

"Don't take on so, Miss," said the sympathetic Stephens; "though, to be sure, it's as sad a story as ever I heard; and she's so pretty, too, poor dear!"

There was a new vein of thankfulness in Juliet's prayers that night; a new softness in her eyes, as she closed them on the little pillow that smelled so sweetly of dried rose-leaves; while in another room, she could just hear Meta's voice, singing to herself, in cadences, oh, so sad and plaintive!

They were fellow-travelers the next day in the lumbering old stage-coach which left the village at eight o'clock, and Meta insisted on holding Juliet Darley's hand, and sitting close beside her all the way.

"My dear, you will tire Miss Darley, said Mrs. Ellsland, the aunt.

Meta looked eagerly into Juliet's eyes.

"Shall I tire you?"

"No," said Juliet caressingly; "you need have no fears of that."

Meta nestled close up to the arm that encircled her fragile waist so tenderly.

"I love you," she said artlessly. "I don't think I know exactly who you are, but I love you because your eyes are so soft, and your

hand so firm. I should like him to see you!"

"Where is he?"

"He is coming. Her blue eyes brightened; the two spots glowed out on her hollow cheeks.

"Don't you see my white dress, already for the wedding? He will be here very soon now; the violets are almost gone. Somehow I get strangely bewildered about the weeks and months and days," she added, passing her hand vaguely over her forehead, "but he will come when the violets are out of bloom."

Mrs. Ellsland wiped her eyes. Juliet's heart ached for the poor, wistful watching little creature!

"It will not be long," she thought as she noticed the almost transparent delicacy of the thin hands, the hectic glow of the cheeks.

"She will soon reach her eternal home. But what punishment can be too severe for the man who has brought her to this?"

It was just sunset when they reached Milfield, the little mountain hamlet where Juliet was to be joined by the rest of her party, and where Mrs. Ellsland and Meta were to take a coach route leading in another direction.

Juliet's cheek was flushed, her eyes bright with anticipation. Meta leaned back, quiet and silent. For one, life's joys were just beginning; for the other, they were past.

"Roger! oh, Roger!"

For the stage-coach had hardly stopped at the flight of wooden steps that led rather pretentiously to the "Eagle hotel" of Milfield, before Roger Wayne had thrown open the cumbersome creaking door, and was looking brightly in. But before Juliet could move from her seat, or even speak a word of greeting, Meta Ellsland had uttered a piercing cry of joy and sprung forward.

"Roger! Roger! I knew you would come. They told me you would never seek me again, but I knew better. See! I am already, Roger—in my white dress that you used to say was so lovely! I have waited so long—so long but you have come at last!"

Roger Wayne grew paler than poor Meta's dress; his eyes, wandering uneasily from one to another, never settled anywhere. Mrs. Ellsland sternly confronted him.

"Roger Wayne, you see the wreck you have wrought! I do not know what evil fate threw you across our path to-day, but I had hoped never to have seen you again. Go! I have no reproaches for you; your own conscience will be a sufficient sting. Come, Meta, my darling!"

But Meta looked wonderingly into Roger's guilty face.

"Not without Roger? We are to be married now, you know. He has come back to me, just as I told you he would!"

And with the words still on her lips Meta fainted.

"It is fortunate," said Mrs. Ellsland between her set teeth. "Now I can get her up stairs without any further resistance."

They carried the slight willowy figure away, with its closed eyes and trailing golden hair; and Juliet Darley stood on the piazza, looking her lover indignantly in the face.

"Juliet, dearest, you will at least give me a hearing?" he faltered, cowering before her lightning glance.

"Roger Wayne," she said, in a firm, distinct voice, "how dare you call me by loving names, when that poor child lies crazed, and dying under the same roof? I understand it all now. I heard, little dreaming how nearly it concerned me, that Meta Ellsland's affianced husband had deserted her for one whom he fancied wealthier and more fair. Roger Wayne, you could not have done a crueller, or more wicked act, if you had plunged a dagger into her heart."

"Yes—but, Juliet—"

"You are not on trial," she said scornfully; "you are judged and condemned already. You have broken Meta's heart; you shall never have a chance to break mine."

She drew a glittering ring from her forefinger, and threw it contemptuously at his feet.

"Take back your betrothal ring, Roger Wayne! Henceforth I will never look upon your face again! You shall learn that a woman well knows how to avenge a woman's wrongs!"

She turned away with head royally erect and lip quivering with disdain.

"Take the shawls up stairs, Stephens. We shall return by to-morrow's stage; our journey's end is reached."

So Roger Wayne met his Nemesis, and Juliet Darley escaped a future which she could hardly think of without a shudder. While Meta, sleeping in her quiet grave, has long ago ceased to watch and wait for the recreant footstep that never came.

## Hints.

We know several women who want to be particular about housekeeping, and who toil from early dawn, until dusky eve, and then, tired out, say "I don't see why I can't find a little time to rest, and have everything in order for a while." We find that by watching the "little corners" our work does not grow irksome, as it appears to many. We have found the following little things a great help to us, saving us many steps and a great deal of work as well as annoyance. Do not open cupboard doors, or take hold of any thing with floury or greasy hands; wipe victual dishes off before setting them on your clean safe paper; sweep up the ashes that fall on the floor while putting in wood; brush the crumbs on the dust pan before "ridding" your table; put an old piece of carpet, or rug at the outside doors in

muddy weather. mind that hole in the carpet before it gets any bigger; mend your clothes before putting away; teach your children to sit down while eating a "piece," and when done have their hands wiped; do not sweep dirt out on the yard. In getting a garment from the press do not leave it as though it had been visited by a whirlwind; have the children wash their feet well when barefoot, before going to bed. When sewing do not litter the room, with waste scraps, put them into a "handy sack" which may be fastened to one end of the machine; put your needle and thimble in their places when done using, and above all have patience, and if your work is not made lighter by watching the "little corners," then I am not

A BUSY BEE.

—Indiana Farmer.

## Recipes.

Cooks make the mistake of boiling too much. After reaching the boiling point meats should simmer. The toughest meats can be made tender by so doing.

## RAILROAD CAKE.

Two eggs, one cup of sugar, one half cup of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one half teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with lemon extract.

## TO KEEP PRESERVES.

Apply the white of an egg with a brush to a single thickness of white tissue paper; with which cover the jars, lapping over an inch or two. It will require no tying, becoming when dry inconceivably tight and strong, and impervious to the air.

## FEATHERS.

To utilize the feathers of chickens, ducks and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plume from the stump, inclose them in a tight bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting coverlets and for other purposes.

## BEEF STEW.

Select from the cheapest cut of beef about three pounds of the lean, and put into an iron pot, cover it with water, and add one quart of sliced tomatoes and one half pint of sliced okra, three onions, cut fine, and half a dozen ears of corn, cut from the cob. Let the whole stew gently for three hours, or until the vegetables make a jelly with the meat. Season with salt and pepper before removing from the first. If desired, add two ounces of butter.

## Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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FOR

GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES

Ex







## Why We Laugh.

Gracie's first experience in eating a peach: "I've eaten it, cloth and all, mamma; now what shall I do with the bone?"

Bible reading has taken the place of novel reading—Burlington Hawkeye. It is no doubt novel reading for some persons, brother.

The grand and awful difference between a tree and a bore is—the trees leaves in the spring, and the bore—why, he never leaves.

Girls, don't think a fellow is a gentleman because he gives you a polite bow. Bowers are always knaves, so a euchre player informs us.

Jay Gould's profits last year were \$6,000,000. How nice it must be to be able to buy a whole custard pie at once and not feel that you have to suffer for the extravagance.

An exchange insists that "whiskey is the cause of the numerous runaways at Long Branch." When will stablesmen stop putting vile stimulants in the horses' feed?

When a young lady is sitting in a hammock with a gentleman so close to her that she jumps and blushes when a lightning bug strikes a light, its time that he was interviewing her parents.

A man in Richmond found in his dooryard what he at first supposed was the stick to a sky rocket, that somebody had sent up, but on closer inspection he discovered it to be Senator Mahone.

The Boston Globe announced for its columns a forth coming story entitled the "Prettiest Girl in Boston." A hundred young ladies sent postal cards and warned the editor not to use their real names.

A Kentucky gentleman stole four hives of bees, carried them several miles, and did not get stung, once; but if an honest man had gone within ten feet of the bees, he would have been stung fifty times.

To a little girl whose mother is deaf: Auntie—"Why, Edith! just look at your apron. It is all torn and dirty—what will mamma say?" Niece—"Oh she won't know the difference; she's terrible deaf!"

Mexico is indignant over the proposed increase of quarantine at New Orleans. This is unreasonable. Why should Mexico demand free trade on her yellow fever when France has to pay enormous duties on her champagne and silks.

"How things do grow this weather!" said the deacon to Brother Amos. "Yes, they do," replied the brother. "Last night I heard you say you caught forty fish, and this morning I heard you tell Mr. Smith it was one hundred and fifty."

Wife of an Episcopalian clergyman to her washer-woman: "Well, Bridget, how did you like the sermon, Sunday?" Bridget: "It was beautiful. I like to go that church. It's so nice to see your husband curtsying around in his shroud."

"The Germans are a frugal people" says an American writer, after visiting the Berlin Opera House. As soon as the opera was over the man in front took wads of cotton from his pocket and stopped up his ears to save the music he had paid for.

Timps says his church ought to organize a base ball nine. They have a man who balls first and second base. The organist, can always get a short-stop on the organ, while the minister, seeing he has a good field, pitches into the congregation, who have to catch it.

Said Maguire to Finnigan: "When you see me acting like a fool, tell me so." And Finnigan said he would. And in about half an hour he called out: "Maguire, you're making a fool of yourself." And then Maguire got mad and thumped Finnigan. It always works that way.

Josh Billings, in a zoological moment, writes: "The peculiarity of the fly is that he returns to the same spot; but it is the characteristic of the mosquito that he returns to another spot. Thus he differs from the leopard, which does not change its spots. This is an important fact in natural history."

A Danbury bootblack was in South Norwalk when the train went through there on its way to Hartford with the nation's military dignitaries. "Did you see General Sherman?" asked a citizen this morning while having a shine. "No; was he looking for me?" was the response. The citizen was shocked.

A lady writes: "I have often noticed that most newspaper reporters are young men. I never hear them spoken of after they become aged. The question that troubles me is what becomes of them?" Some are in Congress, and several in the Cabinet, but a few met with reverses and are editing New York and Chicago papers.

"Good morning," Jones," said Deacon Gilpin the other morning, "do you think you could fill a vacant position in my store, with credit?" "Wall, I rather guess so," was the reply; "what is it?" "Oh, there's a vacant position on one side of our account in my ledger; the debtor side is full, and if you could fill the other side with credit I should be pleased to have you try."

He is a Boston boy, a very youthful one, to be sure, but still old enough to have gathered from the talk of his elders that it is a glorious thing to be a Boston boy, a thing to be very proud of. One day when his father had been praising a certain distinguished Bostonian very highly, and capped the climax by saying that he was a "genuine Boston boy," the little fellow turned to his mother with "Mamma, was God a Boston boy?"

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## HOME INSTITUTIONS!!

## Kansas Seed House!



**F. Barteldes & Co.,**  
Lawrence, Kansas.

## New Crop!



## TURNIP SEEDS

Purple Top Strap Leaved, White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved White Globe, Strap Leaved Yellow Amber Globe, Strap Leaved Yellow Aberdeen, Cowhorn (valuable for cattle), Sweet German, Red Top Globe (very fine), Extra Early White Egg, Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga.

We will furnish all of above varieties by mail, postage paid, at the following prices:  
1 ounce, 10 cts; 1-4 lb, 20 cts; 1 lb, 75 cts.  
Celery plants, per 1000, \$5.00  
Pennsylvania seed Buckwheat, per bushel, 1.50

## The Seed House

## Kansas City, Mo. Valley,

and the NEW WEST.

## Sweet Potato Plants,



Jersey Yellow, the best variety now grown, 1 to 5000, \$1.75 per 1000; 5000 and over, \$1.50 per 1000. Yellow Nansens, Southern Queen (or Banana), Red Bermuda and Black Spanish, same price. Well packed, delivered at freight or express office.

## Special Prices on Large Lots.

## OSAGE ORANGE.

1 to 10 bushel, \$4.75 per bushel; 10 bushels or over, \$4.50 per bushel, while present stock lasts, sacks included.

## SOWING FLAX SEED.

\$1.25 per bushel, while present stock lasts. Add for sacks. Send money with all orders.

German Millet, Common Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat, and other field and garden seeds in season at lowest market prices.

If any to sell we invite correspondence.

## Sorghum Seed

## MACHINERY.

## KANSAS ORANGE CANE SEED,

The best variety now grown, 15c per lb; \$5.00 per bushel. Early Amber Cane Seed, 10c per lb, \$5.00 per bushel.

We are the only parties who handle the celebrated

## Victor Cane Mills,

and genuine

## COOK EVAPORATORS

West of the Mississippi. Send for prices, also for Catalogue and price list of our Agricultural Implements, Wagons and Buggies.

**TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,**  
Kansas City, Mo.

To Farmers and Threshermen  
If you want to buy Threshers, Clover Mowers, Horse Powers or Engines (either Portable or Tractor), to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes, buy the "Starred" brand. *"The Best in the Cheapest."* For Price List and Illustrated Pamphlet (sent free) write to **T. H. AUTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY,** Mansfield, Ohio.

## ALL OTHER SHOWS THINGS OF THE PAST.

Positively Coming with Four Great Rings.

TOPEKA, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1881.

## W. C. COUP'S

## New United Monster Shows

THREE TIMES LARGER THAN EVER,  
In Glittering, Mighty and Incomparable Combination, with  
**THE GREAT PARIS HIPPODROME**



## \$100,000 ZULU BABY,

The only one ever born in America. He is a four day old Savage—the pet of the Ladies, the pride of the tribe.

This is the Show that has Miss KATIE STOKES, the \$20,000-handsoomest woman in the world.

AN IMMEASURABLE AND PARALYZING FLOOD OF GRANDEUR!

## 10 GORGEOUS EXHIBITIONS! 10

Combined with the most  
Magnificent Parisian Entertainment, and Racing Carnival, making one VAST, STUPENDOUS and GORGEOUS REPRESENTATION of all the sports, pastimes, diversions and recreations of ancient and modern times.

## 4 Great Circus and Hippodrome Rings, Full Circus and Hippodrome Companies.

A Roman Race Track, 40 Feet Wide and nearly a Half Mile round.

Exhibitions at every performance on the large circles to an audience of 16,000 people. Thousands turned away from the doors. A Mammoth Tent, covering eight acres of ground. Seats for 14,000! Standing room for 2,000.  
ONE PRICE of admission to this ENTIRE CONFEDERATION OF ENTERTAINING WONDERS

## WILD AUSTRALIAN BOOMERANG THROWERS,

THE ONLY HIPPODROME IN THE WORLD WHICH HAS

Chariot Races, Flat Races, Hurdle Races, Steeple Chasing, Standing races, Roman Races, Indian Chase for a Wile.

—THE INTENSELY THRILLING EUROPEAN SENSATION—



## LULU,

A human being, terrifically hurled through the air from a huge Iron Catapult! attaining an altitude of nearly 100 feet, and descending a semi-circle of nearly Two Hundred Feet, in a daring and blood-curdling act, never before accomplished.

## THE ROYAL PRINCESS AMAXULA AND SUITE,

Daughter of King Cetewayo, of Zululand.

## NETTIE, THE GREATEST LEAPING HORSE IN THE WORLD,

Who jumps over five large horses and a five barred gate.

## MLLE. GERALDINE,

Who makes a frightful headlong dive of Ninety Feet from the top of the canvas.

## MLLE. ZACO,

Who descends by the hair from the top of the canvas on an invisible wire.

Two Exhibitions Daily. Admission Only 50 Cts. Children under 9, 25 Cts.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FOR THE MULTITUDE.

**DON'T FORGET THE DATE, FRIDAY, JULY 22.**

Those wishing to avoid the crowd at the Ticket Wagon can procure tickets at Keilam's Bookstore on day of Exhibition at a slight advance to cover cost.

Kansas City, July 20; Lawrence, July 21; Topeka, July 22; Leavenworth, July 23.

RIVAL CIRCUSES, unable to compete in open opposition with COUP'S MONSTER SHOWS and Hippodrome, are following this gigantic Exhibition (as sharks follow in the wake of the noble ship), and circulating anonymous publications and advertisements, either without dates or with false dates, in a fruitless effort to deceive the public about the coming of other shows or the not coming of this Great Show. These communications bear the imprint of falsehood and deception, and the public are warned to brand them with the infamy they deserve.  
BEAR CONSTANTLY IN MIND that this Mammoth Exhibition, which causes them to quake with fear and become sick with jealousy, will positively be here on the day advertised, rain or shine, without fail, and as sure as the day arrives.  
Look out and you may hear these little dogs bark.