

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 16, 1876.

VOL. XIV. NO. 33.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

Written Expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.

LOCKS AND LOCK-PICKS.

Linus Yale, the inventor of the Yale Lock, finding that locks could not be made with tumbler of the old form so that they could not be opened by wires or skeleton keys, entirely ignored them. He introduced the wire tumbler, and placed them in an escutcheon of solid metal, thus at once changing the form of the lock and the method of operating the tumbler. His lock consists of a hollow cylinder of metal, containing a solid cylindrical center closely fitting the surrounding shell. A deep narrow groove or channel is sawed lengthwise the center, to the depth of about one-half its diameter. The center is then put in the shell, and holes are drilled along the line of the groove through the outside shell, and also through the center into the groove. Into these holes are put closely fitting pieces of wire.

It is evident that as long as the wires remain in the center, it cannot be turned in the shell or escutcheon. These wires are of different lengths, and the center, which is alone connected with the bolt, and only by means of which the bolt could be moved, can only turn when the wires are forced back to the surface of the center. A thin piece of steel, beveled or waved on one edge, to correspond with the length of the wires serves as a key. These key holes give but little chance for the lock-pick or burglar to operate with wires, and it was thought, for a time that these locks were absolutely safe. They were certainly a great improvement, as the large cumbersome key was displaced by a neat diminutive steel key which might conveniently be worn on a watch guard.

Lock-picks were however not idle. They found that with delicate steel points bent so as to feel the ends of the wires, and by bringing a slight pressure on the center the right height of the wires could be determined, and the lock opened. The tumbler was then improved by ridging or cutting small grooves around the wires, but even this did not prevent picking.

To avoid the use of the large key, which now became exceedingly unpopular, manufacturers of the old form of tumbler locks adopted various devices, so that a key of less size would operate the locks. Among these is the "movable stub" which moves the bolt while a thin blade raises the tumbler to the right height. Sargent's and Greenleaf's and Foster's locks are of this character. Johnson has a lock, the key of which consists of a small disk, with little projecting steel pins, which are forced into holes to force the tumbler into position. It is now clearly demonstrated that all kinds of tumbler locks in which each individual tumbler can be moved or depressed independently of any other, can be opened by burglars, the best affording but a slight protection, and the cheaper kinds scarcely any protection at all.

In 1862 an ingenious mechanic, a tinner by trade, became interested in the construction of locks, and in the intervals of leisure studied and experimented with the best tumbler locks in the market. He found he could pick them all. He then invented two or three locks himself, but found them as easily picked as any of the rest, and threw them aside as worthless. He obtained one or two patents on improvements, one of which was a guard for the key hole; but they were either too cumbersome, or too expensive to come into common use. He continued to study, and after spending considerable money and much time he became convinced that not a single tumbler lock in the market was safe.

The writer has seen a pair of the best handcuffs locked on his wrists, and with a couple of smart raps he has released the hasps and threw them at a distance. Not only could he do this but any one could do the same when once acquainted with the construction of the lock. While studying this subject, the thought occurred to him that if tumblers could be operated in a mass, without springs, so that one could not be moved without moving its neighbor, a lock could possibly be made which could not be picked. Full of this idea he worked incessantly for two years to give it practical shape. Three or four forms of tumblers were tried with only partial success. Expensive machinery was needed, but having no money, with true yankee pluck he "made

the thing, and made the thing he made it with."

To successfully compete with the skill and experience of large manufacturers already in the market, to overcome the mechanical obstacles in the way of obstruction, and of combining strength, beauty, simplicity, durability, and cheapness, to say nothing of the inherent difficulties of the invention itself, was indeed a herculean task. It was however accomplished. The construction of this lock can best be understood by the following illustrations:

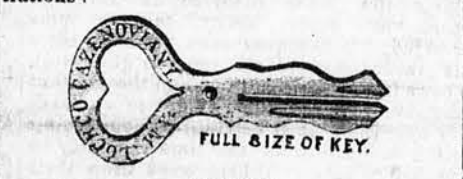


FIGURE 1.

Fig. 1, represents the key which has wavy parallel edges, and is divided into two bits or parts by a deep slot through the middle. The tumblers which are shown in Fig. 2, B, are thin as a knife blade, and have holes punched through them just fitting the key. When the key is thrust into the tumblers as seen in Fig. 2, A, it causes them to be arranged in "waves" to correspond to the "waves" on the edges of the key. The tumbler with the key in them are then placed under a saw which cuts a straight groove or channel in the tumblers. These tumblers with the key are placed in the slotted cylinder D, Fig. 3, and when the key is withdrawn are held in their places by a cap and pin. The cylinder D, Fig. 3, has two grooves along the side at right angles to the tumblers, one of the grooves cuts into the edge of the tumbler and receives



FIGURE 2.

the "dog" E, Fig. 3. Now when the key is withdrawn it leaves the tumblers in the positions shown in Fig. 4, and its plain the "dog" E, in Fig. 3, could not enter the groove in the tumblers. When the proper key is placed in the tumblers the groove is straight as seen in "A." Fig. 2, then the "dog" will enter the groove and the lock can be opened.

The "center" with "tumblers" and "dog" are placed inside a hollow cylinder or escutcheon somewhat like the Yale lock. There are no springs in the lock, except the one to keep the "dog" out of the groove in the tumblers, so that the key can be withdrawn. The center cylinder is connected with and moves the bolt.

It is evident that any attempt to move the tumblers in such a position that the groove will be straight is perfectly futile, for when one is moved, ten will move at the same time, neither is it possible to use a skeleton key, for the key must be in every particular like the key to which the tumblers were fitted, or the groove will not be straight, and the "dog" cannot enter the groove, without which the center cylinder cannot turn to move the bolt.

S. A. FELTER.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

HOW SHALL WE EDUCATE.

As I have said before, there is a growing conviction of the necessity for a more general employment of brains in the business of farming. But just how to make this feeling universal, and then induce all to work up to that conviction, is the problem that as yet no man is able to fully solve.

But though not claiming to be able to answer this query in its fullness, still I think a few suggestions by way of stirring up thought on this subject, may not be inappropriate. As the first step towards knowledge, is to realize one's own ignorance, so in order to induce the community to strive for a higher intellectual life among the rural classes, they must first be led to feel the lack of this information. And not only must the absence of this intelligence be realized, but the importance of this knowledge must be made manifest. And as we live in an utilitarian age, and the agricultural classes are strictly practical in their lines, in order to make agricultural education popular, it must be made profitable.

Can this be done? Would there be any more money in farming, in proportion to the outlay of labor, if all farmers were thoroughly educated in all those branches that relate to farming? If this question could be answered in the affirmative, and answered too, in such a way as to carry conviction to all who are interested, the work would be well begun. But there is much skepticism on this subject among farmers themselves.

How can these doubts be removed? An increase of knowledge is the only means of securing a proper appreciation of such knowledge. The means to be employed for the dissemination of such information, are largely our schools and our current publications from the press of the country.

Among the branches on which applicants for a teacher's license of the highest grade under our school law, we find botany and entomology. Now this is well, but why confine it to grade "A"? It is probable that 20 farmers' boys and girls will receive their education from teachers of "First" and "Second" grade, for every one who shall be taught by a grade "A" teacher. Would it not be better to require all our teachers to be able to pass on these two studies; and not only to pass on them in examination but to teach them practically, so that when the student goes forth to the farm and field, he may know the name, at least, of the plants and insects with which he meets in all his walks.

Too many of our teachers who profess to teach these branches, know nothing about them beyond a few terms and definitions. Such studies should be pursued in the field with the living specimens before the student, rather than in a room with only books to study from. Five minutes study of a grasshopper or a species of grass with a living specimen in the hand is worth a half day's study of a mere verbal description. By such a method of teaching in our common schools, and then by inducing as many as possible of our young men, to take a course at the State Agricultural College, a generation of intelligent, wide-awake farmers would be raised up, through whose example and influence, agriculture would be elevated to a position commensurate with its importance. Another excellent method of training farmers, is to make the farm and home a school of agriculture. Teach the children the names and nature of the many objects around them.

Teach them to observe for themselves. Call their attention to the resemblances and differ-

ences of different kinds of plants, insects, etc. Encourage the collection of specimens and aid in all these researches. In this way both child and parent will find a thousand objects of interest around them that had probably been overlooked before. The farm will thus become not only a source of constantly increasing intelligence, but it will also become an ever increasing delight to all concerned.

The young man who has learned to see in plant and animal an evidence of the skill and wisdom of the great Architect, and who by his knowledge of her secret workings, can enter into sympathy with Nature, is not the one to soon grow tired of the farm, and seek to escape from the sunshine and the breeze by burying himself in some 8 by 10 office or confining himself to the narrow walk behind a tradesman's counter. If farmers would stop grumbling about their hard lot, and push their complaining by which they make the impression on the minds of their children that thiers is the hardest and poorest paying business in the country, and if they would take a real interest not only in the work, but in all those objects and subjects that have a direct bearing on their business, they may hope to awaken an interest in, and a sympathy for the old farm in the minds of the boys that will bind them to the life of a farmer for all time to come.

The education of the next generation of farmers is in the hands of the present, and our boys will be largely just such farmers as we make them. We are all teachers both practically and theoretically.

We may, by pursuing such a course ourselves, make our boys mere routine drudges, always grumbling and discontented with farm life, or by an opposite course we may lead them to aspire to a higher plan of both intellectual and practical appreciation of this calling that is the foundation of all other callings.

L. J. TEMPLE.

Hutchinson, Kan.

For the KANSAS FARMER.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

EDITOR FARMER.—I promised you in my letter from Fort Dodge, to write again.

At Pueblo we stopped as usual, with Broadwell, formerly of Topeka, who keeps the Topeka House in South Pueblo; for a \$2.00 a day house, it is first-class in every particular. We set out from Pueblo, six of us in one wagon, for a drive of 240 miles into the Rocky Mountains.

Having traveled the Del Norte route once, and had my team almost out of sight in mud on a mountain 13,000 feet high, no coaxing or lying could induce me to take that route again. Our route on the first day was up the Arkansas to Canon City. Canon City is a very quiet, disappointed Colorado town, forty-five miles above Pueblo. It has a narrow gauge connection from Pueblo, but as the fare is \$4.00 and no connection with the A. T. & S. F. road, or in other words, passengers must lay over at Pueblo both ways. Emigrants and travelers find it cheaper to outfit at Pueblo. We made the trip from Pueblo to Lake City 240 miles in 7 days, which is regarded as pretty good Rocky Mountain traveling in a private conveyance. It shows the excellent condition of these mountain roads.

I said in my other letter, that no one should come here to farm or raise stock. Kansas in my judgment, beats Colorado to death.

It is true that away up here in the mountains, and in the absence of railroads, persons by irrigation, on small patches raise large crops and get rich, but soon the railroad will equalize

prices, and farming is unprofitable. Since the building of the Broad Gauge to Pueblo, many men have almost quit farming, admitting that they cannot compete with our Kansas farming.

Yet scores of men with a few cows, will settle down on some mountain stream, sell butter, milk, eggs and hay to us "pilgrims" and get rich. The great productions of Colorado are minerals, and those who come here, should come with the full knowledge that the precious metals do not lay around loose, wanting to be picked up, but have to be taken out, and separated from the solid rock; requiring time, labor, patience and costly machinery; and that wealth here is only for a few.

13 miles above Saguache, on the creek of that name are the noted Rock Cliff dairies, owned by an English Company. The dairy is at present in charge A. Hosner, a first-class man and a first-class dairyman. The milk house is supplied with water from the Cliff, and everything about the house is cool and sweet, he is now milking 40 cows and makes over 20 pounds of butter per day, which he sells at his dairy at 50 cents a pound, he also sells much milk at 10 cents a quart. Its the best place to get a good drink of butter milk on the whole route.

About the 1st of October his cows and weaned calves are turned loose in the mountains and shift for themselves until the next June, when they are hunted up and the dairy business commences again.

Lake City is now the Mecca of the Rocky Mountains, really it's in the heart of the "San Juan" country, situated on the Lake fork of the Gunnison, a beautiful mountain stream full of trout.

There are now four saw mills in full blast, yet lumber is \$35.00 per 1,000 feet, and it's almost impossible to get enough to build with. It has two banks, 3 or 4 hotels, 15 or 20 general stores and still they come.

Croak Bros. have their Reduction Works just above the City, whilst Green will be on the Neuson Creek west, and others are going in just below the City. All admit now, that Lake City is to be the great supply town for San Juan. The metropolis of southern Colorado. The road now is a roundabout road from Pueblo, as the travel now goes, being 240 miles from Pueblo.

Yet the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad will some day run up to Canon City, on the north side 40 miles, thence cross the river go up Grape Creek to the old road thence following up the Arkansas to Pleasant Valley. Up the Arkansas to the mouth of the South Fork, thence up to the Hot Springs, through Cachetope Pass, at an elevation of only 8,000 feet through to the Los Pinas Agency, thence by the Indian trail to Cebella, and down Indian Creek to the Lake Fork, a distance of only 130 miles, thence up Lake Fork 20 miles to Lake City, a total distance by railroad from Pueblo to Lake City of 150 miles. The Southern Mts is now being surveyed up the Uncompahgre towards the same point, and these two great Broad gauge roads are now only 300 miles apart. But it is time for me to start and this letter is already too long.

S. N. WOOD.

Villa Grove, Colorado, July 31, 1876.

WHY RYE WAS BEARDESS.

EDITOR FARMER.—I saw in your paper, some time since; where a farmer was in a dilemma, and could not account or tell, why his rye had no beard on the head, (as he expected to see). I am always willing to help a farmer or any person out of a difficulty, if I can, when it can be done at not too great a sacrifice. Now as to why the rye had no beard, I am aware that some will differ with me; let them show their evidence to the contrary. The rye grew taller this season than usual, in this region, and I presume was the case in other sections of the State, this gave the wind more power to surge the waves in the tall grain, with more friction and violence. This friction broke and rubbed off all the beard and nearly all the boot, from round the grain; so that the rye head presented a singular sight. I saw the small fragments that was rubbed off, laying thick all over the ground, after the rye had got its full height. I think there was more hard and violent winds before it got ripe than I have ever seen before.

J. B. DURHAM.

P. S.—I have been waiting impatiently for a reply to my questions on the prairie ground squirrel. I wish to learn all his habits, does he subsist on or eat insects, vegetation or grain or all of them.

Topeka, August 10, 1876.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENTS' SADDLE-BAGS.

No. IX.

The volume of water which flows from Mercer Springs at the head of the South Fork of the Cottonwood, is sufficient to run a mill, and it is pure, clear, and cold. The spring is eight feet in diameter.

Six miles south of here, at the head of Walnut River, is Sycamore Springs. So named from the water bursting out from under two large Sycamore trees. Two rods below the springs the stream is 4 feet wide and one foot deep. There is a stock ranch here, owned by Phillip Hersh, Esq. He owns 300 head of cattle and 100 head of extra fine Berkshire hogs. The majority of the best hogs I have seen in the last two months have been Berkshires, and I am led to believe that they will finally take the place of all other breeds in this part of Kansas. Near Sycamore Springs, is the vineyard of Mr. E. Hegwin. Here I saw one of the finest vineyards I have seen in Kansas, and, although it was small, only 1½ acres, yet the proprietor is making it a success, so far as Concord is concerned.

A trial has been made here with 14 varieties, such as Iowa's, Delaware's, Ives Seedling's, Herbeton's, etc., and while the Concord was heavily loaded, I did not see a pound of grapes on all his other kinds.

Mr. Hegwin has had such a demand for his wine, that he only has five barrels left. It is used for medicinal purposes, as it was pure, and free from sugar, water or other substances, and of sufficient strength to satisfy any foreigner. It readily sells for \$2.00 per gallon. Near Chelsea is the stock farm of Mr. J. S. McWharton. I noticed some very fine Short-Horns here. Among the number was the famous bull, "Duke of Kansas," sired by "Duncan" 8055, "Roan Lady," sired by "2nd Duke of Airdrie 2744, 14 years old. "Lady of Lyon," roan, same age and sire. Here again, I found a fine lot of Berkshire hogs 50 in number.

The people of this neighborhood, have lost considerable money by keeping Texas stock, and I found no one who will ever attempt to winter over any more.

I am very much pleased with this county. The soil is "Red Mollatto" and although it may not be quite as good for corn as the Kaw bottom, yet it is far better for wheat. I noticed here a lack of orchards, fences, and large droves of cattle. Butler is a herd-law county and as I shall travel the entire length of the county, (43 miles) I shall have a fair chance to see the workings of this law. So far I am not favorably impressed with it. It is claimed by the advocates of this law, that it will bring in emigration, and that the increased number of inhabitants will bring in an increased number of cattle.

Taking this county and Lyon, which has nearly the same number of inhabitants, we find that whereas:

Butler county had last year 9,853 inhabitants, yet she had but 13,927 head of cattle; while Lyon county with 9,542 inhabitants, in the same year had 21,763 head of cattle. It seems to me that the people here have made a mistake in driving away the cattle and in raising wheat and corn in their stead.

As there is no railroads in this county, the price of wheat and corn is always very low, and freighting it from 30 to 40 miles, eats up all the profits.

W. W. C.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NO. XXI.

SKETCH FROM LIFE.

The stranger who should travel over our beautiful prairie, and judge from the appearance of some of our desolate and forlorn looking cabins, that poverty and want was master of the situation, would be strongly deceived.

Some years ago, a farmer from Ohio migrated to Kansas, and purchased a quarter section of land. The dwelling house was comfortable, the roof was leaky, the inner department was only a counterpart to the bleak appearance which existed around it.

He left in Ohio, a comfortable, well constructed house, surrounded with every thing necessary to comfort and convenience. He had sold his farm for six thousand dollars. His wife was an intelligent and enterprising woman, and had evidently received the advantages of a good education. Under these circumstances, it was only reasonable to conjecture that, after a while, our new comer had had a little time to look around, he would undertake to erect new buildings, repair the fences, put out an orchard, a few grape vines, plant shade trees, make a cistern or dig a well in place of carrying water a quarter of a mile from a surface spring which was dry one-fourth part of the year.

Weeks, months and years rolled on, human expectations were not realized; the same miserable, dilapidated bleak and lonely cabin was still occupied by the family. The neighbors began to wonder, and ask each other what does all this mean, has he no regard for the comfort of his wife and children? etc.

The history of this emigrant, is the history of many others. Land speculation had gained possession of him, he had laid out his money in wild lands; buying them cheap, he thought he could realize a fortune by holding on to them for a few years.

The annual taxes had to be paid, this kept up a constant drain on his resources. Finally he had to borrow money at a high rate of interest to keep his wild lands out of the hands of the tax collector. He was "land poor," as

we say in Kansas, for he was harassed for money, always in embarrassed circumstances. It was no wonder that he became sullen and morose, for the only consolation he ever enjoyed was the reflection that he was the owner of large tracts of land. Even his poor neighbors laughed at his calamities. He worshipped the dollar, all the comforts of home, of family and friends, had to be sacrificed to this unholy passion.

ROOT CROPS.

We are not knowing to any considerable amount of root crops, such as turnips and mangold-wurzel being grown in Kansas. Sometimes we think an effort might be made to raise them for stock feeding, at other times we have some doubts concerning it. If we could predict the coming season, if we could experience one like the one just past, or the present year, there is no doubt these crops would succeed admirably. But sometimes we have a dry spell about the time the plants are making their appearance, and at the season they are about maturing.

It would hardly pay to adopt the English and German plan of gathering the crops and storing them in fodder houses to keep them from freezing, and feeding them out in winter to the stock, because the labor attending the gathering would cost too much in this country.

There is however, another plan which is frequently practiced in England, which could be followed here just as profitably.

That is to turn a flock of sheep into the field; they will gather them, and grow fat in the operation. Our fall and winter months are generally the driest portions of the year, and there would be but little waste.

The great secret of farm husbandry in England, is due to this fact, that sheep are pastured in the field where the turnips grow. The elements which the growing crop extracts from the soil are returned again.

Every farmer in the wheat-growing districts of England, have a flock of sheep; the growing of wool and the sale of mutton are secondary considerations.

Some years ago, the land in England had become so exhausted by wheat raising, that the yield on the average was from 12 to 15 bushels per acre; since the sheep husbandry has been introduced, the wheat crop has been more than double.

We commence this article for the purpose of inquiring if root crops for feeding stock have been grown in Kansas—who knows?

SHANBANE THE CHIEFTAIN OF THE POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS.

As it is the Centennial fashion to look up local history, I thought the following bit, connected with the vicinity of your city, might prove interesting to some of your readers.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century, the Pottawatomies were located in numerous bands in Canada, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. They emigrated from Canada a few years later, and in Illinois, occupying a region from Lake Michigan southward on the Fox and Illinois rivers to Peoria, and westward to Rock river, where it joined the Winnebagoes. The hero of this sketch was an Ottawa Indian, born in Canada, A. D. 1785. He was trained to the war-path by the great Chief Tecumseh, and was beside him when he fell at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1818.

About 1838, Shanbane became Peace Chief of the Pottawatomies, and Wabunsee War Chief; they exerting their influence over the tribes generally, while Caldwell and Robinson, two half-breeds, superintended the affairs of the tribes about the Old French Post of Chicago. The Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Sacs, Foxes, Kickapooes and other tribes of the West spoke dialects of strong resemblance. The Black Hawk war broke out in 1832. Black Hawk, the Chief of the Sacs & Foxes, was a sturdy warrior, of 35 years. He had been an associate of Shanbane and Tecumseh in the wars East and South. His chief town was Rock Island, on the Mississippi. About 1830, against their will, he and his tribe were driven west of the river. Burning with revenge, they declared war against the whites east of the Mississippi. He earnestly appealed to Shanbane for aid, but our hero was a friend of the whites, and sternly refused.

Seeing the danger of the whites, he mounted his pony and rode from house to house, warning the settlers to flee to Ottawa for safety. In the short time and long journey, he killed several ponies, so anxious was he for the peoples' safety. Some families barely escaped, while all those in the massacres were killed; those who were in harvest refused to leave. After the war, the Government, to reward him for his heroism, dedicated to him a tract of land in Dekalb county, now called Shanbane's Grove. Subsequent to the war, the Pottawatomies relinquished their claims for a large reservation in Kansas, then a wild, now near the City of Topeka, located in the counties of Pottawatomie, Jackson and Shawnee.

Finding trouble with his neighbors, Shanbane returned to Illinois. He afterwards went to Kansas several times, and the last time, persons wishing he had deserted them; and so when Shanbane returned to Illinois again, he found his "home all gone, all gone," as he said. But the people of northern Illinois, left him not homeless, but gave him a tract of land on the Illinois river, east of Ottawa. Added to his troubles, his son, Smoke, died in Iowa, still later. Shanbane was a portly, well built man, generous and honest.

The early settlers of Illinois are indebted to him for his good influence over his tribes, and

most valuable services in their behalf. He died at his home on the Illinois, aged over four-score years, and was buried at Morris, amid the tolling of bells, where a large concourse of people attended his funeral, which occurred July 18, 1859. A noble Chief, worthy of a monument, inscribed "Sacred to the memory of Shanbane the friend of the whites."

C. S. JOHNSON.

Yorkville, Ill.

LET US HAVE THE EXPERIENCE OF FRUIT GROWERS.

EDITOR FARMER.—I find that my subscription to the FARMER has expired, and as I find it essential in conducting a Kansas farm properly, and in keeping posted as to the manner farming is carried on in other parts of the State. I have come to the conclusion that I cannot get along without its valuable presence every week.

I intend planting a small fruit garden this fall, or next spring, and would be very much obliged if you would give me a list of a few varieties of apples, peaches, dwarf pears, cherries, quinces, plums, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, grapes and straw berries.

The soil on which I intend to set fruit is upland sandy loam.

Corn in this part of the State, is rather backward and weedy.

The wheat crop turned out fair, though some fields were much injured by the wet weather. Walker wheat seems to have done much better than the May. Corn is plenty at 22 cents.

ARTHUR MOFFATT.

Rose Woodson, Co., Kan.

LINCOLN AND LEICESTER SHEEP IN KANSAS.

EDITOR FARMER.—I enclose samples of this year's clip of wool, 13½ inches in length, taken from a flock of Lincoln and Leicester sheep, imported from Canada last fall by Mr. Robert Minns, a resident of McPherson county.

This flock, some 35 in number, was selected with great care from some of the best flocks in Canada, and trace back to some of the choicest importations from England. Both strains of blood are kept pure, but Mr. Minns has great confidence in the results of a cross, claiming that the Lincoln blood will greatly add to the weight of fleece.

Some of the lambs that were dropped about the first of April will now weigh a little over 100 pounds, showing that besides yielding a fine fleece, they will be a desirable sheep for mutton.

The sudden change of climate and feed from Canadian soil to our Kansas prairies has had no perceptible effect upon them. Yet it is only fair to presume that when once fully acclimated, they will make a better showing.

All enterprises of this kind cannot be too highly commended and should be encouraged by all lovers of good stock. I am satisfied, that Mr. Minns has only to bring the sheep into general notice by advertising, to cause a growing and steady demand for all the bucks he can spare of each year's increase. Would like to add that the clip from his Lincoln buck a year old last May was 12½ pounds, and the best Leicester buck about the same age yielded 11 pounds, and one of his best cross fleeces same age, weighed 17¼ pounds.

S. J. DARRAH.

DESCRIBE YOUR STRAYS CORRECTLY.

EDITOR FARMER.—Thinking that my experience in stray hunting might be of benefit to some of my farmer friends, I write you that you may make a note of it. Two years since I had a two-year-old black mare colt get out of the pasture into my neighbors' field, they turned her out into their mill lot. She followed a team from the mill into Clay county, where she was immediately taken up, and put to work plowing, harrowing and hauling off grain. She was advertised as a brown or black three-year-old. When I went after her and to prove property, she was off to town. And when I went back three days later, they tried to disfigure her so we could not identify her. This spring on the evening of April 28th, I had another black mare colt get out of the pasture. She lacked a few days of being two years old. We hunted the county all over but could not hear anything of her, so we waited to see if she would not be posted in the FARMER. A few days since I saw an advertisement of one answering the description, taken up in Washington county, but was placed at four years of age. Yesterday I went after her, and sure enough my colt looked hard enough to be four years of age, but still she only had a two-year old mouth, and every one who saw her, knew that to be her age.

So if any of your have lost any stock, and see any advertisement that comes any where near the description, go and look at the animal. I know there are hundreds of strays that are not honestly posted.

Crops except spring wheat are just as good as any one could wish. Stock is in fine condition.

GEO. T. POLSON.

Winklers Mill, Riley Co., Kan.

PROTECTING MELONS.

A writer in the Western Farmer protects the young plants of cucumbers and melons by planting the seeds rather shallow on a low surface, and then placing around each a small, square box about 6 by 8 inches, open at the top and bottom, and three inches high. Against the outside of this box earth is drawn and pressed down solid. The box, being a little smaller at the bottom, is then withdrawn, thus leaving a small pit for the plants, which being protected from winds soon come up. A pane of glass is placed on the pit to protect from striped bugs and increase the warmth. A handle to the box enables the gardener to work rapidly in making the pits.

GESTATION IN BREEDING STOCK.

It is important to the practical farmer who keeps a large number of sheep, and whose lambs come early, when it would be death for lambs to be exposed to blustering storms, to know with approximate certainty when his ewes will drop their lambs, so that he can see that they are properly sheltered, and receive the necessary care. If he is ignorant of the time to expect his lambs, they may be dropped in the fields, and remain perhaps for hours on the frozen ground. The question is a vexatious one, because it is impossible to tell from appearances when the ewes will drop their lambs. Even a record in some cases is impossible from the size of the flock and the extra labor it would involve. Of ten farmers, nine are perhaps unable to keep a record of their flocks from ignorance of one important fact—that is, the period of gestation of the ewes.

In conversation with several farmers I was surprised at the difference of opinion which prevailed. One insisted that it was sixteen weeks, another that it was twenty, while a third said five months. In regard to the extremes of variation, a great difference of opinion exists. The mean period of gestation of ewes is, I believe, twenty-two weeks, and the variation is not more than twelve or fourteen days. When a farmer knows this, and also the habit of his ewes to vary one way or the other, he will be able to tell pretty nearly when to expect his lambs. It is unsafe to handle heavy ewes for the purpose of examination. And the appearances of ewes, especially long woolled ones, are often deceptive. Young ewes, also, are apt to go until within a few days of lambing without any reliable indication that they are in lamb. Old ewes on the contrary, show their condition for a considerable time before they drop their lambs. A practiced shepherd can tell almost to a certainty when to expect lambs.

Ewes should be bred as soon as they have attained their growth. I think it is better that they should be bred at one year than later. Several years ago a small farmer, who owned a few sheep, which he had kept for their wool only, and had not bred them, concluded to raise some lambs. His sheep were large ones with bodies like wethers. He coupled them with a good ram and everything seemed favorable to his object, but the result was the ewes were not sufficiently well developed, the lambs were all dead, and a large portion of the ewes also died. Ewes are more apt to produce healthy well developed lambs if they are not kept too fat.

The dairyman always finds it to his advantage to keep a record of his cows. He knows each individual cow, and the probable period of gestation, and his record enables him to tell with tolerable accuracy when to expect calves. The mean period of gestation in the cow is forty weeks, and the variation between the shortest and longest period is perhaps ten weeks. A dairy of cows will be found to average very near forty weeks. Dairy farmers would gain much useful information if they would keep a record of their herds for a number of years, and of the difference, if any, in the production of bulls and heifers. The record should note all the circumstances, such as the age of the bull and the cow, to discover if possible how these affect the period of gestation. Instead of undertaking the labor involved in keeping a record of stock, many farmers prefer to judge from appearances. In many cases this practice answers the purpose quite well, as cows from their condition, and the constant daily care required, are not apt to approach very near the time of calving, without giving certain indications of the time they may be expected to calve. Where cows drop their calves after they are turned out to pasture, it is not of such importance that the farmers should know when his cows will drop their calves.

The mean period of gestation in the sow is 145 days, and they will vary several weeks. Often young pigs have to be removed from the sow for a time in order to preserve them; whereas, if they had no attendance, they would perhaps be destroyed by the sow tramping or lying on them. I do not think that I have ever had sows vary more than a day; others may have found them different.—*F. Moreland, in Country Gentleman.*

COMMON POISON PLANTS.

Our native flora is freer from violently poisonous plants than those of most other countries. Yet it contains a greater number which are eaten than is generally supposed, and their variety has been increased by many foreign species, originally introduced for medicinal or ornamental purposes, which have now become common in gardens and on the roadsides. Although the following is far from containing all those which are hurtful, it comprises many of the more common and dangerous kinds. Nature, however, appears to have provided against their improper use, for they have proper uses, nearly all of them being valuable as medicines, by giving to them acid, disagreeable flavors; yet these properties will not always hold good, and parents should warn their children never to taste leaves or berries with which they are not well acquainted.

The deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*) has a branching habit, and its leaves are from four to five inches in width, and sometimes ten inches long. It produces large flowers in June or July, whose color is of a brownish purple, and in September it is covered with beautiful, glossy-black berries, larger than wild cherries. The whole plant is covered with a fine down, and it is more or less tinged with purple. All parts of it are poisonous, but the berries are especially so, and on account of this quality its first Latin name has been given, after *Atropos*, one of the Fates. It is said to have been called *belladonna* (beautiful lady) because visions of lovely women float before the perturbed senses of those who have been poisoned by it. The juice of these berries, when applied to the eye, has the effect of dilating the pupil, and some ladies have been known to resort to this most dangerous method of increasing their personal charms. It is related by a Scottish historian that after a truce had been made with Sweeney, the treacherous Scots mixed the juice of the deadly nightshade berries with the provisions they had undertaken to supply, and destroyed hundreds of the Danish army while under its stupefying influences. When this poison has been taken, give a strong emetic of mustard water, a teaspoonful to half tumblerful of warm water, or apply the stomach-pump and then give weak vinegar, a wine glassful for an adult. For cancers it is known to give relief, and it is a favorite medication with the homeopathist. Woody nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*) has no resemblance to the deadly nightshade in its habit, being a vine which covers bushes, hedges and fences. It is very common, and bears a purple flower with a yellow centre. Its berries have somewhat the appearance of red currants, and would often be

mistaken by children for that fruit. Their taste when eaten is first bitter, and then sweet, and they produce vomiting, purging and convulsions. The pleasing appearance of these berries make them very attractive, yet they are dangerous.

Garden nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) grows about rubbish and compost heaps, and sends up a stalk about a foot high with flowers a little like the potato, while its berries are round and black. Its fruit and leaves contain a strong narcotic poison.

The thorn apple (*Datura stramonium*) is of native growth, found chiefly upon rubbish heaps, and growing about two feet in height, with large, white flowers, in odor resembling the poppy, but its taste is bitter. All parts of this plant are highly narcotic and poisonous, speedy death ensuing if its seeds are eaten. But the root and stems can be cut up, dried and smoked for the relief of asthma.

The wolfsbane (*Aconitum napellus* and *A. lycoctonum*) are well known in our gardens. The stems rise from two to three feet in height, with blue or yellow flowers. Wolfsbane is accounted the most violent of vegetable poisons, one drachm of the root, it is said, will kill a strong man, while even inhaling the odors of the flowers has been known to cause fainting fits, and loss of sight for a day or two. Many deaths are on record from its effects. The root when first chewed has an acid taste, then a tremor, chilliness and stupor will come on, followed by terrible convulsions, delirium, violent purging and cold sweats, nearly always ending in death. The chief use of wolfsbane is for fevers and rheumatism, and it is used by both schools of medicine with good results.

The wild parsley or water dropwort (*Eranthis cicutaria*) will if taken in sufficient quantities, produce fatal lockjaw. It is found on the banks of rivers and ditches, and throws up a stalk about two feet high, of a yellowish red hue. The flower resembles that of celery, and is produced in June or July.

Many serious instances of poisoning by the roots of this plant are recorded. The goat, however, can feed upon its leaves without injury. In cutaneous diseases, the juice has been found to be of service, if taken in very small doses.

The water hemlock, cow-bane (*Cicuta virosa*) produces tetanic convulsions, and death usually ensues the third day. It is found on the borders of pools, ditches and rivers, and resembles the common hemlock, but has not, like it, a spotted stem, nor a nauseous smell, but is more like parsley or emellage. It is much used for ulcers, both externally and internally.

The common meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), grows in meadows, and flowers in the autumn—its blossom much resembling the garden crocus in shape, while its colors are both purple and white. The bulb and its leaves are violent poison, which operate upon the stomach and bowels; but the doctors find it a valuable remedy for gout, rheumatism and dropsy. The bulbs and leaves of the daffodil, narcissus, and other plants of this class, are also poisonous.

The four preceding plants are classed as bitter poisons, and the proper antidotes for them are spirits, wine, acids and astringents.

The henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) grows wild by the roadside, or among rubbish. The whole plant is poisonous and produces delirium and convulsions.

In medicine it is used for the same purposes, chiefly as opium. The common henbane (*Contum maculatum*) is a handsome plant; its stalk is often six feet in height, and is hollow-jointed, and thickly spotted with brown. Its leaves and flowers resemble those of the common parsley some what, but the former are darker and more glossy. It produces a sensation of stupor, followed by delirium, convulsions and vomiting, often ending in death.

White hellebore (*Veratrum album*) was one of the plants introduced into England by the famous botanist, Gerard; and it was in great repute as a cure for melancholy and insanity among the ancients. As a poison for the destruction of vermin, it has lately obtained much notice. A decoction of nutgalls is said to be its antidote.

Common or white bryonia (*Bryonia dioica*) is a lovely plant, remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of growth. It is a vine, or climber, and its roots are of enormous size. Gerard tells us of one which weighed 50 pounds, and was as large as a child of a year old. It was from these roots that the factitious man-drakes were made, by which the charlatans of a former age deluded the ignorant. A flour practice was to dig down to the root of a flourishing plant, taking care not to disturb the bottom fibres, and fix around it a mould, like those used by plaster figure makers of the human body. The earth was then thrown back, and in one summer the roots would often fill up the mould. All parts of this plant are poisonous to men and animals, although some persons declare that goats can eat the leaves with impunity. It is a drastic poison, and its antidotes are acids and astringents.

Fox glove (*Digitalis purpurea*) is well known by its beautiful pyramidal spike of mauve, or white flowers. It grows luxuriantly in our gardens, and is much cultivated for its great beauty; but its leaves possess a violent narcotic poison, and are useful to the physicians for a variety of diseases.—*Country Gentleman.*

DIRECTIONS FOR KALSOMINING.

Buy the best bleached glue, if the walls are to be white or some light tint (if dark, it is immaterial, so the glue is clean), and use it in the proportion of a quarter of a pound to eight pounds of whitening. Soak the glue over night, in the morning pour off the water, as it simply swells while soaking. Add fresh water, put it in a pail, and set that in a kettle of boiling water. When dissolved, stir it into the whitening, adding enough water to make it, after mixing, of the same consistency as common mixing, of the same consistency as common mixing, of the same consistency as common mixing. If it is applied with a whitewash brush. If the color is rubbed smooth in a little water and then mixed with the wash, it will be more even. If the walls have been previously whitewashed, scrape away all that will come off, and wash with a solution of white vitriol—two ounces in a pail of water. The vitriol will be decomposed, forming zinc white and plaster of Paris, to which the kalsomine easily adheres. It is important to dissolve the glue in a hot water bath, for if scorched by too great heat, its tenacity is impaired or destroyed.

MICE AND MOLES.

The depredations of these animals were discussed at a meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society. Mr. Benson poisoned those which infested hot-beds with Paris green and cheese. Dr. Long soaked wheat in molasses and water, and then added a little strychnine. Mr. Lyon made a ball of dough with strychnine inside, dropped the ball through a small hole into their runways. A piece of liver treated in the same way was also recommended.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts., is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

THE GRANGE AND HOME.

The following extract is from a Grange essay by Fannie A. Bleasdale, Wisconsin:

We all know how much better a dwelling looks with trees, vines and flowers surrounding it than when standing in uninviting barrenness; and a room, with plants and flowers tastefully arranged, must always be a pleasing sight, and some of us, I presume, might make improvements on what we already have. In almost every paper or magazine now-a-days we find some useful hints that may be acted upon, or improved upon, to suit different circumstances. Of course neatness and order is the groundwork of all, after that we may improve and decorate to advantage. But without these requirements our work of beautifying will lose much of its charm, and neat, pleasant surroundings are always attractive, if only green grass and trees. But have the vines and flowers if possible, there is a world of enjoyment in watching the unfurling buds of lent and blossom, an enjoyment we all have a right to partake of, and I think we should try to have as much of nature's features indoors as possible, fresh flowers and bright green foliage add much to the attractions of our home, and why not always have them on the table at meal time. A nice tea-table always looks prettier with a fresh bouquet in the center, an addition which some, I know, and many, I presume, of our sisters appreciate. There are many of us—I shall have to include myself among the number—who find it difficult to attend to flowers; we would love to have a garden, but have no time to give necessary care. But almost all summer long we can find an abundance of lovely wild flowers, vines and grasses, and little folks are always ready to gather and bring home. They are not to be despised, even when we have an abundance of their cultivated sisters. Many other ways suggest themselves to make our homes more beautiful. Books, music, and many little attractions, little in themselves, but helping to make a beautiful whole.

FARMERS AND BOOKS.

The Husbandman very pertinently says: We believe that the great want of farmers as a class is more education. We complain of the overreaching avariciousness of other classes. We complain of the manner in which we are imposed upon by those who compel us to pay extravagant prices for what we want to buy, and who in turn give us but small compensation for our labor. We must make our intelligence as a class equal to that of others. We must prepare ourselves to fill the responsible position in society, and then farmers will exert an influence more in proportion to their numbers and the vast industry which they present. Farmers are not lacking in national intelligence. Their minds are strong and many of them surprise themselves and fellow men by their accomplishments when they have been called into positions which have afforded them the discipline and culture which alone were wanting to develop their good qualities. If we were very shy of investing in patent rights, and mining stocks and all attempts to get rich suddenly, and would put a little money every year into books and first-class papers we would find ourselves growing stronger and attaining a higher position of influence in society and public affairs.

THE GRANGE IN CALIFORNIA.

The California Patron in speaking of the condition of the Grange, in that State, says: The excitement attending the organization of Granges in California has calmed down to a sober determination to make them useful socially, intellectually and financially. This is not a reaction, they have not gone backward, have only stopped to catch their breath, and then take another start with renewed strength. We are glad to note the renewed interest manifested by the patrons of California, and that having taken a brief rest they are ready to push on the good work, and place our order upon a foundation so solid and prosperous that all opposition will only make it stronger, and cement more closely the ties which bind us to each other. Those who are faint-hearted, or who joined the Order for selfish motives, or for the purpose of self-aggrandizement, may lag and drop by the roadside, but the sturdy, brave and true, will go on in spite of every resistance, overcome all obstacles, until they attain the success to which they are so justly entitled.

Grangers ask for equal rights and exact justice—nothing more, and they will take nothing less. They concede as much to all others. They look upon the merchant as a link in the chain which has grown unnecessarily long. Certainly they have no personal feeling in the matter, but they think they can improve upon the old system by shortening this chain. Farmers' pockets are empty, not from want of economy, not because they do not labor from sunrise to sunset, not for want of resources, but because equal rights have been denied. They desire to enjoy more of the wealth they create. They seek to free themselves from debt and heavy mortgages, and are struggling to do so by the only means which appear available for them.—*Ex.*

CEREES, POMONA AND FLORA.—I have been thinking of a plan by which we may decorate our State Grange hall next winter—for we are now at the middle of the year again, and amid the cares of this busy season, thought will reach out to the future. As we have yet no fixed place of meeting and cannot embellish a hall permanently, let us prepare during the summer and fall as opportunity offers, bouquets of grasses, grains and flowers, ready to put up on short notice in the form of bowers, wreaths, crosses, etc. Let us see what ingenuity can suggest toward making the next session of the State Grange a success, not only for business but for pleasure; and these intimations which we hope to have from all who hold our Order dear, shall apply to the trimming of a home for every Patron and a hall for every Grange.—*Ceres in Colorado Grange.*

REUNION OF PATRONS AND FARMERS.

It has been decided to hold a reunion of Patrons and farmers, at the Centennial Encampment, commencing Monday August 21st, to continue one week or longer, as may hereafter be determined upon. Prominent mem-

bers of the order will be present to address the evening meetings, and various exercises will be arranged for the entertainment of visitors.—*Farmers' Friend.*

WILL FARMERS SUSTAIN THEIR OWN JOURNALS?

Politicians have their political organs; lawyers, their law journals; doctors read the medical papers, and ministers the religious journals. Why should farmers do otherwise than read, and profit by the papers devoted to their interests? Read the agricultural papers then, and practice what seems worth practicing; experiment with what looks feasible but doubtful, and expose what you can clearly see to be false, as you have opportunity. Persons who "cannot afford it" are really the most to be pitied, as they will probably remain in that condition; yet their neighbors can often easily see where they might save many times the price of a paper without any detriment to themselves or families. One leaflet per day; a very little more economy in living; not quite so much company asked in to eat up your substance; one less dog kept; a little less time spent at the store or corner grocery—and it might be done. Besides, the information gained will always (never an exception) enable you to raise larger crops and sell them to better advantage, and instruct you where to buy better, and therefore cheaper tools and machinery, keep you posted on the best places to buy seeds, plants, trees, vines, &c.; so that the sum total of benefits derived will pay many times over for the money spent for a paper. Try it, "O ye of little faith."

The advantage of newspapers to a family of children is inestimable. When you see boys and girls who are easy to teach, and quick to understand, you may set it down as a sure thing that in their homes are plenty of newspapers, as well as books, but when you find children dull at school, who cannot get an idea into their heads unless it is "cuffed in," go to their homes (I will not say, homes) and there you may find one paper—probably a monthly if any—but most likely none at all.

Even very small children, who cannot read the print, and can only look at the pictures, are greatly benefited, for pictures are one kind of language generally easily and quickly understood. The written language of the ancients was mostly made up of pictures. In fact letters are but pictures of sounds. Our own little two-year-old, when she sees a picture, says, "Tell me all about that," and as she grows in years, is sure to wish to learn to read "all about that" for herself. Books and newspapers encourage—almost create—a thirst for knowledge in children. It is far easier to give a child a practical education with six months' schooling per year with plenty of reading matter at your house, than it is with ten months' schooling and no books and newspapers in your house. This is no fancy, but a positive fact; and yet how many parents there are who will spare no reasonable expense in sending their children to school, but if asked to subscribe for a newspaper, will answer, "I can't afford it." How stupid and inconsistent! The truth is, they cannot afford to do without it. Children who are fond of reading very soon seek other amusements away from home. Who would not prefer that his boy should sit reading by the fireside at home than roaming about where he is almost sure to fall into bad company and acquire pernicious habits?

Take a good assortment of papers, then—religious, agricultural, mechanical, political and literary—and let every one in the house have free access to them. Don't be too particular about their lying scattered about. When you have a few spare moments you are almost sure to be reading one in it reach. Above all things, let the children "muse" them over, the baby and all, for children who are brought up among books and newspapers rarely injure one. But woe be unto either that happens to fall into the hands of a family where they are a rarity! You might as well drop gunpowder on a red-hot stove and expect to pick it up, as to look for that book or paper again.

Never make a practice of borrowing papers. It has been truly said that a "newspaper is like a wife, because every man should have one of his own," but again, it is unlike a wife, because a man should not confine himself to one. Pay for your paper and it will read easier, and be a great deal more entertaining and instructive. At all events, do not ask to borrow mine.

There is always great pleasure in sending a book to a reading person, but it is very distasteful to have one fall in the hands of one of these "lunatics" who read about one book in two years. This class of persons will probably pronounce your school district library a nuisance, and ruin it in one winter should it happen to fall under their tender care. Newspapers were not printed to lend. They are too perishable and frail.

A man who pays two, three or four dollars per year for a paper, and cannot get that amount of benefit from it, "is either a mighty poor reader, or else is reading a mighty poor paper."—*Country Gentleman.*

THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST.

When we look abroad over the country among its great as well as good people, the most interesting individual to us of all, is the agriculturist who is not so much a hewer of wood or drawer of water, but one who, by the means of a broad culture in his art and enterprising way of management, saves himself and those whom he employs from the usual constant drudgery that keeps a veil between the mind and most of all that is beautiful and wonderful in the world. True, a farmer here and there boasts of his servitude and exhibits his hard won hand in the way of pride. True, we must endure an apprenticeship and bear crosses. In many instances land must be cleared and the home established; yet year by year as woodlands become more rare, and machinery multiplies and cheapens, as the agricultural mind aims higher and reaches new and valuable ideals, as honest co-operation is embraced, a blessing in itself, and we shall all see it thus not far hence; year by year it seems to us the husbandman is increasing in healthfulness and is less the slave to a blind unhappy toil.

Our readers are familiar with some of our journals that have a national circulation, and they have not failed to note, that from all States of our Union comes up the agricultural voice imparting or appealing for information. We have been most pleasantly astonished at the breadth of useful culture exhibited by the people of our avocation in natural science, chemistry, general economy, mechanics and arts applicable to our industry. Not only this, but a movement is actually taking place that will eventually, we feel confident, greatly increase our exports and thus add largely to the common wealth of all our people. Look at our co-operative dairies, our immense cheese factories with improved and constantly improving processes. Bees cured in Chicago and consumed in London, bringing our vast Western plains into competition with the narrow plots of

England, France and Europe. California fruits are as widely distributed, and the day will doubtless come, when we can put our wools into cloths, and thus advance in economy. Machinery is becoming more and more useful, saving more and more drudgery. Of but yesterday are the splendid developments to which agriculture has fallen heir, and now cropping out here and there in all quarters of our country are splendid minds and men, engaged most affectionately and effectively in the most honest and safe industry under the sun.—*Farmers' Friend.*

A REMARKABLE ADDRESS.

Hon. N. M. Hubbard, District Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Iowa, in passing a sentence upon some liquor dealers for violation of the prohibitory law of the State, said:

"While there are greater crimes known to the law which are punishable with great severity, there are none which involve more of those qualities known as despicable meanness and audacity than the selling of intoxicating liquors. There is something in the taking of human life by violence so instantaneous that it shocks and terrifies the minds of all, and yet we look upon the man who takes human life quite as surely, but by a slow, lingering process—not without condemnation, at the least with horror. You who stand before the court for sentence are in every moral sense murderers, and you are within the spirit, if not the letter, guilty of manslaughter; for the law says that whoever accelerates the death of a human being unlawfully is guilty of the crime. Your bloated victims upon the witness stand, and who undoubtedly committed perjury to screen you from the law, not only abundantly testify that you are accelerating death, but that you are inducing men to commit still greater crimes than your own."

"You still maintain the appearance of respectability, but how morally leprous and scrofulous you are inwardly, the ruin poverty, and idleness which you are inflicting upon this community declare as from the house tops. You are living in idleness and eating the bread of orphans watered with widow's tears. You are stealthily killing your victims and murdering the peace and industry of the community, and thereby converting happy, industrious homes into misery, thriftless poverty and rage. You are sowing the seed of ignorance, idleness, and want among the generations to come."

"You are persistent, defiant lawbreakers, and shamelessly boast that in defiance of the law and moral sense of the community you will continue in your wicked and criminal practices. It has therefore, now become the imperative duty of the court to let fall upon you so heavily the arm of the law that you shall either be driven from your nefarious traffic or ruined in your fortunes or wicked prosperity. You have become a stench to the nostrils of the community, and all good men are praying that you be speedily reformed or summarily destroyed. By the providence of God and the favor of this court these prayers shall be speedily answered by signal and exact justice for your crimes. This court will feel a proud satisfaction in taking from you by law your ill-gotten gains, and giving it to the common-school fund of this county, where, let us hope, it will assist in educating youth to shun your vices and wicked practices."

"And finally, let me entreat you, if you are not lost to every sentiment of humanity, to desist from your criminal, vagabond traffic and betake yourselves to some honorable calling for a livelihood; and you may yet become virtuous, useful citizens, and entitled to the respect of a Christian community; while if you persist in this way your own ruin is certain, and you will receive, as you deserve, the execration of mankind."

"You may think that the sentence of the court is harsh and unjustly severe, but the court assured you that compared with your crimes and the desolation you have already brought upon the community, it is mild in the extreme."

MARKETING WHEAT.

Some farmers are not content to wait until the wheat has had time to thoroughly cure, before they get threshing "on the brain," and thresh they must. They will not stack the wheat and let it go through the "sweat," but will rush along and thresh it out of the shock believing, no doubt, that they are managing very economically. Most practical farmers know that the stacking of wheat improves the color and plumpness of the grain, and adds materially to its market value, yet suffer themselves to do otherwise, under a false theory that needs no argument to prove it such. Many are now threshing out of the shock, even while the wheat is a little damp, the weather very hot; so much so, in fact, that neither man nor beast can stand to do fall work; yet the threshing goes on; the wheat is bulked in tight box cars, more than three hundred bushels to each car, and by the time the wheat reaches the market it is smoking—almost hot—and of course is almost worthless. This quality of grain is, to some extent, like a two-edged sword, it cuts both ways. The owner realizes very little for his work, time, and labor; yet this same damaged wheat has a tendency to reduce the price, and does to a large extent control the values of all the better qualities. We have heretofore advised our readers to stack their wheat. We again repeat it. Never send wheat or anything else to market before it is in prime condition. It will pay not only to stack the wheat, but it will pay to pass the same through a good fan before sending to market. No thrasher that we have ever seen will clean grain perfectly. While many of them do good work, and while they clean amazingly well, we are satisfied from no little experience that it pays to run even the best cleaned wheat through a good fanning mill. One word more. Don't sow your wheat as it comes from the thrasher; screen it thoroughly, taking out all the "chaff" and we are satisfied you will not regret following this sort of advice.—*Journal of Agricul.*

BREAD STUFF IN NEW YORK.

The New York Bulletin reports the new crop of winter wheat offering as yet only in odd lots which are mostly selling to the milling interest. Corn has been moderately active for export and home use, opening as a rule weak in price, closing firmly, on comparatively limited offerings, especially of the better qualities of ungraded mixed Western, the inquiry for which has been most satisfactory. New York grades of corn have attracted very little attention, and have been unsettled in value. Receivers of grain of all kinds seem to prefer selling by sample, very decidedly. In fact, operators generally appear to give "the cold shoulder" to the grading system, and through the past week graded grain of New York inspection has entered to a very limited extent into the aggregate of the actual transactions.

OSBORN'S Grain & Seed Cleaner,

MANUFACTURED BY

E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Some valuable improvements are now being added to these celebrated machines, making them as nearly perfect as possible. They are the only machines made that will separate Rye, Chess, Cockle, and other impurities from Wheat. Remove every foul seed from Flax, clean Oats, Rye, Barley, Castor Beans, etc., etc. They are well known in nearly every section of Kansas. For sale by leading dealers. If not kept in your place, orders sent to the factory will receive prompt attention. All orders sent by strangers must be accompanied by remittance. Price \$35, Flax Screens \$23, extra. Warehouse size, \$50, Flax Screens, \$5. TERMS—CASH.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK MASTERS

—AND— Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

Effectually cleans the stock, eradicates the scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price.

PRICES LIST.
For 800 Sheep, 200 lbs., (package included), \$24.00
" 100 " 100 " " " 13.00
" 200 " 50 " " " 7.00
" 100 " 25 " " " 3.75

MALCOLM McEWEN,
Scotch Sheep Dip Manufacturer,
Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
General Agent for State of Kansas,
DONALD MCKAY,
HOPE, Jackson County, Kansas.

PoFFH

BROTHER PATRONS: Save money this Fall and Winter by shipping up your Produce and Stock, and ordering all your Dry Goods, Groceries Machinery &c. of us. We have proved to the members that we can make the Grange pay them. Get our confidential prices and see for yourselves. DOLTON BROTHERS, 214 N. Fifth Street St. Louis. General Dealers for Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry.

To Sheep Raisers!

For sale at the Victoria stock farm, a flock of 600 yearling Bucks, they are from half and three-quarter bred Merino Ewes, by long woolled English Rams, of the highest strain, and are a class of sheep admirably adapted for Kansas and Colorado, combining as they do the finer qualities of the Merino with the larger frames and mutton producing qualities of the English breeds.

They will be sold in lots of ten and upwards, at \$10 per head, and singly \$15 each.
GEORGE GRANT,
Victoria, Ellis Co., Kansas.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



The undersigned would announce to the farmers and breeders of the West that he has now over 100 head of

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS,
from Imported and premium stock. Correspondence solicited. Address
SOLON ROGERS,
Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

New Crop Turnip Seed.

Early Flat Dutch,
White Strap Leaf,
Red Top Strap Leaf,
Large White Globe,
Yellow Globe,
Ruta Baga.

By mail, post-paid, 60 cents per pound. Special prices to dealers on application.

B. J. GRIMMELT & CO.,
Seedsmen,
No. 3 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

AMSDEN PEACH.

The Best Early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri and the South west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Beckman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for \$5, one hundred \$25. Fine three to four feet trees by mail, twelve for \$5, by express \$20 per hundred. Full history on application, order at once, we will keep trees that will do to plant until May 1st. Address
JOHN W. AMSDEN,
Carthage, Missouri.

Grapes! Grapes!!

Those who want Grapes this season will do well to order of the undersigned. His crop is mostly Concord, some Clinton, Delaware, Salome, Catawba, and other kinds; amounting to some 20,000 pounds, probably, of about four acres. Will be shipped to any place, in quantities of one hundred pounds or less, on 24 hours notice, in August and September. Put up in good handle baskets or in boxes. Cash orders attended to promptly and consignments made to responsible parties on favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. Local orders may be left with Rodgers and Bro., 132 Kansas Avenue, or at the Vineyard, two miles West on 6th Street, cross place.
C. H. BARTON, Gardner,
Box 467, Topeka, Kansas.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,



BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.
BURKHARDT & OSWALD,
155 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

No \$25 or \$40 per day guaranteed But we DO Guarantee the BADGER AUGER

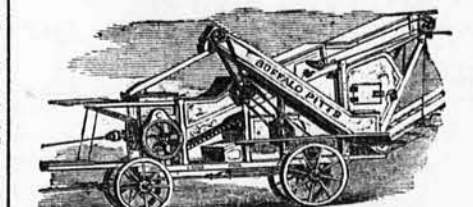
To bore as fast in any substance with less power than any other Well Auger same size. Our Patent Grapple will remove stone 4 to 16 inches in diameter. Agents wanted. Catalogue free. Address
Badger Well Auger Co.,
Madison, Wis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

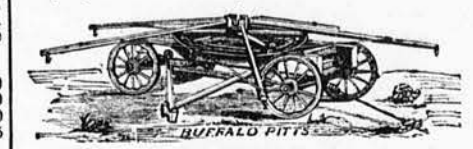
SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri.



BUFFALO PITTS THRESHER,

With the Famous End Shake to Riddles, with either Horse Power or Steam Engines. All Pitts Machines are not alike. The Buffalo Pitts is the only "Farmers' Friend." Be sure you buy it, and no other. THRESHERS—If you would have a machine that will earn you the MOST MONEY with LEAST EXPENSE for repairs, and give your customers the best satisfaction, buy the Buffalo Pitts.



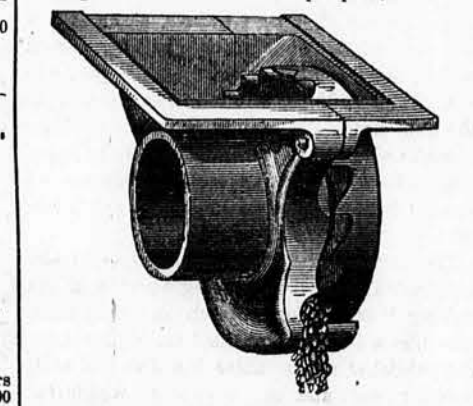
FARMERS—If you want your threshing well done, if you want all your grain saved and cleaned fit for market engage a Buffalo Pitts, and if there is none in your neighborhood, help some good fellow to buy one, and thus benefit your neighbors as well as yourself.

SMITH & KEATING, Ag'ts,
KANSAS CITY



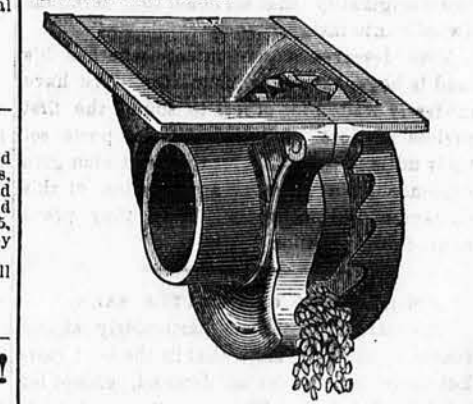
THE AMES THRESHING ENGINE.

This make of Engine is used and recommended by nearly every manufacturer of Threshing Machines who does not make engines. They are the most complete "mounted" Engine now in the market. We furnish steam and water gauges, governor, whistle, etc., with the Engine. Send for illustrated pamphlet.



View of Feeder set for Small Quantity.

THE NEW FEED BUCKEYE DRILL, which regulates the quantity of grain sown without change of gears, is positively the best Drill in the world. It is acknowledged by manufacturers and dealers all over the grain growing portions of the world, to be the leading drill in the market. Its reputation is not confined to the United States, but it is favorably known in England, Germany, Russia and other parts of Europe. Farmers have long demanded a positive force feed which could be regulated to sow any desired quantity, anywhere between one-half bushel of wheat to three bushels of oats in an instant without change of gears, and not be compelled to change a peck at once. They are tired of carrying so many cog-wheels, hunting out combinations to find the quantity, and then often get them wrong or discover that some of the wheels are missing. All this annoyance is avoided in the New Feed Buckeye. You can regulate it for any quantity desired. It has an adjustable rotary disk in the feed cup and so arranged that all the feeders are set at once, by merely moving the indicator on the end of the hopper and tightening a thumb-nut.



View of Feeder set for large Quantity.

THE CELEBRATED

Prairie State Corn Shellers.

Six Styles Hand and Power in Stock, for Farm and Warehouse Use.

DICKEY FANNING MILLS,

For Perfect Cleaning of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flax, Castor Beans, and all Kinds of Seeds.

Bain and Schuttler Wagons, BUCKEYE DRILLS,

Three Spring and Platform Spring Wagons,

GARDEN CITY PLOWS and CULTIVATORS.

Haine's Illinois Header.

And other First-Class Implements and Field Seeds.

Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists. Sent Free.

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Mo.
Manufacturers Agents for the State of Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year	2 00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months	1 00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year	5 00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year	8 00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year	15 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonpareil) 20 cents.	
One month, " " " " 15 " "	per insertion
Three months, " " " " 12 " "	" "
One Year, " " " " 10 " "	" "

OUR GREAT OFFER!!

Balance of 1876 for 50 cents!

We will send the FARMER the balance of 1876, postage paid, for 50 cents.

SPECIAL CLUB OFFER!!

Any person sending five names and Two Dollars will be entitled to a

FREE COPY!

The extra pages which will be given the readers of the paper as supplements will be worth more than the price asked.

The FARMER will be the largest, cheapest, and best paper of its class ever issued in the West.

Send it to your friends throughout the East. It is the best exponent of Western life, vigor and enterprise you can send them.

OUR 12 PAGE FARMER.

We present our readers this week, a 12 page paper, which we are pleased to say to them, is demanded by the increasing business of our office.

THE CENTENNIAL PHILANTHROPIST.

A Mr. Vose, of New York, who states on his letter head, that he is proprietor of the U. S. Advertising Agency, sends us their offers for advertising space, agreeing within five days after our acceptance to give us a warranty deed for 600 acres of land in Georgia.

Think of that kind reader, an editor with 600 acres of land. The millennium is at hand. What visions of orange groves, rice and cotton plantations, what wealth and ease seem within the reach of the traditionally poor editor. Who is Vose, who comes to the front as the Centennial Philanthropist, who is willing to make editors bloated aristocrats and landed monopolists? What an eccentric scheme for earthly fame—600 acres of land to every editor!

We have long observed with wonder and admiration, the self-sacrificing devotion of the Baking Powder, Corn Starch and Soap men, who offer a large ad. at half rates, providing the publisher accompanies his due bill with one-third cash and the still more wonderful Organ and Sewing Machine advertisers, who ask a double half column space for a year in pay for which a due bill is issued for the magnificent sum of one-half their profit on each machine or instrument.

Theage of the due bill for advertising is passing away and out of obscurity and up that Excelsior hill Vose is climbing. Vose forgot to mention what county this land was situated in, and the school and church advantages, but there are minor matters, the idea of an editor having a warranty deed for 200 or 600 acres of land, whether in Alaska or Georgia, is so over-whelming in its magnitude and its "own originality" that all lesser considerations dwindle into insignificance.

Vose deserves a monument whether his land is bogs, bays or mountains. We have modestly waited for others to sound the first praises of Vose. Let the editorial poets set their mills to grinding, let the profession give evidence of a grateful appreciation of this champion Philanthropist. Will they prove equal to the occasion?

McHARDY & CO'S CATTLE SALE.

The market quotations particularly at this season of the year, state that in the beef market there is little or no demand, except for good graded stock. There are times of scarcity in the cattle market when anything will sell, but there is only one kind or class of animals that always find a ready market and that is the better breed and well fed animals known as grades. It is very doubtful whether scrubs ever in any market sell at a profit, while it is a well established fact, that every cattle dealer will substantiate, that common stock of inferior size and quality are always sold at a loss in a low or overstocked market. What is true of cattle is equally true of all our domestic stock. Here in Kansas with our cheap hay and corn and splendid summer grazing there is every opportunity to raise profitable beef. To do this the very first and absolutely necessary thing to do in selecting our cows for breeding beef, is to get as good ones as possible and grade them up by using pure bred males. If a single individual in a community is not able to buy a good bull for breeding, let two or three neighbors unite and secure an animal for the benefit of their herds.

The sale to take place at Topeka on Sept. 6th, presents a fine opportunity to farmers and breeders to purchase at reasonable rates and on easy terms the stock so much needed to improve our common beef cattle. Address McHardy & Co., Emporia, Kansas, for a Catalogue.

THE RAILROADS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Thousands and tens of thousands of people have waited, anticipating after the great rush to the Centennial, which was expected to occur about the 4th of July had subsided, that the railroads of the country would make such reasonable reductions as would enable the people to make a grand national jubilee of the Centennial.

In this they have been disappointed. The whole nation should visit the great Exhibition which in all probability, will not for generations to come, be duplicated. The vastness of the conception, the complete success of all its details, rivals all other world's exhibitions heretofore attempted. The national government has extended its aid and the States of the country are generously and patriotically doing their duty to make the great Fair a thorough exposition of the whole country. The large expense, especially to people West of the Mississippi river, precluded the possibility of tens of thousands attending, who are desirous of going, and who will go if the rates are reduced.

The railroads have laid aside all patriotic feeling, all desire to assist in making the Centennial a grand national reunion, and gone into the game of grab, to make the most out of the opportunity. The railroads could afford to remember that the people of the country have most generously given in national subsidies and mortgaged themselves by States and counties to help them build their roads. To the people who are not in the railroad business, it looks as if this policy was a piece of stupid selfishness, unlooked for and uncalled for. It is in the hands of the railroad corporations of this country, by a reasonable reduction in rates to make the Centennial financially a success, by making it possible for the people of the country to attend the Exposition almost en-masse. The present speculative attitude of these corporations towards the people is, "what are you going to do about it?" If the press of the country will do their duty, in exposing the ring combinations the railroads have made to keep up their present extortionate rates, they can break the combination and accomplish a valuable service for the country in making the Centennial a success financially and enable the people to see the proudest achievement of the republic.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention have arrived and there is no question but they are as good a representative body of Kansas men as ever assembled at the Capital. That the political Conventions are improving in the quality and style of men sent, is apparent to any observer of Kansas politics.

There is present today, and probably there always will be, the numerous patriot candidates desirous of the esteem of their fellow citizens, asking for a recognition of their past services, etc., etc. You know them by that gracious, earnest and sympathetic hand shake; that considerate regard for you and your family's health. The delegate, patronizing and conscious of his importance and power, listens with patience to the story of the patriot. Nothing is more beautiful in politics than the profound and mysterious delegate who could, if he would, permit you to glance at the secrets hidden in his many bosom. Confidentially he informs you there will be no looking for developments and that the combinations of certain sections and candidates will be in glorious failures. Your friend leaves with wise and owlish shakes of the head, and you reflect what a privilege it must be to bear as a delegate, the great responsibility of directing the course of a Convention.

We shall publish the result of the Convention next week.

THE GREAT WESTERN FAIR.

The managers of the Kansas City Exposition and Agricultural Fair, have shown sagacity in recognizing, in the selection of a large number of our prominent citizens for judges, that Kansas in a great measure contributes the larger part of the visitors to this successful Exhibition. The premium list draws from various parts of the country, such an exhibition of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry, as well as speedy stock, and all the lines of manufactured goods as can be seen nowhere else west of St. Louis. Thousands of our people who are prevented from attending the Centennial by the extortionate and suicidal policy of the railroads, will take a week this fall to visit the great fair at St. Louis. Those who want to examine the premium list can secure one by addressing a postal card or letter to Daniel L. Hall, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

TRIAL OF SHAD IN THE KANSAS RIVER.

Mr. A. A. Anderson one of the U. S. fish commissioners arrived at Kansas City a few days since, having in his possession a hundred thousand shad which he brought from Springfield in jars preserved on the route by frequent changes of water. Mr. Anderson placed them in the Kaw or Kansas River near the Kansas Pacific bridge which is within a half a mile of where it empties into the Missouri river.

We think it is very unfortunate for the experiment, that the fish commissioners did not proceed up the river as far as Topeka or Manhattan, at least above the Lawrence dam. The placing the trout in the Kaw river where they cannot have the advantage of the clear cold streams of Western Kansas and with an insurmountable dam to prevent them getting up the river is about equivalent to placing the fish in "old muddy" a place we imagine will not be found congenial to the shad.

WINTER PASTURAGE.

Nothing has been found more profitable in Kansas than a field of rye sown for winter and spring pasturage. For young stock it will be found of especial value and nothing we have ever seen seems to be so relished by breeding stock in the spring, as a good field of rye pasture. It should be sown during August or September, and we are sanguine our readers who test rye for pasture will pronounce it one of the best crops of the farm. Try it and let us know the result.

THE TURNIP CROP.

One of the crops easily grown and valuable for winter and spring feeding of stock is the turnip crop. It will be found where a crop of pumpkins or artichokes have not been grown, that turnips will help very much to keep the fattening hogs up to full feed. They will relish a change, and thrive all the faster with one feed a day of pumpkins, turnips or artichokes. Sow the turnips in your richest, cleanest land and either let the rains cover the seed or lightly brush them in. In sowing the seed mix it with ashes, sand or dry soil, either of which will be found great help in getting an even stand.

Gen. Crook Reported to have had a Battle with the Sioux.

The following dispatches will be of interest: Helena, Montana, August 13.—The Independent's Bozeman, Montana, special, of August 13, says: A Sioux squaw, who came into Crow Camp, reports a terrible battle, and that Crook has almost annihilated the Sioux, and had the remainder in such a position as to force them to surrender. Parties from Crow Agency bring this news. It may be greatly exaggerated, if not entirely false.

Chicago August 14.—R. Williams, Assistant Adjutant at Omaha, telegraphs to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters here that the following has just been received by him:

FORT LARAMIE, WYO., August 14. The report of Gen. Terry's fight with Sitting Bull is confirmed through the Indians coming into Spotted Tail's agency. They report a heavy engagement, the defeat of the Indians with great loss, and Sitting Bull wounded.

(Signed), TOWNSEND. It is proper to say that the accuracy of the information contained in this dispatch coming as it does from questionable sources, is discredited.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

Yesterday we took a trip up the Mulberry creek into Pleasant Valley township. Crops look prosperous along the road, especially the corn which will be very heavy.—Farmers' Advocate.

Mr. C. Lamb, of this vicinity presented us with a specimen of cornstalk measuring 15 feet in length, and not got full growth yet. How high is that for Kansas.—Kansas Chief.

The Montgomery Co. Tribune says Mr. Moore and Mr. Vanduyne wheat yielded 20 bushels per acre. Mr. Donlavy's 60 acres yielded 16 bushels per acre, while Mr. Kingles crop of Fultz wheat yielded 30 bushels per acre.

The prospect of a good crop of corn has brought the price of old corn down to fifteen and sixteen cents a bushel, and many predict that it will go as low as ten when the new crop comes into market.—Osborne Co. Farmer.

J. Jarrett comes in with a stalk of Osage Orange that gets away with anything yet brought in, being full ten feet growth for this year. Show up gentlemen, let us see what Kansas will do, and let us tell our friends East so that if they want to come to a good country they will know where to come.—Woodson Co. Post.

Mr. Hinton informs us that his crops are looking very well. His wheat was a good crop and was not injured by the wet. Three acres of one field was threshed separately, and yielded a little over 26 bushels per acre. The whole field averaged between 21 and 22 bushels.—Needles Free Press.

The farmers of Russell county are as busy as bees, turning over the soil for the next wheat crop. They are profiting by the lesson they learned this year, in regard to late sowing, and will not be behind again. There will be sown, in sight of this office, at least 1,000 acres of wheat within the next forty days.—Russell Co. Record.

Mr. H. Schaaf has threshed out his field of wheat, which averaged twenty-one bushels per acre, and weighed over sixty pounds to the bushel. All wheat is falling somewhat short of expectations. Mr. A. W. Lane has an average of fifteen bushels, and Mr. H. Ela has a field that will probably average twenty-five or twenty-six. This is a very good yield, considering the damp, hot weather, when wheat was ripening. Many farmers are preparing to sow wheat largely, and we hope it will be put in early.—Burlington Patriot.

On last Thursday, Mr. A. F. Horner, whose farm joins town on the west, showed us a specimen of Hale's Early peaches, grown on his farm. He planted the seed three years ago last fall. They came up in the spring following, and were budded August of that summer. The peaches presented to the News were very fine, and grew on trees three years old from the seed. There is little doubt but this valley will be as successful in raising fruit as it is in raising cereals. Peaches and raspberries have been tried already and do well.—Hutchinson News.

Considerable wheat has been brought to market during the past week. Several loads of wheat in the sweat were brought in, which only brought 60 to 60 cents, and yet the grain was of good quality. Other loads were drawn up beside them with no better looking berry and sold at 80 cents. Buyers have stopped buying damp grain and there is little use of farmers bringing it in, for they cannot get anywhere near the price they should have for a good quality of grain. It is a pity that any should feel that it is necessary for them to sell their grain in that condition, and we hope the cases are very few.—Saline Co. Journal.

Mr. Cone, the traveling agent for the KANSAS FARMER paid us a visit the other day. The FARMER is an excellent agricultural paper and if our people desire such an one, we recommend it to their favorable consideration.—Southern Kansas Gazette.

Last year, which was a very unfavorable season, the yield of corn in this county was nearly 2,000,000 bushels; wheat nearly 1,000,000 bushels. Besides those two products, oats, castor beans, and many other products grow in abundance. All kind of fruits grow well here. There are millions of bushels of coal taken from the coal fields, and thousands of dollars are brought in to spend in this county just from this source alone. There are several good real estate dealers in this county.—Lynden, Osage County Times.

We took a trip to Scandia last week, and were greatly pleased with the appearance of crops on the road as a large number of stacks are already monuments of the fertility of our soil, and yet there were many people hard at work at their harvest, cutting, and stacking. Corn has grown rapidly for the last few days, and some fields are already tasseling and silking out.—Belleville Republic.

Several hundred loads of corn were brought in by the farmers, last Saturday and sold to the dealers here and on the south side. The farmers have come to the conclusion that it is best to dispose of the most of their surplus corn now on hand, in view of the prospects for an immense crop the coming fall.—North Topeka Times.

Mr. A. R. Cook has introduced into our county as fine Poland China hogs as can be found in any State, and by persistent advertising and exhibiting them at fairs has convinced farmers that it pays to raise hogs that can be fattened at any age and brought to any desired weight up to 1,200 pounds. Last Saturday Mr. Cook hauled to town and weighed one of his big hogs which he is fattening and it "tipped the beam" at 875. He feels sure that he can easily make it weigh 300 pounds more. This hog will be on exhibition at our county fair, which commences September 19th and continues four days.—Iola Register, Allen County.

The late rains have insured to our county one of the largest corn crops ever grown in this country. Our farmers are gaining confidence every year in the raising of winter wheat, and putting in less spring wheat, which goes to show that the same section is not adapted to both. Good judges estimate that there will be double the amount of fall sowing done this year of any previous year.—Solomon Valley Mirror.

Mr. Ransom, well known as "Farmer K" brought to our city, last week, a load of mixed timothy and clover. This is the first product of tame grasses ever offered in this market. It answers the question in the affirmative, "can tame grasses be raised?" The probability is that almost every quarter section in this county will be under cultivation and the main portion of the land devoted to wheat, corn and other cereals.—Wichita Beacon.

Mr. C. A. Johnson has gathered from one-third of an acre of blackberry bushes this season, 1,500 quarts of as fine fruit as ever went to market, and he will gather 500 quarts more before the season closes. They are of the Kitty variety, and of remarkable size and good flavor.—Burlington Patriot.

Hon. E. K. Townsend has 130 acres of a good corn as grows anywhere, which he has planted and cultivated alone, except one hand for one month. Mr. Townsend plows deep, and has demonstrated that deep plowing and thorough cultivation on upland will bring better average crops than the ordinary bottoms.—New Era, Jefferson Co.

Mr. S. P. Barrett, residing three miles from Wamego, favors us with a report of the produce per acre of his crops thus far harvested and threshed: White wheat, 32½ bu. per acre; Red May wheat, 24 bu. per acre; Rye, 36½ bu. per acre; Oats, 47 bu. per acre.

Mr. Barrett raised twenty acres of wheat, yielding 550 bushels, or 28 bushels per acre nearly 7 acres of rye, yielding 183 bushels, and 8½ acres of oats, which gave him 376 bushels.

He has about 30 acres of corn; which he thinks will yield 70 bushels to the acre. Mr. B. is from Pennsylvania, where he learned how to manage a farm. Following out the same method here as that pursued east, he finds his returns ample compensation for all expense and toil.—Wamego (Potawatomi Co.) Blade.

THE CURRENCY MOVEMENTS.

We give the Comptroller's statement of the movement of currency up to August 1st, since the passage of the act of June 30, 1874, authorizing the surrender of bank circulation, and the act of January 14, 1875, authorizing free bank issues, and prescribing resumption in January, 1876. From this we make out, by taking the net decrease of bank notes, and adding the amount of greenbacks retired, and the bank circulation, a total contraction of the currency, since January 14th, 1875—the date of the passage of the Banking and Resumption act—of \$68,199,371. This, of course, though not expected by the framers of the act, is in the line of preparation for resumption, possible. It will require, however, a much faster rate of contraction than this to make it possible by 1879. It may be expected that the moment will be accelerated as the interval decreases.—Cincinnati Gazette, August 4th.

FALL TRADE.

The Baltimore Journal of Commerce, says: The wheat crop in this section and in the middle Western States has been a fair one in extent, and of excellent quality. Receipts of local product have already been very liberal, and though prices are unusually low, quite a sharp reaction has lately been experienced; put the future of the markets here for breadstuffs, will mainly depend upon European crops not yet harvested, and their sufficiency of supply. There will be a much larger surplus of winter wheat for export hence this present harvest year than was in the previous. The corn crop, both here and in the West, promises more prolific than ever; so that there is every prospect of an increased export trade in cereals from the United States, and of which Baltimore may confidently expect the share to the full capacity of her facilities for handling. There is much encouragement then to gather from the present situation, when we are willing to divest our minds of all inflated theories and cease looking and hoping for a state of things which belong to the past, and not likely to be again realized, no matter which party elect the President for the next four years.

PROSPECTIVE PRICES FOR WHEAT.

The price of wheat is disgustingly low for farmers and those who are holding it on speculation for a rise, but they must consider that California has just harvested the largest crop ever known in the Golden State; that the wheat growing sections of the West promise well, and that the foreign demand is likely to be confined to the United Kingdom, supposing that the prospect of a full crop in Europe is realized. Under these circumstances the

question arises, whether the owners of wheat in the West will gain more by holding on to it than they would by sending it forward at the present low rates of transportation. Its price is so low now that a further decline seems improbable, and a slight rise not improbable, but at the same time the predictions of a large advance indulged in by the bulls are as much to be distrusted as those of the bears that manufacture false reports about the grain in the Chicago elevators being heated when they have nothing to fall back upon.

CHEESE.

The State of New York alone has now nearly 1,000 cheese manufacturers, which use the milk of more than 250,000 cows, making therefore 60,000,000 pounds of cheese which is 1,000 pounds from every three cows. The cheese production of the whole United States is over 250,000,000 pounds, of which 98,000,000 are exported. England scarcely exports 25,000,000, while Little Holland, which used to be the principal cheese-producing country of the world, exports at present 60,000,000 pounds.

WOOL.

Coates Brothers' (Phila.) Monthly Circular for August, 1st, says: There has been a good trade in wool during the month just past without any decided change in prices. The general business of the country continues in a depressed and unsatisfactory condition, and while this state of affairs lasts there can be no materially healthy improvement in wool; but at the same time it is a significant fact that the price of wool is lower to-day than the average of any year in the last half century. There appears to be a growing conviction on the part of manufacturers and dealers that it has touched bottom, and, as most of them have, during the long decline of the past few months, been buying the least possible quantity necessary for immediate requirements, their stocks on hand are this season unusually small, and some have lately come into market and bought quite freely. We have had a good trade throughout the month, our commission being lower than other first-class houses having enabled us to offer an attractive stock to buyers and effect unusually large sales. The total amount of wool thus far received at all the Eastern cities is small for this time of year, and the stock in this market is now quite reduced. The bulk of the clip has not yet come forward from the country, as many growers have felt that prices were too low to justify disposing of their wool early unless they were compelled to do so by need of money. We may therefore yet look for large receipts. Unwashed wools are inquired for but are scarce. Combing is rather quiet. Colorado and New Mexican are in good demand at firm prices. The quantity of these wools consumed in this market is rapidly increasing, there being already more carpets manufactured within the limits of this city than the aggregate production of all the rest of the United States together. Money continues abundant at low figures with first class houses. Sales of domestic wool for the month foot up about 6,000,000 pounds, and the receipts are stated at 9,000,000 pounds.

REDUCTION IN MEAT PRICES EAST.

The marked reduction in the prices of butcher's meats, poultry, fish, butter and cheese, in Eastern markets, is attracting attention in the seaboard States. The New York Tribune publishes the following table of retail prices for the meat of Illinois cattle, meaning of course those shipped from Chicago as the distributing point, and which includes stock from Iowa, Missouri, portions of Kansas, and even Indiana, and which have for years been considered superior to those brought from the great feeding States of Ohio and Kentucky. The figures show the difference in prices as stated below:

	1873.	1876.
Porter-house steaks	35¢	30¢
Prime ribs	22¢	20¢
Strick steaks	22¢	20¢
Chuck steaks (from neck)	14¢	12¢
Round steaks	30¢	28¢
Round beef	12¢	10¢
Cornd beef	10¢	8¢
Briskets	12¢	10¢
Mutton chops (prime trimmed)	25¢	25¢
Third and second grade	12¢	10¢
Legs (prime)	22¢	20¢
Saddles	18¢	16¢
Veal, legs	22¢	20¢
Loins	22¢	20¢
Blue fish	10¢	8¢
Salmon	25¢	20¢
Cod	10¢	8¢
Haddock	10¢	8¢
Halibut	10¢	8¢

The shrinkage in values of poultry is, however, most remarkable, the special reason given being the great expectations of the Jersey poultry raisers from the centennial trade, which has disappointed them, and to the unusual dryness of the season, which has left the young poultry in better condition than for years.

Comparative prices are as follows:

	1873.	1876.
Spring chickens (broilers and roasters)	45¢	35¢
Fowls	30¢	20¢
Ducks (Boston)	45¢	35¢
Geese	35¢	25¢
Turkeys	30¢	25¢
Philadelphia squabs, per dozen	50¢	35¢

Eggs, compared with other seasons, have fully maintained their value. Two causes have operated toward this: the open winter stimulated early laying, and a consequent scarcity later; the increased number of broods of chickens raised operating sensibly to the same end. The marked decline in butter and cheese is owing to the increasing turn-out of factories in all the dairy districts, and especially in the West, rendering the quality of the products better and more uniform, and largely increasing the quantity. Another cause tending to decrease the value of Western products East, is lower freights, which has prevented a corresponding shrinkage in values West, and which Western producers and shippers duly appreciate.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

The Kansas City Times, of August 1st says: The stock yard had a good run of cattle yesterday, but the market was without any activity and spirit. The consequence was light transactions and a large number of animals left over at the close un sold. Both Chicago and St. Louis markets were reported as suffering from the overloading of last week, and did not offer any great inducements to shippers here to operate. Nearly all sales were of Texas cattle. Seven or eight car loads of Texas cows were sold on short margins with Chicago prices as a guide, and four cars of wintered Texas steers range from \$3.30 to \$3.85. Choice shipping steers were in fair demand with none being offered. Most dealers were hopeful and in full expectation of a better market during the week.

Hogs sold actively to shippers at prices fully up to those of the close of last week. Packers went at \$5.80@5.87½ with the bulk at \$5.85.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will find the *Kansas Farmer* on file at the Advertising Agencies of Chandler, Lord & Co., Chicago; Howell & Chesman, St. Louis, Mo.; E. N. Freshman & Bro's, Cincinnati; Geo. P. Howell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; I. N. Soper & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; M. H. Disbrow, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago; Geo. W. Rust & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; G. W. Sharp, Chicago; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati; St. Louis Advertising & Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year	2 00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months	1 00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year	5 00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year	8 00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year	15 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line (nonpareil) 30 cents	
One month, " " " " 12 "	
Three months, " " " " 18 "	
One Year, " " " " 30 "	

STATE.	PLACE.	DATE.
Illinois	Ottawa	Sept 4-9
Connecticut	Hartford	Sept 12-15
California	Sacramento	Sept 12-15
Chicago Ind'l Expo'n	Chicago	Sept 6-Oct 9
Central Ohio	Mechanicsburg	Sept 19-22
Central Ohio	Orrville	Oct 11-14
Des Moines, Iowa	Burlington	Sept 19-22
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sept 25-Oct 18
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	Sept 11-15
Michigan	Jackson	Sept 18-22
Kansas City Exposition	Kansas City, Mo.	Sept 18-23
Minnesota	St. Paul	Oct 5-8
Nebraska	Lincoln	Sept 25-29
New Jersey	Wmly	Sept 18-22
New York	Albany	Sept 11-15
Northern Ohio	Cleveland	Sept 11-15
Northeastern Iowa	Dubuque	Sept 2-4
Ohio	Columbus	Sept 4-8
Oregon	Salem	Oct 9-15
Southern Ohio	Dayton	Sept 25-29
St. Louis Ag'l & Mech'l	St. Louis	Oct 2-7
St. Joseph Ag'l Expo'n	St. Joseph	Sept 25-30
Texas	Houston	May 3
Virginia	Richmond	Oct 31 to Nov. 3
W. Virginia Central Ag'l	Clarksburg	Sept 19-21
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Sept 11-15
Western Ohio	Piqua	Oct 5-8

OUR ADVERTISERS.

To the trade tributary to Topeka, and to parties from various sections of Kansas, who may visit Topeka, or to those who may do their business by correspondence we can most cheerfully commend the firms whose advertisements appear in our paper. They are all of them reliable and our most enterprising and energetic men. Parties at a distance may rest fully assured that among the Topeka names presented in this paper there are none but thoroughly responsible ones who may be relied upon for honorable dealing.

Attorneys at Law.

Howell Jones,	Page. 261
J. Safford,	261
M. H. Case,	261
Douthitt & McFarland,	261
Sheafor & Sheafor,	261

Agricultural Implements.

W. W. Campbell & Bros,	263
------------------------	-----

Bankers and Loan Agents.

Jno. D. Knox,	265
Kansas Loan and Trust Co.,	265
State Savings Bank,	265
Gavitt & Scott,	265

Books and Stationary.

Will O. King,	262
---------------	-----

Boots and Shoes.

McLaughlin & Co.,	262
D. S. Skinner,	261

Carriage Manufacturers.

J. A. Polley & Co.,	263
---------------------	-----

Dry Goods.

Bosworth & Robbins,	264
S. W. McCallister,	263
Keith & Billingsley,	263
Chas. F. Kendall,	261

Dentists.

A. M. Callahan,	261
A. H. Thompson,	261

Furniture.

Wm. M. Dignon,	264
----------------	-----

Guns, Pistols, etc.

J. A. McLaughlin,	261
-------------------	-----

Grocers.

John A. Lee,	264
--------------	-----

Hardware.

D. H. Forbe,	265
Whitmer & Smith,	262

Hotels.

Teft House,	263
-------------	-----

Jewelry, Watches, etc.

Douglas & Hope,	264
-----------------	-----

Lumber, Sash, Doors and Blinds.

J. M. Tipton,	260
Jno. M. Leidigh,	263

Musical Instruments.

E. B. Guild,	261
--------------	-----

Marble Cutters.

J. W. Stout & Co.,	262
--------------------	-----

Photographers.

Downing,	264
R. G. Gardner,	262

Real Estate Agents.

Downs & Merrill,	266
Ross & McClintock,	261

Ready made Clothing.

L. Steinberger & Co.,	262
-----------------------	-----

Saddles and Harness.

Osenberg Bros,	264
Burkhardt & Oswald,	259

Undertakers.

Geo. R. Palmer,	263
-----------------	-----

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.
We want a live, active Agent in every county. Terms and sample copies furnished free.

SAMPLE COPIES OF FARMER SENT FREE.
Parties who wish to see the *FARMER* before subscribing, will receive a sample copy free, by making the request by postal card or letter.

A FAVOR ASKED.

In reply to advertisements found in the *FARMER*, or where attention is first attracted to goods here offered for sale, it will be of special value to our paper if you make mention of the *FARMER* as having been the means of directing your attention to the firm and their goods. This we ask as a special favor to the *FARMER*.

OUR 12 PAGE FARMER.

We present our readers this week, a 12 page paper, which we are pleased to say to them, is demanded by the increasing business of our office.

Our ambition is to give the farmers of the West the largest, cheapest and best farm and family paper in the world. We ask our readers to show their paper to their neighbors and to act for us in their community, as our Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We will send the *FARMER* the balance of 1876 postage paid, to any address for 50c. To any person sending four names and \$2. we will send an extra copy.

This price will enable every family to examine the paper between this and the first of January, and decide whether they will continue readers next year.

The farmer who grows grain, grass, fruit, and vegetables, will find the best that experience has proven of value to him, collected and presented for his consideration. The breeder of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, finds articles full of useful hints and valuable suggestions while the mothers and daughters will find in the Literary and Domestic department, choice and interesting reading upon a large variety of topics. The *FARMER* is the people's paper, free from sectarian or partisan doctrines, a strong, independent and outspoken advocate of good morals, good government, education and social progress.

A BUSINESS RULE REGARDING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We sincerely hope our friends will not feel personally slighted, or that we doubt their ability to pay a subscription, if in accordance with our business rule, their paper is discontinued at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. We send one week before the subscription expires, a printed note stating that the next week the subscription expires and asking for a renewal. This rule is a general, not a personal one, and it is done first, because as a publisher we cannot afford to carry a large time subscription list, and second, because it enables a reader if not satisfied with his paper, to stop it without unnecessary effort.

The amount asked for a weekly paper for three, six or twelve months, is so small that a family can secure it one time about as well as another and it enables a publisher to give the best paper that can be afforded for the money. We have known papers forced upon subscribers for years, by being continued year after year without being ordered or desired—the party not caring to offend by ordering it stopped. Our system of cash in advance for all subscriptions, is based on common-sense and good business principles, and we make this explanation because again and again, parties who are thoroughly responsible for a hundred subscriptions, enquire if we lack confidence in their ability to pay for their paper. It is a general and established rule, applying to all subscribers, which we believe all will recognize as fair and just.

PARKER & KNEELAND.

This old established firm of Druggists have by strict attention to business and honorable dealing, built up a large and increasing trade. Their lines of well assorted and pure drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils, &c., &c., are of the best quality, and sold wholesale and retail at the lowest market rates. Parties at a distance can have their orders filled promptly, and in good faith, by addressing Messrs. Parker & Kneeland, Druggists, Topeka, Kansas.

Miscellaneous.—Yes, and not only miscellaneous, but all specialties in dry goods as well as gent's furnishing goods, carpets and notions, are to be had in great variety and at the lowest prices, at the magnificent store of C. F. Kendall, 157 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, who prides himself on square dealing and full satisfaction to his customers. Drop in and look through the stock, even if you do not purchase.

Where a proprietor of a store makes it a point not only to please his customers, but to keep on hand such an assortment of clothing at such low figures as does L. Steinberger & Co., 163 Kansas Avenue, at the Bee Hive Clothing Store, it is a matter of common sense that everybody should call there for goods. Fair square dealing is the motto of this house.

For books of all descriptions, for stationary of every grade, for pictures of all kinds, for games of every kind, for all goods in his line, call on Will O. King, Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

To persons who may be in want of a monument for deceased friends, it will well pay them to call and look through the marble yard of J. W. Stout & Co., 108 6th Avenue.

Great Short-Horn Cattle Sale in Kansas.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. McHardy & Co., who will offer an unusually fine herd of Short-Horn Cattle at public sale on the fair grounds at Topeka, Kansas, Sept. 6th. It is a fact long since demonstrated beyond dispute, that the grading up of our common stock is absolutely necessary for profit. In the markets of the country there is always a sale for good stock, while inferior and scrubby cattle are sold at a loss. Let our farmers give this subject their attention, as we fully believe it will pay them.

The steam threshing machine, encamped on the public square over Sunday, was an object of much curiosity and attention. It is the property of Mr. A. Fanson, of Exeter, and for two weeks past has been at work in the neighborhood north of town, and given general satisfaction wherever it has operated. Mr. Fanson was the first man in the county to introduce the Header into the county, and now has brought in the first steam thresher. He is one of our most enterprising citizens, and we are glad to know that he is meeting with that success which his enterprise deserves.—*Clay Co. Dispatch.*

CROPS, ETC.—The product crop of Harvey county this year, at the present writing, is about as follows, as far as we can learn. The frequent heavy rains this summer, even almost up to the present time, preceded by a mild winter and unusually windy summer has made the wheat crop considerably short per acre of what it was last year. The amount sown is four times what it was last year, and the quality about the same. It is estimated that the crop will generally turn out about fifteen bushels to the acre. The rains have also created some rust in the oats, injuring that crop somewhat. But as the number of acres planted is almost double as much this year as it was last and the turn out about the same as is the general crops in other States, our farmers will do very well, and are by no means discouraged. The corn is in good condition, and promises a bountiful crop for the season. We believe the prospect has never been better in this county. Other grains, and the various cereals, have been and are doing remarkably well. And we might add that the cattle of a thousand hills, or in whatever position inclination calls them, are fat and sleek, the result of a sumptuous feast from off the rich prairies of Harvey county.—*Newton, Kansas.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Attorneys at Law.

SHEAFOR & SHEAFOR, Counselors at Law, Topeka, Kansas. Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

JOSEPH E. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Claim Agent, Topeka, Kansas, Office, Rooms 5 and 6 over Kansas Valley National Bank.

HOWELL JONES, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kansas. Office No. 167 Kansas Avenue.

DOUTHITT & MCFARLAND, Attorneys at Law, Douthitt and Jas. D. McFarland.

J. SAFFORD, Attorney at Law, 203 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

H. M. CASE, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Office: 169 Kansas Ave.

Dentists.

A. M. CALLAHAN, Dentist, 110 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 159 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

BOOTS & SHOES!

-AT THE-

"CHICAGO SHOE STORE."

D. S. SKINNER,

Having lately returned from the East, brings with him the largest stock of Men's Boots, heavy, medium and light, made by the "Chicago Shoe Fitting Co.," ever brought to this city. Also a line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Custom Made work on hand, second to none in the West.

Goods sent by Mail. Correspondence Solicited.
212 KANSAS AVENUE, Topeka, Kansas.
Opp. Teft House.

ROSS & MCCLINTOCK,

Land and Insurance

AGENTS,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RECEIVE and negotiate sales of Lands and City Property in any part of Kansas. Attend to the Payment of Taxes, Collection of Rents, and all kinds of Real Estate Business for non-residents.

The Best of References Given.

Correspondence Solicited.

J. A. McLAUGHLIN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

GUNS, PISTOLS

Ammunition, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Apparatus.

No. 231 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

The New Cymbella Organ,

From Horace Waters & Sons, New York, containing a chime of bells, now on exhibition at the Music Rooms of

E. B. GUILD,

Opposite the Teft House, TOPEKA.

Pianos.

CHICKERING & SONS, HORACE WATERS & SON, J. & C. FISCHER.

Organs.

MASON & HAMLIN, ESTEY ORGANS, HORACE WATERS & SONS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Sold on monthly or quarterly payments. Price Lists of these Instruments and of

All Kinds of Musical Merchandise

Furnished on application.

C. F. KENDALL.

DO NOT FAIL TO GET WHAT INFORMATION YOU CAN IN REGARD TO THE LOCATION OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN KANSAS.

Store 120 Feet Deep, Three Floors, all Devoted to Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets,

Yankee Notions, Trunks and Satchels,

Ladies' Ready Made Suits, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Shawls, Sacks, Hosiery and Gloves.

35 Yards Prints for.....	\$1 00	50 doz. Kid Gloves, per pair.....	50
Gents' half hose, per pair.....	05	3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 8-4 10-4	
Kentucky Jeans, per yard.....	15	Brown and Bleached Cottons, all prices.	
Brown Cotton, per yard.....	05	500 Shawls, each.....	95
No. 1 Domestic Gingham.....	10	Coats' and Clark's Thread, per spool.	05
10,000 yards Dress Goods, per yard.....	12 1/2	25 doz. Ladies' Skirts, each, reduced to	75
Good Ingrain Carpets, per yard.....	40	All the best brands of Prints, per yd....	6 1/2
3 Spools Machine Thread for.....	10	Elegant line of Corsets, a good one	50
Heavy 11 oz. Brown Duck, per yard.....	15	for.....	50
6 Wamsutta Shirts (2100 linen) for.....	7 00	34 inch Percales, per yard.....	10

In Fact the Whole Stock has been Marked Down to Correspond with the Times.

DUCKS, DEMINS, TICKS, CHEVIOTS,

RED, WHITE AND BLUE FLANNELS,

LADIES' WATER PROOFS, ALL SHADES.

Cashmeres, Jeans, Broadcloths, Cottonades, and Towels very Cheap.

Goods are very low and we delight in showing goods. Do not fail to call and examine this stock, at

C. F. KENDALL'S

157 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KAS.

DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK AT BLACK ALPACAS.

A Large Lot of Summer Goods Being Slaughtered.

LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, NECK-TIES IN OVER 50 DIFFERENT STYLES.

Woolen Blankets all Colors and Prices.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS ALL WIDTHS, CARPETS, BRUSSELS, TWO AND THREE PLY, HEMP, AND RAG. ALSO RUGS, MATS AND MATTINGS, ALL WIDTHS AND PRICES.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

OF ANYTHING YOU MAY DESIRE IN THE LINE OF DRY GOODS AND GET PRICES.

REMEMBER THAT YOU CAN DUPLICATE ANY BILL, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, BOUGHT IN ST. LOUIS OR CHICAGO, AT

C. F. KENDALL'S,

157 Kansas Ave., - - Topeka, Kansas.

Horticulture.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Seasonable Hints.

Many kinds of fruit trees that have arrived at a bearing age, may perhaps be growing vigorously and producing very little or no fruit. Those who have read our remarks in past numbers, will understand that whatever checks the wood producing principle, tends to throw the plant into a bearing state. For this purpose, summer pruning is often employed, which by checking the most vigorous shoots, weakens the whole plant, and throws it in a fruitful condition. The same result is obtained by root pruning, with this difference, that by the last operation the whole of the branches are proportionately checked, while by pinching only the strong growing shoots, the weak ones gain at the expense of the stronger ones. Presuming that the branches have been brought into a satisfactory condition in this respect, root pruning may now be this month resorted to. We cannot say exactly how far from the trunk the roots may be operated on, so much depends on the age and vigor of the tree. In a luxuriant, healthy tree, one-fourth may be safely dispensed with. In a four year old standard pear tree, for instance the roots will, perhaps, have reached four feet from the trunk on every side. A circle six feet in diameter may then be cut around the stem, extending two feet beneath the surface. It is not necessary to dig out the soil to accomplish the result; a strong post spade, or strong spade of any kind may be driven down vigorously describing the circle, and doing the work very effectually. Of all trees, the peach is as much benefited by root pruning as any.

August and September are favorite months to plant our Strawberries, with those who desire a crop of fruit the next season. In making a strawberry-bed a warm, dry spot of ground should be chosen, with, if possible, a good loamy or clayey subsoil. A moist wet situation is very favorable. It is best to subsoil at least eighteen inches deep, and if the soil is poor, let it be moderately enriched with well decayed stable manure. In setting out, take care that the plant do not become dry from the time they are taken up till they are replanted, and see that they do not wither afterwards. Many persons cut off the leaves, if they are afraid of their wilting under the sun, but a much better plan is to shade. Inverted 4 inch flowerpots are excellent for this purpose; they may be taken off at night. The dew will so invigorate them, that the shade will only be required for a few days. Sometimes in September they may need a good watering; but this should never be attempted unless a thorough saturation of the bed be given; and in a few days after, the hoe and rake should be employed to loosen and level the surface, which the heavy watering will, in all probability, have caused to bake and become very crusty.

The Grape vine at this season will require attention, to see that the leaves are all retained healthy till thoroughly ripened. It is not a sign of healthiness for a vine to grow late; on the contrary, such late growth generally gets killed in the winter—but the leaves should all stay on, to insure the health of the vine, until the frost comes, when they should all be so mature as to fall together. Frequent heavy syringings are amongst the best ways to keep off insects from our-door grapes, and so protect the foliage from their ravages.

Toward the end of the month, a sowing of Spinach may be made in rich soil, which will come in use before winter. That desired for winter and early spring use, is usually sown in September in this region. A few Turnips may be also sown for an early crop, but will be hot and stringy unless the soil is very rich.

As fast as evidence is desired for salad, it should be blanched. Matting thrown over is the best for this purpose, as the plants are not so liable to rot as when pots or boards are employed. In cold or mountainous regions, Melons are hastened in the ripening process and improved in flavor by a piece of tile being placed under the fruit.

Celery will require earthing up as it grows, to get it to branch well. It is not well, however, to commence too early, as earthing up tends in a slight degree, to weaken the growth of the plants. Take care also, not to let the soil get into heart in earthing, or the crown is apt to rot.

At this season of the year, more than perhaps at any other, it is important to hoe and rake between the rows of growing crops. A loose surface soil not only admits the various gases that the roots excrete in, but it also prevents evaporation and checks a too great absorption of heat, and then, besides all this, the weeds are kept down, and neatness and order reigns. After every heavy shower, if the time can at all be spared, the hoe, and the rake should be freely employed.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Entomological.

APPLE AND PEACH BORERS.

Frank H., Kansas City Mo., propounds the following questions:

1. Should like to know whether the apple-tree borer ever attacks the peach. 2. What is the common peach borer? 3. What works on entomology would you recommend to one who is desirous of obtaining some knowledge of the subject?

The apple-tree borer is ambiguous, as there are a number of borers that attack the apple-tree, and notably two species—the round-headed borer, which works in the low part of the trunk and near the root, and the flat-headed borer, which is usually found in the upper portion of the trunk and larger branches.

The last named species (*Chrysobothris femorata*, Fabr.) does frequently attack the peach, as well as a great variety of forest and ornamental trees, as I have stated in my 7th Report. The beetle is of an oval, flattened form, and varies in length from one-half to three-fourths of an inch. The color is greenish-black or bronze, with a metallic lustre; the legs and antennae are short, and when disturbed, it draws the former under its body and drops to the ground with the habit of the curculio. It is a diurnal insect, and may frequently be found at noon-day during early summer basking on the trunks of such trees as it attacks. The eggs are placed under loose scales or in tracks of the bark, and the young larvae hatching from them, gnaw through the bark and feed upon the fibre, boring broad and flattened channels and very soon girdling small trees. This larva is characterized by the immense enlargement of the thoracic joints, especially the second, and the comparative attenuation of the posterior part of the body. As its jaws become stronger, it usually bores into the more solid wood, working for a while upward, and when about to transform, it invariably

cuts a passage back again to the outside, leaving but a thin covering of bark over the hole. It then retreats and changes to pupa, and in about three weeks the beetle issues through the thin door of bark which as larva it had left closing its passage way.

It is supposed that this insect hatches, attains its growth, and effects all its transformations within one year. Notwithstanding its concealed position, it is preyed upon by several ichneumon flies, which afford important aid in reducing its numbers. As a preventive against the attacks of this borer, there is nothing better than coating the trunks and larger branches of the trees with soap at least twice a year—once toward the end of May and again in July or August.

2. The common peach borer (*Egeria exitiosa*, Say) is the larva of a small, clear-winged moth, and bears a superficial resemblance to the round-headed apple-tree borer. It is, however, distinguished by possession of six thoracic legs and ten fleshy prolegs. Its work is most generally near or under the surface of the ground, and it goes through all its transformations in the course of a year. Cutting the larva out with a knife, scalding it by pouring hot water around the base of the tree, and preventing the escape of the moth by the mounding process—are all remedies that have been tested and found efficient.

3. The best work on entomology from which to obtain a general knowledge of the subject is, probably, Packard's Guide to the Study of Insects. Harris' Insects Injurious to Vegetation, and the several Reports on the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of Missouri, would acquaint you with nearly all of the conspicuous species of this region.—*C. V. Riley, in Colman's Rural World.*

COAL TAR FOR CURCULIOS.

A western paper describes the process by which the curculio was repelled from the plums by the fumes of burning coal tar. A pound of sulphur was mixed with a gallon of coal tar, the mixture placed in a frying pan set on fire, passing it under the trees in the morning while the dew was on them. It was continued every other morning during the curculio season. The leaves were sometimes made black with the soot. The result was an abundant crop of plums, which failed entirely where the remedy was not applied. The question comes up, will not the time and labor required in applying this remedy, be much greater than to jar down and kill them on sheets? We find the latter not to require a minute for each tree every morning, and the whole cost per tree for the season, not to exceed six cents. The thorough smoking so many times must require more. But it is well worthy of trial. The sulphur may not have been necessary.

Poultry.

KEEPING POULTRY.

In my last, I treated of small places, where few fowls could be kept, and that if desired, such as needed no netting over the yards to keep them in. I now propose to treat of fowls that can be kept in confinement under ordinary circumstances, in a tolerably sized yard, at more profit than the Asiatics, which lay larger eggs and more of them in proportion to the food consumed, for instance such breeds as the Leghorns, Spanish, Houdans and Dominiques. The bantams also thrive in such a place. The white Leghorns stand high on the list of profitable and prolific layers, their eggs being of large size and fine quality. This breed thrives well with ordinary care, withstands a tolerable degree of cold, lay well in winter, does not usually sit, is contented in confinement and is altogether a hardy American bred bird.

Size and vigor of bird should be preferred for use in preference to monstrous combs and very white ear lobes, and this holds good with the brown Leghorns, which are also neat and handsome fowls, but whether as hardy and vigorous as their white brothers and sisters, remain to be proved. This is a very popular breed just now, but the different strains vary a great deal.

Spanish fowls (now a neglected breed) if kept in a good warm place, succeed tolerably well in confinement. Where the winters are not very severe, they are one of the best for laying large eggs. The birds are very beautiful except at moulting time, when they cut a very shabby figure. For weight and quantity of eggs against weight and quantity of food, it would be hard to beat them; they are of gentle habit and are also non-sitters.

Houdans are a deservedly popular fowl, being good layers, not quite up to the above breed in that quality, but surpassing them all in one very essential quality, that is for the table, being a fine flavored fowl, fleshy and juicy. To hold its own this breed requires more room and a little more attention than the first named varieties, not being quite as hardy, but it is a fine, square heavy fowl.

Dominiques, although longer residents of this continent and generally accepted as an American breed, do not make as good record as the Leghorns, but it is a breed that can be much improved by proper care, as the shows of late have demonstrated.—*Henry Hales, in Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Apiary.

AMONG THE BEES IN AUGUST.

In many parts of the country white clover is unusually abundant this year. In our travels, wherever we went, fields and commons and roadsides were white with its blossoms, and the bees were industriously at work on them. White clover honey stands No. 1 in the market. No other can compare with it either in beauty or delicacy of flavor. Hence it should be kept separate from other honey gathered from other sources. A mixture of white clover and buckwheat, or linden even, injures the sale in market. During the harvest, see to it that the bees have room to store all the honey they can gather. If you have empty combs put them in the hives as fast as needed. If you have no empty combs, use the extractor freely, or keep the bees at work in the boxes. Colonies should be kept strong in numbers, to enable to gather the Fall harvest and to prepare for Winter. To do this, room for the queen to deposit her eggs must be furnished. Weak colonies in the Fall very often date their origin from the honey harvest of July. The brood chamber is filled with honey to the exclusion of brood, and certain deterioration results. In such cases supply the empty combs in the brood chamber, either from surplus frames or by the extractor, exchanging an outside for an inside frame. Keep honey in a cool, dry place—never in a damp cellar—and paste paper over all cracks and openings of boxes, to exclude ants and other insects.—*Practical Farmer.*

APIARY.

The drone comb may be known by its large, coarse cells and should be rejected, by which a stock is often rendered very prosperous that was no profit to its owner before. Now set the comb in all the new hive and close it up—except the entrance.

Hive the bees from the box into the hive, as you would a new swarm; then return to an old stand (which should be occupied with an empty hive during the process to retain the straggling bees.) If no bees appear to be troublesome, contract the entrance. We have used melted resin and beeswax to secure the comb to the frame; thorns inserted on the sides and bottom of frames, through holes made with an awl into the comb, make them very secure; slips of tin can be used to fasten the combs to fit the frames tightly, will save resorting to other means to secure the combs in the frames.

If transferring is done at a time when the bees obtain honey, two or three combs should be given them, or fed honey from the chamber of the hive, until such times as they can gather it from the fields and forest, as a certain amount of honey is necessary to mix to repair and fasten the comb and food for themselves and the young bees.

During the blossoming of fruit is a nice time to transfer, and if not then, it is best to defer it until the appearance of white clover.—*Seth Hoagland, in Practical Farmer.*

SEED WHEAT—ITS PREPARATION.

It is now time to make the best preparation possible for the fall seeding.

In our own experience, we always obtained the surest crop and largest yield when we carefully brined our seed. For want of better convenience, we always used a wash-tub, or half of a tight barrel carefully sawed in two in the middle; into this we put a bucketful of common salt and pour in as much clean water as would dissolve or saturate it; then pour in as much good, sound seed wheat as the vessel would hold; in a few minutes, when it has fairly settled, skim off the light, foul stuff, and throw into the swill-tub; then stir and skim until no more light stuff would float on top of the brine; then take out the wheat, and spread it on the barn floor, or other dry places, and sprinkle over it ashes, lime or plaster, to dry it for sowing.

Proceed in the same way with as much as you desire to sow, adding salt and water as may be necessary. With this preparation the seed comes up quicker and more evenly, while it is clear of weed-seed and other foul stuff, and is less liable to injure from rust and insects.

It is also a good plan to use the Montgomery zinc green or cylinder for cleaning seed for putting it into the brine. These precautions carefully carried out will more than pay the cost and trouble in the clean, sound, increased crop.

The same beneficial results will be realized with rye, oats, and barley. Some farmers prefer and use copperas instead of salt; but we always prefer salt.

For seed corn as a protection against worms and birds, undoubtedly copperas is the best, but either are useful.—*Maryland Farmer.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

J. W. STOUT. D. H. MOORE. S. LARIMER.

J. W. STOUT & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Foreign AND American

MARBLE.

108 Sixth Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

Manufacturers of Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, Etc.,

In the Best Style of the Art.

We solicit public patronage, feeling confident that we can render entire satisfaction.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

Best Pictures, Finest Workmanship, but not the Lowest Prices, at the

NEW RIVERSIDE

GALLERY

Of R. C. GARDNER,

(Knight's old stand.)

174 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

All Work Warranted.

McLauchlan & Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

207 Kansas Ave.,

Boots & Shoes!

LARGEST STOCK!

Best Goods!

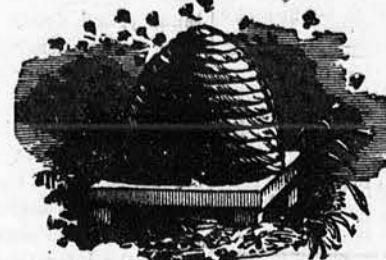
LOWEST PRICES!!

To Our Friends and Customers!

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Greatest

BARGAINS



OFFERED!

Ever

By good fortune our senior partner bought at the great Bankrupt Sales of J. W. Freeland & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts,

\$10,000 WORTH

—OF—

The Best Ready-Made Clothing

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

At the low figure of fifty cents on the dollar, and being anxious and determined to close them out before the fall season, we will sell with a slight advance on first cost.

We take this method to invite the public to call and examine the goods and judge for themselves. This is not a mere advertisement for drumming up trade, but a real fact. This stock of Clothing is all first-class, well cut, made and trimmed, and guaranteed in every way as represented.

By giving us an early call, you will have the first chance to select, and find what you want at a great sacrifice. In connection with the above, we will sell our

LARGE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Bags, Etc.,

At Original Cost, to make room for a large stock of goods for the

Centennial Fall and Winter Trade.

L. STEINBERGER & CO.,

Proprietors of the Bee Hive Clothing House, No. 163 Kansas Avenue,

Topeka, Kansas.

T. H. WHITMER.

J. D. SMITH.

WHITMER & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron, Nails, Wagon Wood Work, Steel, Screens, Fence Wire and Staples,

WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,

Gas pipe and Blacksmiths' Tools in General.

Table Cutlery, Builders' Hardware, Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools, Razors, Sissors and Shears.

The Monitor Cook Stove,

FOR COAL AND WOOD.

FOR QUICK BAKING AND ECONOMY IN FUEL, HAS NO EQUAL.

A full assortment of other Cook and Parlor Heating Stoves, unsurpassed in the market. Tin and Sheet Iron work promptly and neatly done.

WHITMER & SMITH,

199 Kansas Avenue, - - TOPEKA, KANSAS.

WILL O. KING,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

KANSAS AVENUE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Has a New and Complete Stock, and will Sell at Lowest Cash Rates.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Staple and Fancy Stationery, Chromos, Copying Presses, etc., and all Goods usually found in First-class Book and Stationery Houses.

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

A Large Stock of Choice Wall Paper and Croquet. Has on hand for the trade, Flat Papers, Letter, Legal and Foolscap. Envelopes in quantity. Correspondence Solicited. Address,

WILL O. KING,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BABY CARRIAGES IN ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

Commercial.

CAUSE OF DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

The committee appointed by the British House of Commons to inquire into the causes of the depreciation of silver made its report on the 3d of July, and a very elaborate and voluminous document it is. It assigns three causes for this depreciation, namely,—the increased production of the American mines, the demonetization of silver in Germany and some other States, and the diminished demand of silver from India. These were obviously the chief direct causes, but minor influences, on which the committee is silent, undoubtedly contributed to the result, one of which is the suspension of specie payments, not only in this country but in France, Austria, Italy and Russia. When the usual demand for silver over so large a portion of the world was thus withdrawn, it only required, in the face of the other causes mentioned, the action that Germany saw fit to adopt to precipitate the inevitable decline in the value of the metal. The report is unsatisfactory, because its omission to consider remedies for the depreciation of which it states the causes, but in view of the difficulty the members of the committee would have had in agreeing as to what the proper remedies were, it is hardly surprising that they shrank from the task. The price of silver bars in London has advanced to 50 pence 3/4 ounce. From the London Economist we take the following table showing the fluctuations in the price this year:

1875—Yearly average.....	56 1/2
January, between.....	56 1/2 and 57 1/2
February, between.....	54 1/2 and 55 1/2
March, between.....	54 1/2 and 55 1/2
April, between.....	54 1/2 and 55 1/2
May, between.....	54 1/2 and 55 1/2
June, between.....	53 1/2 and 54 1/2

Last month the price at one time touched 47 1/2d but just now the market appears to be on the upward move.

A GLANCE AT WHEAT.

The long reign of cotton as king of field products is yearly diminishing in brilliancy and the time seem fast approaching when wheat will wield the commercial scepter of American agriculture. There is at this day no production of the land that contains such elements of trade-vitality as the single item of wheat. It has survived the most severe financial depressions in this country and Europe has been steadily encouraged the farmer to enlarge the yield. The capitalist here and abroad is ever ready to give a solid endorsement to its value by the most liberal investments. It is of course subject to phases of inactivity and the consequent fluctuation in price, but the inevitable demand which is bound to follow consumption in any indispensable food-item, always safely adjusts this special one; a fact that is rapidly establishing a feeling of unwavering confidence among all operators in breakfasts.

Knowing the many resources that are naturally developing the greatness of this country, it is glorious to contemplate that we are destined to become the chief custodian of "the staff of life," that the enterprising producers will thereby be the recipient of worthy remuneration. It is certainly a gratifying fact when we see the United States in only their Centennial year looming up in competition for European supplies against the historical prominence of old Egypt and the Black Sea.

For present practical purposes one point has been very strongly brought out by the previous course of the wheat market, which is that wheat is not a commodity that need be hastily parted with. "As good as gold" and "as good as wheat," are terms becoming synonymously significant. In evidence of increased cultivation, it is estimated that two and half millions of acres of wheat are maturing for harvest in California, with a product of nearly 50,000,000 bushels expected. In the last California crop 30,248,500 bushels were harvested. Advances from other home wheat growing districts indicate both thrifty condition and promise of abundance. In the Old World the weather for the coming crop has not been generally propitious and it is conceded by the trade that a material deficiency will have to be supplied from our storing and crop. The gleam of possible national conflict in the East already lends some brightness to speculative feeling here and has had a trifling influence in the recent upward turn of quotations. Outside of such bearings, however, the situation of wheat is regarded as perfectly secure and nothing at present portends that an owners' year will be interrupted. Foreign buyers are sales early showing their confidence. The sales of the past six days—and we are just opening the period of free receipts—have largely exceeded the deliveries, amounting to about 1,500,000 bushels, chiefly to export.

This is important, inasmuch as the vigorous movement has been free from restrictive haggling. Sellers have been seldom required to press samples upon purchasers and our advanced quotation—printed elsewhere—have ruled with satisfactory steadiness. Fine quality has had much to do in quickening transactions. We are glad to see that farmers are becoming progressively alive to the fact that choice quality is the strong lever in starting an active movement in field, dairy or orchard produce; and weather prices are low or high, excellence of stock invariably furnishes easy momentum when a preponderance of low class would drag heavily.

In this connection, special attention to white wheat is being given by some of our enterprising farmers. The tendency of white to run into amber shades by repetition in same locality, has prompted the distribution of seed in various sections of the country, with the aim to obtain a reliable crop of this reliable and always best priced cereal.—*Moore's Rural N. Y.*

THE KANSAS CITY HOG MARKET.

From the Kansas City Price Current, we take the following relative to the hog market at that point.

The receipts during the week were 1,238 head against 874 for the previous week and 140 for the corresponding week of 1875.

The shipments for the week were 1,215 head against 796 for the previous week and 150 for the corresponding period of 1875.

The drive outs for the week 47 against 85 for the preceding week and—for the corresponding period of 1875.

The total receipts from January 1, 1876 to yesterday, inclusive, were 67,412 against 17,805 for the corresponding period of 1875 showing an increase of 49,607.

There were heavier receipts during the week and a weaker market, particularly within the past few days, which closed weak and 15c per 100 lbs. off from this week.

Stockers were in good demand with larger offering.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Shippers.....	\$5 00@5 75
Stockers.....	\$5 75@6 00

Farm Stock.

EDUCATING HORSES.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understanding as well as children, and can be as easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the great difference found in horses as to various habits or reliability, comes more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition in the animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less spirits, and are more susceptible to ill training, and consequently may be good or bad, according to the education they receive. Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may often be found the most provoking obstinacy or vicious habits of different characters that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years in the hands of good, careful managers, there would soon be a vast difference in the general characters of the noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control; and if made familiar with strange objects, it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects to hit him on the heels, back and hips, he will pay no attention to the giving out of a harness or a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment.

We once saw an aged lady drive a high spirited horse, attached to a carriage, down a steep hill, with no hold back straps upon the harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kinds of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement.

A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal takes it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal; less beating wanted and more of education.—*In-Door and Out.*

PURITY OF BLOOD.

The fact that an animal in the commencement of pure breeding in a particular strain of Short-Horns, is endowed with unusual prepotency, falls to establish faith in and in breeding, from the fact there is from that time to the end of the chapter a continually decreasing prepotency, of all good qualities in his descendants. I believe nearly all breeders of swine and sheep who have had much experience, agree that in and in breeding in its true sense, will greatly deteriorate the animals in a very few years. Indeed, I have seen examples which I could not attribute to any other cause. We suppose the reasons, at least in part, why swine and sheep fail so much sooner and in such a marked degree is because of their greater fecundity, a shorter time of gestation, and a much shorter lease of life. Changes are more rapid in growth, decay and death, and consequently causes affecting their physical growth and stamina operate more suddenly and markedly than in animals of greater longevity and muscular power. But the principle that purely in and in breeding is applicable to all animals, and results disastrously in all species, man included, is, we doubt not susceptible of proof though perhaps particular attention has not been directed to this point in many of the animal creation.

That cattle breeding forms no exception to this general rule there is, we believe, abundant evidence. The London Field announced what to some was an astonishing fact, "that some particular strains of Short-Horns, that had been purely bred, are actually less in numbers than they were ten years ago." Look for a moment at the celebrated Duchess family that commands fabulous prices, and we shall see from their past history and present exhibit, that to supply the farmers of the United States with Short-Horns from them, would take an immeasurable succession of eternities; but that in the first fraction of the first eternity, the race would become extinct. Mr. Bates, we are informed, in forty years, without selling a single one of the family, had accumulated a drove reaching the grand figure of fourteen head. Mr. Matthews says: "I don't know how many of the bulls are living, but twelve females are the result of breeding from three young cows in twenty years; all the females kept and none sold except three (I believe) which went to England in 1870." Is this a showing calculated to inspire the farmers with hopes of a speedy supply of cheap Short-Horns? Does this look as though a class of breeders were anxious to furnish the people everywhere with glorious Short-Horns? We need not go outside of the race to still improve it, but the constant breeding together of near relations must cease, or the particular strains so highly prized by Short-Horn gamblers, will surely die out; and from the showing of Mr. Matthews we should judge the sooner the better, for both this country and Europe.

The facts are too strong too to be wiped out with the sponge of special pleading; but if farmers wish to be supplied with excellent stock of cattle at reasonable prices it will have to be done through organizations, especially for this purpose. Those gentlemen landowners who breed Short-Horns for the benefit of isolated farmers, are willing and anxious to take all the money they can bring from them, and seem to do it with as few qualms of conscience as a lender takes two per cent. a month. But we are ourselves much to blame. We must combine against combinations, till we can have a voice as to what shall be the extent of robbery we shall submit to.—*R. K. Slosson, in Western Rural.*

THE PIG'S START IN LIFE.

The pig, says Dr. Spalding in the Popular Science Monthly, is an animal that has its wits about it quite as soon after birth as the chicken. I therefore selected it as a subject of observation. The following are some of my observations: That vigorous young pigs get up and search for the teat at once, or within one minute after their entrance into the world. That if removed several feet from their mother, when aged only a few minutes, they soon find their way back to her, guided apparently by the grunting she makes in answer to their squealing. In the case I observed, the old sow rose in less than an hour and a half after pigging, and went out to eat; the pigs ran about and tried to eat various matters, followed their mother out, and sucked while she stood eating. One pig I put in a bag the moment it was born, and kept in the dark until seven hours old, when I placed it outside the sty, a distance of ten feet from where the sow lay concealed inside the house. The pig soon recognized the

low grunting of its mother, went along outside the sty struggling to get under or over the lower bar. At the end of five minutes it succeeded in forcing itself through under the bar at one of the few places where that was possible. No sooner in than it went without a pause into the pig house to its mother, and was at once like the others in its behavior. Two little pigs I blindfolded at their birth. One of them I placed with its mother at once—it soon found the teat and began to suck. Six hours later I placed the other a little distance from the sow; it reached her in half a minute, after going about rather vaguely; in half a minute more it found the teat. Next day I found that one of the two left with the mother, blindfolded, had got the blinkers off; the other was quite blind, walked about freely, knocking against things. In the afternoon I uncovered its eyes, and it went round and round as if it had had sight and suddenly lost it. In ten minutes it was scarcely distinguishable from one that had sight all along. When placed on a chair it knew the height to require considering, went down on its knees and leaped down. When its eyes had been unveiled twenty minutes, I placed it and another twenty feet from the sty. The two reached the mother in five minutes, and at the same moment.

QUALITY AS WELL AS QUANTITY.

It must be evident to every thinking, progressive farmer, that the time has arrived for a more thorough investigation of the laws of demand and supply, than it has been the custom of the producing classes to give them heretofore. It, however, needs but little investigation to convince the enterprising farmer that there is a growing demand for prime articles in the line of farm products. This fact has been recognized to a greater extent in the assorting and selecting of fruit, for the markets of our cities, than of other farm products. This has grown out of a direct demand on the part of the consumers. This demand is rapidly extending as the country and cities become more densely populated. Take wheat for instance. The market reports invariably read, "shipping demand is for the best grades."

The best grades of corn and hay, in fact of everything else that is raised on the farm are being constantly enquired for. The purchasers know that articles of the best quality are the cheapest in the long run. It is as true of farm products, as of manufactured articles or anything else. Quality must be considered by the buyers and shippers of the wheat grown in the west, as well as quantity.

The Mark Lane (London) Express has already made known the fact to the world that in India grown wheat, we have a powerful competitor on account of the enormous resources of land and cheap labor, and the cheap and rapid transit of wheat from the east. Already, says the Express, we find that the competition has been so great that the low class of grain from America and Russia is almost entirely neglected. The lesson that we are to derive from this, is that it is only by producing the higher grades that we avoid competition with the East India native, who live on about five a day and go half clothed in cheap cotton.—*Colman's Rural World.*

Mr. Barker who lives about ten miles South from this city, has just threshed out his wheat crop of forty acres, and he finds actual measurement that the average is 33 1/4 bushels to the acre. This is only one sample of what Kansas can do on an average wheat crop in Leavenworth county.—*Leavenworth Times.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

W. W. Campbell & Bro.,

AGENTS FOR

THE KANSAS WAGON,

GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

THE HOOSIER,

AND THE

Statesman Grain Drills.

A full assortment of Implements and Seeds.

220 KANSAS AVENUE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Lumber and Coal!

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

JOHN H. LEIDIGH,

Is offering Special Inducements to Cash Buyers of Lumber. Coal furnished to School Districts at low figures. Call and inquire for yourselves.

Office and Yard, Cor. 8th and Kansas Ave.

(In North Topeka, next the K. P. R. R.)

TOPEKA, KANSAS.



Geo. B. Palmer

UNDERTAKER,

229 KANSAS AVENUE,

Next door to Davies & Manspeaker's Grocery, Offers the Largest Stock of Goods in his line ever shown in Kansas, from which he is selling at prices in accordance with the times.

Ready for Full Execution of Orders at any hour, both Day and Night.

Metalic Cases & Caskets

From RAYMOND, OF NEW YORK, and CRANE & BREED, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Telegrams Attended to Promptly.

Purchase no goods in my line until my prices have been consulted.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

S. W. McCOLLISTER,

184 Kansas Avenue.

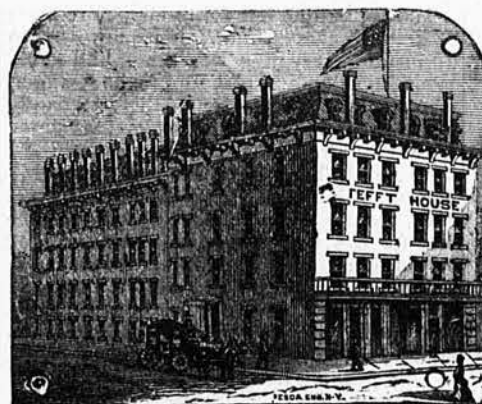
Keeps Constantly on Hand a Large and Well Selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which we are selling at unprecedented Low Prices.

We have a Large Line of All Wool Filling, Western Made Doeskin Jeans, which we are Selling at 25 per cent. Less than Last Year's Prices, and all other Woolen Goods in Proportion. We keep the Unlaundried Shirt made from Wamsutta Muslin and 20 hundred Linen at a small advance on cost of Material. \$7.50 for Six.

Sole Agent for the Bazar Glove Fitting Patterns, unquestionably the best Paper Patterns in the Market. Also Agent for the Celebrated Jamestown Alpaca in all Popular Shades, Warranted not to cockle or spot, at 40 and 50 cents per yard.

We make no misrepresentations, and hope, by giving good Goods at Bottom Prices, to command a share of the Public Patronage. Farmers and the Public Generally Will Look to Their Interests and Examine our Goods and Prices Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Remember the Place, 184 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.



Tefft House!

McMeekin & Hindman

PROPRIETORS,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

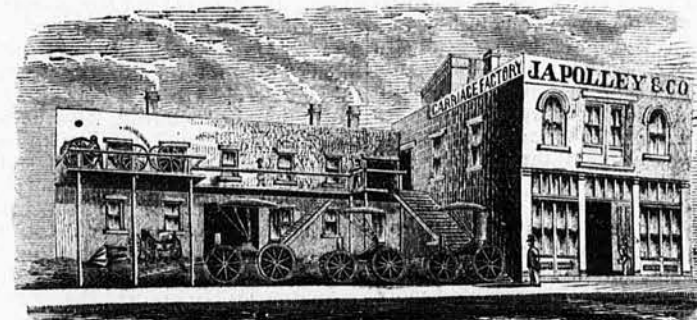
The House Contains 150 Rooms:

Fifty Rooms at \$2.00 per day.
Fifty Rooms at \$2.50 per day.
Fifty Rooms at \$3.00 per day.

FOUR SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TOURISTS.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1862.]

TOPEKA CARRIAGE FACTORY.



J. A. POLLEY & CO., Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Skeleton Track Wagons, Trunk Sulkies, and agents for the celebrated STUDEBAKER WAGONS. Repairing promptly attended to. Eastern prices, freight added, duplicated. Correspondence solicited. Address, J. A. POLLEY & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

BLANK BOOKS

Made to order in any style or size, of the best material and workmanship. We turn out better work than any other house in Kansas.

BLANKS

For the use of Bankers, Notaries Public, Land Agents, Conveyancers, Lawyers, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all county and township officers. Our stock is the largest in the state, is the best assorted, and best printed; the forms are the simplest, most convenient and the best liked in the market.

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

Embracing Spalding's Treatise, 2d edition, enlarged and improved; Township Officers' Guide, Road Laws, Bond Laws. These books are invaluable to parties needing any information on the Subjects treated.

TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Of improved forms, which are copyrighted, embracing Justice's Printed Civil and Criminal Dockets, Clerks' Record, Treasurer's Record, Trustee's Record, Poor Record, Road Record, Road Overseers' Account Book, Stray Record and Transcripts.

SCHOOL RECORDS

We have the sole right to manufacture and sell McVicar's system, which, after years of trial is acknowledged as being the best and simplest in use.

GEORGE W. CRANE,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

PRINTER, BINDER, LITHOGRAPHER AND PUBLISHER,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Second Semi-Annual Sale

Short-Horn Cattle

F. McHARDY & Co.,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON THE FAIR

GROUNDS AT

Topeka, Kansas,

On Wednesday, Sept. 6,

about 50 head, of which 25 are young cows and heifers, and 15 young bulls, mostly fit for service.

Among the offerings will be found Zoras, Thorndales, Young Marys, Imp. Sylvas, Franties, Imp. Louisas, Lucy Neals and Imp. Young Snowdrops. Among the bulls offered will be the pure Bates bull 24 Duke of Springfield 1892 (to which most of the cows have been bred), and Baron Oakland 22042, tracing to Aylesbury Lady by Baron Waraby (7813), with three Bates crosses. The remainder are young bulls, out of the cows offered.

Sale to commence at 1:30 p. m. Lunch on the ground.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of 7 months will be given, the purchaser giving approved note, with interest at 10 per cent., or 5 per cent. off for cash. Catalogues will be ready by August 15th.

Address F. McHARDY & Co., Emporia, Kansas.



CHEAPEST AND BEST!

Only 50 cts. per Year, postage paid.

American Young Folks

A Beautifully Illustrated Monthly, For Boys and Girls. Sample Copies sent for two 3 ct. stamps.

J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Allen's Planet Jr., Double wheel Hoe and Cultivator.

Can be had at a bargain if called for soon. Retail at \$10. Complete, entirely new and ready for shipment.

Apply to C. H. BARTON, Gardener, Box 467, Topeka, Kansas.

Literary and Domestic.

TRUST.

It is well to look on the brightest side
Of this shadowed life of ours;
Thorns will enmesh on every path,
But 'tis wise to search for flowers.
Our own may not be the hardest lot,
Perchance there are sorrows known
Harder to bear, if we knew their weight,
We might thankfully choose our own.
There are griefs forever unclothed in words,
For which bitter tears are shed,
Than ever fell from the eye of love
Over the coffin dead.
[breath—
There's a struggle for bread—a struggle for
Mute agony looks above;
There's sorrow, and shame, and pain, and death,
And yet,—our God is love!
Our God is love, and up to his home
Would his wandering children lead;
And his love will not withhold the rod
That his wisdom sees they need.
Never joyous the chastening stroke,
Nor welcome is suffering found;
Yet the heaviest grain is the surest yield
Of the deepest furrowed ground.
And flowers may spring from the wounded clay;
Plants of celestial birth
May blossom best in the deep, dark rifts,
With a fragrance not of earth.
Shadows are cast by the coming light;
The brightness may soon be given;
Then keep for a guide in the stead of sight,
A steadfast trust in Heaven.

S. J. D.

DRIVEN TO HER DEATH.

The entire community at Angel camp was in a state of ferment. A woman was to remain with them to live or die, as the case might be. Her illness, contracted on the perilous journey across the plains, made rest and quiet imperative. The party she arrived in company with were apparently strangers to her, and without vouchsafing any information regarding her, proceeded on their way.

She was a slight, girlish thing, golden-haired and dainty. Her sweet face, otherwise perfect, was marked with deep lines of suffering that told of keen, bitter pain in the past, and a present burden of hopeless care.

For weeks she remained in a state of helpless weakness, and gave no signs of recovery nor portended a decline. Gradually, however, she rallied, and when she appeared out of doors for the first time her presence seemed to cast a halo of sunshine over the whole camp. During her long illness every person in the camp vied with each other in doing her acts of kindness, and there was not a man but envied Big Jim Mills, who had given up his quarters to her on the day of her arrival. But their envy knew no bounds when she timidly approached him, and, clasping his brawny hands in her delicate grasp, thanked him again and again for his goodness. Poor Jim's honest, manly face grew redder than the roses on the hillside, and for days after he would stop work and look with awe at his hands, as if sacredness had come to them through the fairy fingers.

Quietly she fell into the routine of the camp, and by her gentleness won the love and respect of all. No one ever thought of her leaving them, and had such a possibility been hinted at, it would have caused more consternation than a full-sized earthquake. Of herself and her past history she was strangely reticent. When first asked her name, she had hastily answered, after a painful embarrassment, "I'm only a waif; call me what you wish." Old Scrubbs, who had put the question, with a penetration that astonished even himself, slowly repeated, "Waif! that's kinder an odd name, but it sounds right, anyhow." Old Scrubbs kept the "Happy Miner's Rest," and was equally noted for drawing a fine bead on his beer, or on any turbulent invader of his quiet, orderly house. That night he informed the boys that the stranger's name was Waif, and there it remained. The thankful glance she bestowed upon him when next they met made Old Scrubbs fairly dance for joy, and he was heard to remark to Snarley, "That if he was twenty years younger, he hoped to be busted if he wouldn't shine up to the gal himself."

Snarley sighed as he thought of his own experiment in that line, and said "he'd often heard tell of angels, but never had much faith in 'em till she came, and he hoped to be blamed if he didn't believe if another such a one should drop down among 'em, that his old woman would turn into a regular flatfisted cherubim."

Mrs. Snarley had indeed wonderfully changed for the better since the advent of Waif, and her ready tongue wagged much less frequently and fiercely than it used to in days of yore. The young Snarleys, from dirty, ragged little ruffians, were transformed to cleanly, well behaved children, and their faces were often brushed by the wiry beards of the miners as they stooped to kiss them. Mrs. Snarley, being the only woman in the camp before the arrival of Waif, was quite indignant at first at the new acquisition of her sex, and made many remarks regarding the same more forcible than polite. Now she was much given to reproaching herself for having so soundly berated "an angel unawares." The rash individual, however, who had the temerity to remind her of her conduct on that occasion, could pin his faith upon receiving a vigorous lashing from her elastic tongue.

Among so susceptible a community it was impossible for a gentle, womanly being like Waif to live without awakening a tender love in many hearts. Perhaps every man in the camp felt a twinge of spirit divine, but only three made any demonstrations. Those were Big Jim Mills, Handsome Dick, the gambler, and Missouri Bill, the best man in the camp when it came to a scrub and no-back-down fight. These two latter personages soon withdrew from the contest, and it was generally conceded that Jim was the lucky man.

Consequently, when one day Jim, after a long fit of abstraction, threw down his pick and strode towards Waif's domicile, none were surprised, and all wished him success. What transpired within the next half hour forever remained unknown, but when Jim appeared in sight again all knew that he had been unsuccessful. He did not have the downcast look of one rejected, but puzzled, as if he could see no earthly reason why things should be so mixed. Stranger yet, as Jim turned to go, Waif pulled his head

down to hers, and imprinted a long kiss on his burning forehead. Dazed and wondering, he slowly walked over to the Rest, with his hat in his hand, as if thinking that its rude touch would dispel the lingering pressure of those soft lips. During the long evening that followed he sat apart from his companions, moody and silent. His hat was still in his hand, and he would now and then press his forehead, as if the glory of that clinging caress yet burned on his swart brow. Snarley confidentially told Old Scrubbs next morning "that his old woman had come home from a visit to Waif, and said she had found her stretched upon the bed moaning and sobbing as though her heart would break."

After this episode in the life of the camp, it settled into its wonted existence. There was less money lost at poker and fewer free fights to chronicle. The grand pow-wows which used to be held at the Rest, commencing Saturday night and lasting through till Monday morning, were done away with, thanks to Waif's influence. Old Scrubbs sentimentally remarked "if he lost in the sale of spirits, he made it up in the cost of bar fixtures, for he hadn't had to refit the bar since she came."

It was the night before the anniversary of the advent of Waif in the Camp, and the boys had all assembled at the Rest to devise some means to celebrate the event on the morrow in becoming style.

While busily engaged in discussing the subject, a stranger rode up, dismounted, and entered the bar-room. After having refreshed himself with a drink, he quietly listened to the conversation a while, and then quickly strolled away.

Hardly had he left the room before a cry of anguish came from Waif's quarters. In an instant every man was there, and found Waif kneeling and pleading to the stranger, who stood in triumph before her. Steadily he returned the inquiring looks that shone from a hundred eyes, and quietly said: "I have a right here, boys; she is my woman," adding, with a malicious gleam of his cruel eyes, "and if I was to relate to you her history for the past five years, I am sure you would thank me for taking her away."

Scarce had he finished before a score of hands dragged him from the house. Amid the dire imprecations which followed, the suppressed call for a rope aroused Waif. Wildly pushing herself to the center of the swaying mass of men, she moaned, "Let him go! all he has said is true!" The strong hands slowly let go their relentless grasp and in the amazement that followed her words the stranger slunk away. Blindly Waif found her way back to her room, and, closing the door behind her, shut out forever the words of loving hearts and the strong array of men who would have died for her. Silently they returned to the Rest, and not till Old Scrubbs broke out with a terrible oath "that he believed it to be a piece of cussed shenanagin" did they know what to do. It was settled upon at last that Mrs. Snarley should go to Waif, and tell her that they all believed in her innocence, and that no explanations would be required. They all loved her to well too doubt her goodness.

Anxiously they awaited the return of Mrs. Snarley, and when she came, trembling and wailing, they asked no questions, but, with one impulse, hastened again to the home of Waif. There she lay white and dead. The tiny vial tightly grasped in the shapely hand told that she had long been prepared for the dreadful sacrifice. Her sad history was despairingly told in a brief note, yet wet with the tear-stains that almost obliterated the wavering characters.

"I loved blindly, trusted, and was betrayed. Maddened and reckless, I became the slave of my betrayer, and plunged into a life of dissipation. I loathed the life, and at last forsook it. But wherever I had found a resting place, and began to reap the joys of a pure life, he would find me out, taunt and expose me. Driven like a hunted animal, I sought the refuge of this wild country, where I hoped none would ever know me and where I should be safe beyond the reach of shame. He has traced me here, and I cannot live and bear the scorn of those I love and those who love me. The man who wrought my woe, who has driven me to my death, is the man I saved from your fury to-night. Tell Jim I love him better than life, but I could not dishonor him; he will understand."

Old Scrubbs read the letter aloud, and the sobs that swelled up from the hearts of the stricken men before him made his nerves of steel to tremble, and his hard eyes to rain tears of answering sorrow.

When he had finished, Jim, who had been kneeling beside Waif, arose, and with quivering lips, asked him to read the last few lines over again. When it was done, he turned and said, "Boys, I have got to take a tramp. I will be back in time." Missouri Bill and Handsome Dick silently nodded, and when Jim's form disappeared in the darkness, they rode beside him. No one questioned their errand, but when two days afterwards, they returned jaded and stern-faced, every man in the camp knew that Waif was avenged.

Mrs. Snarley tenderly decked poor Waif for the grave, and appeared at the funeral in an antiquated bonnet, and garments of black, extremely ludicrous in make-up and appearance. No one even smiled, however, for all knew that it was not vanity that moved her to put on the faded habiliments of woe, but an honest heartfelt desire to do tribute to the memory of the only woman, in a long, hard life, that she had ever loved and trusted.

All was over, and the camp was desolate. The mild sunbeams played about the lowly grave, over which no kith or kindred should ever weep for their loved and lost darling; for Waif had preserved the secret of her family and name, even to the portals of the tomb. Far up the Canyon the lurid gleam of the sun smote the ghastly body of the betrayer, as it swayed dangling from the limb of a sturdy oak, food for the birds of the air and beasts of the field.

Jim, thoroughly broken down, remained at the Camp, only waiting, as he sadly said, for death to come. Only waiting for that time when his comrades should build another mound beside that of the unknown child of sorrow, whose simple tombstone bore the one word "Waif."

RESCIPES.

GRAPE CATSUP.—Take five pounds of grapes and one pint of vinegar; cook until you can strain through a sieve; to the juice add two pounds of sugar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, half tablespoonful of salt, one of black pepper, and one of cloves; cook down to two quarts.

FARNIA PUDDINGS.—Five ounces of farnia stirred gradually and boiling in one quart of milk then let it cool; separate the yolks and whites of 5 eggs; beat the white to a stiff froth, and stir the yolks and sugar together; then stir all into the cool boiled farnia; flavor and bake; it will be light like a soufflé if made in this manner.

MISSISSIPPI CORN BREAD.—One pint of boiled rice mashed fine, one pint of corn meal (sifted), a tablespoonful of butter and lard; mix with sour milk; add last a tablespoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of warm water; bake in a pan like a pound cake, in hot oven.

TO COOK CABBAGE.—Cut the cabbage fine; put it in a spider with a little water; salt and pepper to taste. Cook half an hour by which time the water will have boiled away. Add butter and sweet cream or milk. Cover it while cooking.

CENTENNIAL BISCUIT.—Make a good heavy pudding; boil till the meal is well cooked. Set aside to cool. When milk warm to every quart of the pudding work in flour sufficient to make a stiff dough. Then make into biscuits, put in the bake-pan, and let them stand in a warm place over night. Bake for breakfast in a hot oven and eat while hot.

POTATO SALAD.—Boil potatoes so that a fork will pass through them rather slowly; let them cool thoroughly or stand over night; then cut into small bits like dice. If onions are liked, chop one very fine, and add to them. Make a dressing by taking a teaspoonful of ground mustard, and rubbing it thoroughly with a teaspoonful of salt, a little white pepper, and 2 well beaten raw eggs. Add very slowly $\frac{1}{2}$ teacupful of the best salad oil, and 2 tablespoonful of vinegar. Thick sour or sweet cream can be substituted for the oil. Beat this until very stiff, and turn over the potato. Small bits of cold veal, beef or mutton, are an improvement to it.

RENOVATING BLACK KIDS.—Ink and sweet oil mix, two parts of ink to one part of oil. Will also make a nice glossy blacking for glove kid boots. Prepare a bottle of it, and attach a small sponge to the cork, as is done in "liquid blacking." The same varnish touched on very gently to the white tips and seams of worn black kid gloves, will make a pair quite respectable for either traveling or shopping.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

JOHN A. LEE,
GROCER,

AND DEALER IN

Provisions and
Country Produce.

Green and Dried Fruits, Flour, &c.

209 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.
Under Farmer Office.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

Best Pictures,
Finest Workmanship,
Lowest Prices,

—AT—

DOWNING'S

GALLERY,

197 KANSAS AVENUE,

Topeka, Kas.

W. M. DIGNON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—all kinds of—

FURNITURE!

FOR THE

Wholesale and Retail Trade.

UPHOLSTERING DONE, AND ALL

KINDS OF

MATTRESSES

Made to Order.

232 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.
Bet. 7th and 8th Streets.

P. S.—Repairing neatly and promptly done.

DRY GOODS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE BUY FROM FIRST HANDS, AND CARRY A HEAVY STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

And to subscribers of KANSAS FARMER, will duplicate prices of any responsible Eastern House.

Particular attention paid to filling orders for Patrons' Clubs. Get your Grange to make up orders together, so as to take whole bolts of

Muslins, Prints, Ducking, Shirting, etc.

AND YOU GET THEM AT

Wholesale Prices.

We are Agents for an Indiana, nine ounce, all wool filling Jeans, which we are retailing at 50 cents per yard, and guarantee it the best bargain in the State.

Flannels and Waterproofs from the late Eastern Auctions at Bargains.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING BEST STANDARD PRINTS AT 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. PER YARD, GEO. A. CLARK'S THREAD AT FIVE CENTS PER SPOOL.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING JUST AS REPRESENTED AND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

We refer by permission to Publisher of KANSAS FARMER.

BOSWORTH & ROBBINS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

225 Kansas Avenue.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

LLOYD H. HOPE.

DOUGLAS & HOPE,
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

205 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KS.

Watch Work and Engraving Done to Order.

The Oldest Firm in the City
Is OSENBURG BRO'S.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Harness and Saddlery.SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD. REPAIRING EXPEDITIOUSLY AND NEATLY DONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
208 Kansas Avenue, opposite Tefft House, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE NEW ERA FENCE!

The Most Valuable and Thoroughly Useful Invention Ever Known for Making

Pens, Fences, Corrals, &c.

Made in Separate Panels. Made of any
kind of Lumber, for Straight, Circular
Oblong or Zig-zag Fencing.

Buy or make no Fences until you have sent for a Circular or called upon

G. W. HERRON,

Who is Sole Agent for Shawnee County,
7th Street, East of Tefft House.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The General Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.

FLOUR—Steady; demand for medium extras at \$4.65.

GRAIN—Wheat higher, No. 2 fall, \$1.15@1.16; No. 3 do, \$1.02 1/2@1.03 1/2; No. 4 do, 98c@99c. Corn, fairly active, No. 2 mixed, 40 1/2c@41c cash; 45 1/2c@46c, August; 41 1/2c@42c September. Oats higher; 34c cash; 33c bid August. Barley, no market. Rye quiet; 49c.

PRODUCE—Butter steady; dairy 18c@22c; country store, 9c@13c. Eggs firmer; 8c@10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; \$19. Dry salt meats sharply declined; clear rib at Davenport sold at 8 1/2c; here at 8 1/2c@8 3/4c. Bacon lower and in good demand; 8 1/2c@8 3/4c, 10 1/2c, 10 3/4c@11c.

CHICAGO, August 14.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled but generally lower, closing firmer; No. 2 spring, 85 1/2c@86 1/2c spot; 88 1/2c September; 89 1/2c@90c October. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 44 1/2c spot; 44 1/2c August; 44 1/2c September. Oats steady; No. 2, 30c spot and September; 30 1/2c@40 1/2c October. Rye firm and unchanged; Barley easier; 51c spot; 73c October.

PROVISIONS—Pork active but weak and lower; \$17.85 spot; \$17.82 1/2@17.85 September; \$15 the year. Lard in fair demand and lower; \$10.80 spot; \$10.82 1/2 September; \$9.50 the year. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, 9 1/2c@9 3/4c; short clear, 9 3/4c@10 1/4c.

NEW YORK, August 14.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower, with light inquiry; No. 2, Chicago 87c@88c; red Texas new, \$1.05; winter red western, 77 1/2c. Corn steady and in fair demand; mixed steamer graded, 52 1/2c; mixed graded, 57c; mixed steamer ungraded, 54c@56c. Oats less active; mixed western, 30c@32c.

GROCERIES—Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet and firm. Rice and molasses unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; \$19 spot; \$18.65@18.70 September. Lard dull and lower; \$10.90@10.95 spot; \$10.90@10.95 September.

PRODUCE—Eggs heavy; western, 14c@16c. Butter firm; western, 13c@25c. Cheese unsettled; 3c@4c.

BALTIMORE, August 14.

CORN—Mixed western firmer; 57 1/2c.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

We take the following from the *Kansas City Times* of August 15:

The cattle market was excessively dull yesterday, the regular buyers and shippers showing no disposition whatever to operate. The few sales that were made were mostly what sellers call "scratch sales," that is they were made to new buyers or to such persons as happened to want just the kind of cattle offered and were willing to pay more than a shipper could pay and make out. The range on butchers' cows was \$2.25@2.50, which was a little better than on Saturday, for the reason above stated. The market was not regarded as really any better. The sale of 114 Texas heifers was made to a party who wanted them to put on grass and for feeding, for which purpose they were worth more than could be got out of them by shipping. Receipts continued light, everybody seeming to be holding off for the market to become more settled, with a hope also that it will gain a little more strength. The indications are, however, that there will not be much improvement for some time to come.

Hog receipts were very light and there was little doing. The market met with a sharp decline in Chicago yesterday and there are indications of a general falling off in the prices of both pork and live hogs.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15, 1876.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men.

WHEAT—Per bu.—Spring Red..... 75c.77
Fall, No. 4..... 80c.85
Fall, No. 3..... 80c.85
Fall, No. 2..... 1.05c.1.15
CORN—Per bu.—White..... 32c.35
Shelled..... 34c.35
OATS—New per bu..... 24c
Rye—New per bu..... 24c
BARLEY—Per bu.—No. 2..... 2.00c.2.10
BUCKWHEAT—Per bu..... 40c.45

PRODUCE.

BEEF—Per lb..... 25
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice..... 13c.14
CHEESE—Per lb..... 6c
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh..... 12c.13
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh..... 12c.13
LARD..... 13c.15
TALLOW..... 6c
FRATHERS—Per lb.—Mixed..... 30c.35
Prime Live Geese..... 40c.45
FLOUR—Per cw.—Rye..... 2.25c.2.30
XX..... 1.90c.2.30
XXX..... 2.20c.2.40
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per..... 2.75c.2.80
CORN MEAL—Per cw..... 25c.30c
CORN MEAL—Per cw..... 25c.30c
Kiln dried, per bbl..... 2.00c.2.1

Topeka Produce Market.

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

BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy..... 2.00
Common..... 1.50
Castor..... .50
BEEF—Per lb..... .25
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice..... 13c.14
Medium..... 10c
CHEESE—Per lb..... 8c.10
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh..... 12c.13
HOMINY—Per bbl..... 5.55c.5.60
VINEGAR—Per gal..... .30
POTATOES—New per bu..... 20c.25
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz..... 2.00c.2.10
Turkeys, Dressed, per lb..... 8c
Geese..... 10c

Topeka Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Kever & Foucht.

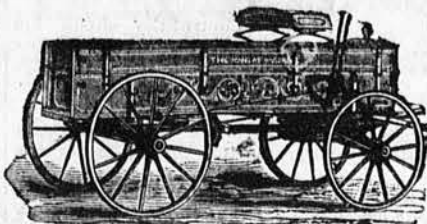
WHEAT—Per bu. spring..... .60
Fall No. 2..... .50
No. 3..... .75
No. 4..... .65
CORN—Per bu. Mixed..... .27
White..... .27
Yellow..... .27
OATS—Per bu..... .18
RYE—Per bu..... .80
BARLEY—Per bu..... .50
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs..... 3.50
No. 2..... 3.25
No. 3..... 3.00
No. 4..... 3.25
Back wheat..... .50
CORN MEAL..... .50
CORN CHOP..... .50
RYE CHOP..... .50
CORN & OATS..... .90

The Sabatha cheese factory is turning out as good cheese as can be made in any State in the Union. Mr. Hasting, the proprietor, has about 10,000 pounds on hand now ready for shipment. He complains bitterly, and with good cause, too, that he is running the factory at a loss, because he cannot run it to half of its capacity on account of not receiving a proper quantity of milk. The milk of about 800 cows was promised him, but he does not get half that amount regularly. We hope arrangements will be made to get milk enough to work the factory to its utmost capacity. This enterprise should not be allowed to go down for want of material to run it. It is a positive benefit to Sabatha and Nemaha County, and should be supported.—*Sabatha Advance*.

The Kansas Manufacturing Company.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Celebrated Kansas Wagon!



Report of Committee on Wagons.

We have examined the different wagons presented for our inspection, and find the Kansas wagon, as manufactured at the Penitentiary, to be a superior wagon in every respect. The timber is well seasoned, the iron is of the best quality, the workmanship cannot be excelled, the facilities sufficient to supply all the wagons we will be likely to need, and the price is low.—*Examining Committee of Kansas State Grange*.

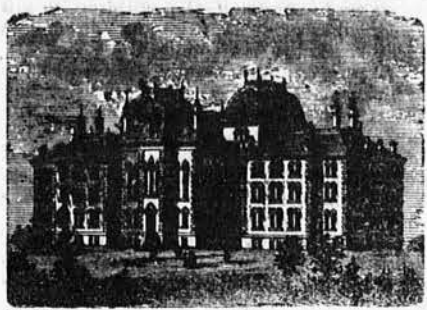
And Also all kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

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

A. CALDWELL, PRESIDENT; N. J. WATERMAN, VICE PRES.; C. B. BRACE, TREASURER; J. B. MCAFEE, SECRETARY; A. WOODWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT SHOPS.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER.

Mr. I. M. Tipton, Lumber Dealer, corner 6th and Quincy streets, Topeka, Kansas, calls attention to the fact that he is selling lumber of all grades from one to five dollars per thousand and lower than former prices.



UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

FALL SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 4th. Full faculty of competent instructors. Complete course of study in Classical, Scientific and Normal Departments. Send for catalogue to Lawrence, Kansas. J. MARVIN, President.

Fall Trade List.

Our new Wholesale Catalogue for the Fall of 1876 is now ready for distribution. Those wanting NURSERY STOCK CHEAP will please send us their address. Immense Stock. Very Fine. HARGIS & SOMMER, Quincy, Illinois.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

SHORT - HORN CATTLE,

—AT—

Carlinville, Illinois,

SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

About 45 head of Cows and Heifers, and 15 Bulls and Bull calves, including the splendid breeding and show bulls, Goldford (14376) and Conqueror, (11555).

These cattle have nearly all been bred by the proprietors, and are not the cullings of other herds. They are exceedingly growthy and thrifty cattle, as well as extra good milkers. Indeed, they will compare favorably in this respect with any of the so called milk breeds. There are also many fine show animals among them.

Send for Catalogue.

D. GORE & SON, Carlinville, Ill.
J. C. STONE, Jr., Leavenworth, Kansas.
JNO. TUNNELL, Plainville, Ill.

SHEEP!

For sale THREE HUNDRED HEAD OF GRADE COTSWOLD SHEEP, nearly all Ewes.
J. C. STONE, Jr., Leavenworth, Kansas.

Also, Trees, Small Fruits, &c. Large stock and lower prices than ever before. Quality extra; warranted genuine and true. Price and Descriptive list free. J. C. STONE, Jr., Fredonia, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. Has Padded from small others, in shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the center presses back the intestine just as a person would with the finger. With last press the intestine is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, comfortable and true. Circulars free. ECCESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

THE KANSAS CITY Exposition

AND

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

WILL BE HELD ON

Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, & 23, 1876.

WHEN

\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS

ARE OFFERED FOR

Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Manufactures, Farm, Garden and Dairy Products, Fine Arts, Textile Fabrics, Ladies' Work, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, AND

Trotting & Running Races.

In the appointment of Premiums, the interest of the FARMER & STOCK GROWER has received special attention, and the Managers confidently assert that no fair to be held this year in the United States are equal advantages offered for the EXHIBITION AND ADVERTISEMENT, PURCHASE OR SALE, of everything needed by the people of

KANSAS,

And in proof thereof offer their Premium List and circulars, for which address

D. L. HALL, Sec'y,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Nurserymen and Tree Dealers.

We offer a complete stock of first class, well grown, and thrifty

Trees, Vines and Plants

to the trade this fall, at unprecedented low prices. Dealers may rely on having their orders promptly filled complete.

Star Nurseries. HARGIS & SOMMER, Quincy, Illinois.

Bryant's Business College. Topeka, Kansas. Opens September 13th, 1876. This institution is under the control of experienced accountants, Henry O. Bryant and Hugh Orr. The first twenty pupils will be taken at 50 per cent. discount.

THOS. J. BRYANT, Pres. For particulars address HENRY O. BRYANT, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Wanted

TABOR COLLEGE. FULL Collegiate courses of study. Fall term begins September 5th, 1876. For Catalogues address

Pres. WM. M. BROOKS, Tabor, Fremont county, Iowa.

MONEY TO LOAN!

GAVITT & SCOTT, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$250 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property in the State of Kansas. Parties writing to us will save time and expense by sending an accurate description of their property. If farm, give number of acres, amount fenced and cultivated, amount of orchard. State whether bottom or prairie land. Describe the buildings, and give the present cash value of the property. Address, GAVITT & SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.

Loans negotiated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also, County and Township Warrants, bought and sold.

Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent. per annum. B. HAYWOOD, Pres't. G. F. PARMELEE, Vice Pres't.

PARMELEE & HAYWOOD,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKERS, Farms, Lands and other Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged for other Property, on Commission. Persons contemplating coming West, or parties in this State who wish to sell or buy Real Estate, should send for the "Investor's Guide." Sample free. Address, PARMELEE & HAYWOOD.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,

BANKERS,

Topeka, Kansas.

A General Banking Business Transacted, Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and title perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application and we will advise them. We pay the highest rates for

SCHOOL BONDS.

Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and waiting. JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State of the next general election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. ONE.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, proposing amendments to Articles two and nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the apportionment and county officers.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six (1876):

Proposition one: Section twenty-four of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and no appropriation shall be for a longer term than two years.

Proposition two: Section three of article nine shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years and until their successors shall be qualified, except the county commissioners, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years: Provided, That at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven the commissioner elected from district number one in each county shall hold his office for the term of one year, the commissioner elected from district number two in each county shall hold his office for the term of two years, and the commissioner elected from district number three in each county shall hold his office for the term of three years; but no person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said propositions, namely: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written. In regard to proposition one aforesaid the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition one to amend the Constitution." In regard to proposition two the form of the ballots shall be: "For proposition two, to amend section three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two, to amend section three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas."

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book. I hereby testify that the above bill originated in the Senate on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1876, and passed the body on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1876, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

M. J. SALTER, President of Senate. HENRY BOOTH, Chief Clerk of House.

D. C. HASKELL, Speaker of House.

Approved February 23, 1876.

THOS. A. OSBORN, Governor.

I hereby testify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 1st, A. D. 1876. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State, Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1876.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

RUE'S PATENT POTATO DIGGER.



Digs Irish or Sweet, and is free from choking. Send for Circular.

W. B. GRIMES, Wichita, Kas.

CHOICE WINTERED Texas Cattle FOR SALE.

2,100 Steers, from four to six years old.
200 do three years old.
200 do two years old.
200 Heifers, two years old.
250 Cows, three to six years old.
150 Cows, from three to six years old, with spring calves.

Also all wintered in Western Kansas, now in fine condition, and being moved to near Wichita, Kansas. All the above suitable for stockers in any northern State. Have now

ON THE TRAIL FROM TEXAS.

due in Kansas about the last of June, some 2,300 Steers, four to six years old.
200 Steers, three years old.
200 Steers, two years old.
200 Heifers, one year old, and
150 Cows, three to six years old.

For particulars address

W. B. GRIMES, Wichita, Kas.

LAKE GENEVA SEMINARY.

GENEVA, WIS. Beautiful situation; *Academy* warmed with steam; lighted with gas; perfect ventilation; family limited to 30. All rooms on 1st and 2d floors. Riding, rowing and light gymnastics are among its recreations. The physical combined with the highest moral and intellectual, shall make this the best school for young ladies in the country. Terms \$300 per year.

Lake Forest Academy.

A College Preparatory and General Academic School for boys, combining home, social, moral and religious culture, THROUGH SCIENTIFIC ATTAINMENT. Fitting Boys for College a Specialty. A corps of eight teachers employed. The school year consists of forty full weeks. Fall term begins Sept. 7. For catalogue and general information, address the Principal, ALBERT R. SABIN, Lake Forest, Ill.

\$15 SHOT GUN

A double-barrel gun, bar or front-action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, on 20-30 lbs. with 12 gauge, Pouch and a Wad Cutter, for \$15. Can be sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to J. D. WELLS & SON, Gun Dealers, 228 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

CORN CRUSHERS

For Home or Steam Power. For Churches, Schools, Trains, etc. STEAM ENGINES. Portable and Stationary. Case Machinery. Threshers. Descriptive Circulars and Price-lists sent free. BLYMERE MANUFACTURING CO., 664 to 694 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O.

PARSON'S REAL ESTATE COLUMN.

For fruit, grain and stock, Kansas is the Banner State. But only freedom from debt is real prosperity. *Buy your farm get out of debt, and begin anew this Centennial year.* There are thousands in the North and East who would gladly buy if they knew the bargains to be had. Come West young man. Those who would advertise so as to reach buyers and effect a sale at small expense will address

E. D. PARSONS, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kansas.

THE MASTIN BANK, Kansas City, Mo., is one of the reliable established institutions of the City. Cash capital, \$250,000. The officers are Jno. J. Mastin, Seth E. Ward, Thos. H. Mastin and David O. Smart.

THE LINDELL HOTEL, Kansas City, Mo., Re-opened June 20th, 1876. All the comforts of home for Kansas farmers and prices to suit the times. Give the Lindell a call. COZ. J. H. ROBERTSON, Cor. 5th and Wyandotte St. Proprietor.

E. M. BARTHOLOW, ATTORNEY AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Special attention given to examination of titles, conveyance, collections, paying of taxes, &c. Agent for KANSAS FARMER.

WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubs. Park Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. P. PHILLIPS.

FARMING LANDS for sale on long time in South Eastern Kansas, apply to John A. Clark, Land Commissioner, Fort Scott, Kansas.

7,000 Sold in 1875. NEW FORCE FEED

for Buckeye Grain Drill.

Will sow any desired quantity without cranking or clogging. Will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Beans, Peas, Corn, Potatoes, &c. Just What You Want. It beats any Force Feed ever made. Send for a circular, or send your dealer to show you the Buckeye.

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N. Y.

whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late session of the great American Institute Fair, Oct. 10th, 1875.

For others, mix the "Regulator" in meal and feed. Try it.

The Newberry South Carolina Herald. "It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion and such like diseases."

"W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Ga."

For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Diseases of Fowls.

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

The Newberry South Carolina Herald. "It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion and such like diseases."

"W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Ga."

For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Diseases of Fowls.

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

The Newberry South Carolina Herald. "It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion and such like diseases."

"W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Ga."

For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Diseases

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.
TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

The Historic City of Antwerp.

BY JUNE BERRY.

This old Flemish city has always been invested in my mind with a great deal of interest, and I may add, veneration. After reading in Motley's Dutch Republic of the early struggles for independence of this proud and sensitive people, my mind was so deeply imbued with the memories and associations of those turbulent ages that I was quite unable at first to look through the ancient history of Antwerp to its nineteenth century prosperity. As I gazed for the first time, from the deck of our steamer, upon the tall spires and turrets of the venerable city, most happy and fortunate did I esteem myself to be able, once in my life, to take in a few breaths of its medieval atmosphere, and to reinvest it with the romance and picturesque of the past.

As we sailed into the port, the sun was slowly sinking behind the quaint Flemish village, with their wind-mills and tall poplar groves, which line the low-lying opposite shore. On the broad and placid bosom of the river Scheldt (which forms the harbor) were anchored ships and craft of every size and shape, from every nation in the world, from the splendid American steamers to the high-stemmed round-quartered Dutch *Jahe*; from the fierce looking Spanish man-of-war to the galley, from Tunis with sails like the wings of a sea-hawk. The shipping of Antwerp is of itself a most picturesque, novel and bewildering sight.

Once on the quays, I was fascinated by the odd and stirring scenes which met my eyes on every hand. On board the different craft, hoarse cries in strange tongues rang out, with the rough music of the sailors at hawser or wind-lass; decks swarmed with motley crowds in foreign costumes; riggings were gay with flags; spars, yards and cordage barred the red sunset with quaint patterns, while along the quays moved a medley of foreign sailors, tolling porters, loading up immense wagons drawn by Percheron horses which looked like young elephants; little carts drawn by dogs, and led by women, in the costumes of the country, the most of them wearing the high-crowned, lapped, maslin or lace cap, with close fitting jacket of some gay stuff, short blue or black skirts, jaunty apron and low shoes displaying immaculate stockings. They walked and sometimes ran beside their dogs, crying their wares in Flemish and in French—sausages or cakes, slices of cheese or bon-bons—beer or brandy—in and out they moved; among busy cranes and piled up boxes and bales of goods presided over by grave substantial Flemish merchants, book in hand. It all formed a kaleidoscope of bright and shifting scenes and costumes, impossible to do justice to with pen or brush—Armenians, Moors, Greek and Turk—Italian, Dutch, English and American—of every nation that follows the sea.

Foreigners call Antwerp a Venetian Amsterdam, as they call Brussels a Paris en miniature. It is said that travellers upon visiting Antwerp for the first time, invariably express amazement and admiration at the prosperity, the splendor and wealth, the charming, joyous and refined life of this time honored city. I was astonished at its wonderful commercial prosperity more than at its grandeur and its evidences of wealth, which I expected to see. As we slowly drove up from the quays through the crooked and winding streets, the last rays of the declining sun bathed in warm light the steep red tiled, crooked, many windowed gables of the tall houses which lined the way, every one of which looked to be centuries old. In gazing at the grated queer little windows of some crumbling mansion, my mind went back many hundreds of years. In the more ancient portions of Antwerp the buildings are really gay with age. Windows they festoon in a most artistic manner, with rich and heavy draperies, while around many I noticed, were trained climbing plants, forming a frame of green leaves and flowers which not infrequently formed a setting, also to the face of some golden haired Flemish beauty. They fill their window seats, courts and balconies with flowers, alley ways are lined with them, ladies and children carry bouquets in the streets and wear flowers in their hair, and you find them for sale everywhere.

What struck me however, as particularly odd and interesting were the elaborate and life-size carvings of the Virgin and Child, patron, saints, popes and heroes, on the houses, generally at street corners, many of them, most artistic and beautiful productions and the work of master hands. One such carving, the work of Rubens, represents the Trinity in a confused mass of clouds and angels, the latter most exquisitely carved. Such sights rather shocked my sense of veneration at first, but I soon became used to it and felt that it was impossible for Americans to understand and enter into the feelings of devotion that inspired the people of those past generations. These carvings of the Virgin and child on the street corners are frequently met with, and there is always a canopy, also of stone and hand-somely carved, projecting over them to shield them from storms. The devout Catholic never passes these shrines without making the sign of the cross, and murmuring an Ave.

In the old streets of the city one sees very

often richly carved doorways of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries which were so many picturesque specimens of the carver's art, while at the same time they served as shelter. Many of these are most elaborate and in excellent taste. The facades of buildings, principally residences and churches, are frequently seen covered with carvings and rich artistic ornamentation, notably among such is the residence of Rubens, and the church of St. Jacques, in which he and his family are entombed, and which was designed by his master hand. His house is sought after by all travelers, and always grazed upon with wonder and delight. The carvings are chaste, and more delicate than showy; they depict mythological figures and scenes principally. The carvings were designed by Peter Paul Rubens and executed under his eye. From the eaves of many buildings project quaint spouts and gargoyles of stone or metal, representing the heads of strange beasts or birds, and cornices are carved to correspond with ingenious devices, heraldic monsters or representations from mythology.

In the older parts of the city the streets are very narrow and winding like an old cow path, and the tall houses bordering them with fantastic gables, some shaped like steps, others elaborately carved, and all covered with dark green or red tiles, and the massive quaint historic buildings lend a decidedly medieval air to the place. Then there are the churches, large and handsome and venerable, all of them fine specimens of ancient architecture and ornamental sculpture inside and out. The grand old cathedral is the finest and grandest of them all, with its Rubens, Van Eyck and other fine pictures. The city has many industrial, literary, artistic, charitable and scientific institutions, and boasts of as fine a museum and gallery as any in Europe, and also splendid and extensive Zoological gardens.

The opera bouffe was flourishing at the Theatre Royal, and as I listened to "Belle Helene," I could with difficulty reconcile Offenbach's broad burlesque, brilliant music and licentiousness, the French looking audience, the intensely modern coquettish women in décolleté gowns and the dapper polite gentlemen, to my thirteenth and sixteenth century notions of the Flemish city. The street railways seemed to me entirely out of place, and I almost resented their presence. But the Antwerp of to-day, I soon found out, is a large, wealthy and most prosperous city, possessing extensive manufacturing and employing thousands and thousands of men. Indeed I was surprised to find such a commercial city. But the chimneys, the delicious chimes one hears in the Netherlands! They will haunt me forever I think, and I wish they would. One can hear them every hour of the twenty four in travelling through the Low Countries.

One hears more French than Flemish spoken; it is the universal language. In fact, Antwerp seems to be a peculiarly French city, French cooking, French bon-bons, French everything. The most delicious chocolate bon-bons can be had at the confectioners in Antwerp and Brussels that I ever tasted in my life; they make a specialty of chocolate confections in European cities. Chocolate is also more commonly used as a breakfast beverage there than with us, and I always found it excellent, rich and creamy. We must admit the French surpass us in the great art of cookery.

I was enthusiastic at the first glimpse of Antwerp, charmed every day of my stay, more and more, and sorrowful when the day of departure arrived. A visit, or several visits, rather, to the museum and picture gallery will require a separate letter, and even in one I could not hope to do justice to all that I saw in those places.

THE GOLDEN ISLAND.

A TALE OF THE SIERRAS.

IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

BY HENRY SEDLEY.

CHAPTER IV.

A CATASTROPH.

The pistol shots had awakened John Wilde, and he ran swiftly to the scene of action. A few brief words from Nick, which were heard in a sudden silence by his two prisoners, told Wilde the story of their capture. He resolved to confine the marauders for the present in the wing where Slope had been expected to sleep, and to secure them so safely that escape would be out of the question.

With this intent the party set forth for the house. The rain had entirely ceased, the wind had subsided, and but for one sound, there would have been an unnatural stillness. This sound was that of the river, which was rushing past the island in a manner strikingly in contrast with its usual noiseless and languid flow. Every twig and leaf was heavy with wet, and the grass, and even the ground, so saturated that their steps made a splash like wading as the men marched along. The air meanwhile was hot and dense, but perfectly still, and it bore a strange and sulphurous odor that reminded John Wilde of nights when he slept near Vesuvius.

In five minutes the plan proposed was carried out, and the captives carefully bestowed. Both men were pinioned afresh by Nick Ginnell, with professional adroitness and extraordinary precautions. The dog Nero was then ordered to lie down in the room with them, while Dorcas mounted guard in her kitchen below, and Nick with revolver in belt, supervised the whole.

"Thank heaven you are safe, John," exclaimed Margaret, who had been greatly alarmed by the sounds of conflict. "Providence has blessed us in every way—we can never be grateful enough."

She did not know the loss of the treasure-box, and Wilde, who did know of it, was doubting to himself whether he cared most for that or for finding out that Slope had really not cared for his portrait. After all, the treasure might be saved, if the box did not go to pieces; but his artist's pride—well, well—

when had he known things better or different? "The children never even woke John," continued his wife gladly. "Come and see them."

Philip and Grace had a room opening into that of their parents. The snowy pallets on either side were divided by a large screen of green baize, thus making in a manner, a double room or the dormitory.

The boy had thrown off the bed-clothes in his sleep and lay uncovered, but for a blue sailor's shirt. His nut-brown legs were scratched and scarred with briars and tree-climbing. One hand lay across his breast, the other was clutching his own chestnut curls. A handsome lad—with his father's eyes and nervous vigor, but the mother's purity of color and curving outlines.

Grace was "divinely fair" if not yet "divinely tall." She had the face of a young Hebe, and one as free from stain or thought of harm as that of a cherub. Her hair and brow were gold tinted where Philip's were brown, and while his lips were closed and resolute, his sister's were parted like a rose and showed the milky white teeth below. They were somewhat too old for the purpose but save for this, and for a spice of malice in their waking expression, the children might have served as models for the tiny angels at the feet of Raphael's Madonna Del Sisto.

"For them, John, for them," whispered the fond mother holding her candle first over one of her treasures, and then the other. "Not for ourselves but for them!"

John Wilde looked on and thought more of his gold and less of his picture.

Nick Ginnell carefully reloaded his revolver and then lit his pipe.

Dorcas, the wife of his bosom, drew together the mystic materials and began by candle-light preparing a batch of bread for the morrow.

The two prisoners glared at each other for a time in dull apathy, and then, sated with tobacco chewing, fell asleep.

The parents went softly to their own chamber, and sat there, hand in hand, and talked. "And how much, John dear, do you think there is in this?" asked she.

"More than fifty thousand, perhaps," he answered. "We should have called it a fortune once, Madge. Do you remember those quaint rooms up the winding stone staircase at Florence?"

"Surely—and how far a few sendi went then. We were happy, too, at Paris—for all it was only two little attics in the Rue St. Honore."

"And for all we got our meals for a franc a piece."

"But went on 'fete days to the 'Pestel' and paid two and a half."

"You shall never be pinched like that again, my love."

"Ah, John, you have been so sadly burdened."

"With you and the babies? Hostages to fortune," Bacon says, doesn't he? Never was there a greater mistake—in my case at least."

I know what you mean, John. You mean that for your own sake alone you would never have come here—never done what has made us rich."

"Just that, darling. You and the babies have been the spurs that have made me ride straight to fortune. But we have been mighty near losing it. There must be no more risks," declares Wilde, knitting his brow.

Margaret rises and throws open another window.

"It is so stiflingly hot, John. I never knew it like this before. Our paradise has deserved the name in climate as well as everything else." She got a big fan from a drawer and fluttered it between them. "And now, tell me, how much will fifty thousand give us—I mean in a year?"

"I know—without spending the principal? Well, to be quite safe, putting it, say, in first mortgage only, in Eastern cities, about thirty-five hundred dollars a year."

"Why, John, we've lived on a thousand before now. We shall be like princes with two—and that leaves fifteen hundred more for accidents."

"And, dear Madge, we can realize the security—the peace—we have dreamed of—but only dreamed of—before."

"And then your pictures John," she goes on, delightedly, "you forget your pictures! You will make money by them; and I shall try to write and make a little by that?"

A dull roar—like, and yet unlike thunder—a sound, only magnified, like the menacing crescendo of some prodigious brute of the forest. Yet even this idea remained but for an instant in the brains that conceived it. The volume and the grandeur of the sound dispelled at the next moment all suggestion of comparison.

"In the name of God, Nick," shouted John Wilde "what is it?"

"It's water!" cried the sailor, as he ran up the stairs. "Something's broke loose from its moorings up among the hills."

"A freshet? But it can't hurt us? It may bring a wetting, but nothing more?"

There came suddenly, before Nick could reply a rushing and hissing sound as when one opens the door to a room over a mill sluice.

"Mr. Wilde," declared the sailor anxiously, "it has knocked a hole in our bow! Not as I think the ship'll go down—"

"A hole in our bow?"

The sea has made a clean breach through the middle of the bluff between us and the spit. The diggings is all carried away!"

Wilde rushed to the window. The moon had struggled through great masses of black clouds. By this light, a stream full ten feet wide was seen, driving through the centre of the island!

"Oh, John! John! my flowers! my flowers!" The poor woman saw no danger, yet and though only of the pretty pets she had worked so hard to get and to nourish. The invading flood naturally followed the depression that ran longitudinally down the island; and in this valley was the garden, close by the house and its outbuildings.

Presently boards, rails, and pieces of hen-coops flashed by on the tide. The children, awakened by the din, were up, and from some reasonless instinct of self-preservation, were rapidly dressing. Margaret was there, indeed, before they woke to help them.

"Is there danger, Nick? real danger?" questioned Wilde, in a voice which now had to be strained to be clearly heard.

The mariner shook his head. "I never see nothing like this afore. It's as if the fountains of the great deep was broken up. Look!"

The stream in the middle of the island had swelled to twice its former width, and was now surging on with apparently twice its former velocity.

"And then, again," continued Ginnell, pointing through the window on the other side, "see there."

Wilde leaped forward with a cry of surprise. "Merciful heavens! It is almost a cataract!"

The river looked like a vast caldron of ink and milk, boiling and tearing forward as if in

stinct with life and fury. But this was not the worst. It was already far over the banks and visibly swirling nearer and nearer to the house. The two streams were, in fact, drawing constantly closer together, and threatening in no long time to become one. As the men gazed the thunder of the waters became fiercer.

"The boats!" cried John Wilde, "Nick, we must take to the boats!"

Nick Ginnell again mournfully shook his head. "They couldn't live, Sir, in this sea—not even to drive straight afore it. But anyhow, there'd be no chance to try."

"Why not?"

"Because they're both gone—stove to pieces—long ago—why, you can't see a stone of the pier!"

"And do you mean we must stay here to—"

"Our best chance, I take it, Sir, is to stick by the ship. Her timbers may hold together, and—Aho! there! Dorcas, girl! Come aloft! Quit the galley afore she ships a sea!"

He did not speak too soon. Dorcas leaped for the head of the stairs, and as she did so, Wilde saw the two streams rush together, as it were, in a mad embrace, not fifty feet away from them. The next moment, the flood dashed against the lower story of the house, making it quiver and groan from sill to roof-tree.

A yell like that of a terror-stricken animal immediately arose from the wing.

"Give them a chance for their lives, Nick," commanded John Wilde. "Cut them loose. Cut them loose, I say! but tell them they must stick where they are, unless they choose to swim for it."

Nick disappeared with alacrity, passing out of one window with what he called a "life line," and then from the roof into a window of the wing. The sailor knew, having helped at building it, that if the house were raised from its foundation by the tide the main building and the wing would surely part company.

Each portion was practically independent, being held together more in appearance than in reality. But this time the floor of the kitchen was four feet under water; but Nero, on seeing the prisoners released from their gyves, promptly swam across and joined his friends in the main structure.

"Ye can stay where ye are," enjoined Nick, "or let it alone; only don't go there!" He pointed to the way he had come and then to his revolver. The pistols of his foes he had long since pitched into the river.

"We shall die," groaned Slope, "do what we may."

"Most likely," returned Nick, coolly, "but it'll only be cheating the gallus for a little spell."

Keeping a wary eye on his treacherous interlocutor, the sailor retreated to the room he had just left.

Nearly the whole of the island was now submerged, and it seemed, from a temporary bull in their violence, as if the angry waves were sated with their triumph, and might begin to subside. So hoped Margaret Wilde, as, with her children clasped to her breast, she gazed forth into the night. The wind had by this time risen to a gale, and added to the wild horrors of the scene. Great patches of sable clouds chased each other furiously across the heavens, alternately obscuring the moon and allowing her to emit a short-lived radiance.

By these fitful gleams a vast, tempestuous sea appeared, in which great trees while they lashed the surface into foam—were whirled onward like feathers, and the whole watery mass was plunging in a frenzied race toward the south.

"Is there hope?" cried Margaret, pitiously, in her husband's ear; "may we yet be saved?"

"What say you, Nick?" shouted John Wilde, "is there anything men can do? Have we, think you, a hope to reach the shore?"

The old sailor's gray hair was streaming in the wind, and his usually florid face was pale, but very firm.

"We're in the hands of God, Sir—and while there's life there's hope. Our chance—our only chance—is to stick by the ship, and sink or swim with her!"

As he spoke the roar of the elements became unpeopably awful, and with a groan almost like a human thing, the house was wrenched violently from its foundations. The wing was torn away almost in a breath. In a moment more the island was entirely covered by the waves; and what remained of the house, with its inmates, was borne forward with a great rush like a egg-shell on the breast of the foaming waters.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated

PHYSIOLOGY

AND ANATOMY OF THE

EYESIGHT. Tells

how to Restore Impaired

Vision and Overworked Eyes; how

to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and

Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Dis-

eases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING

HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DIS-

FIGURING FOUR PAGE Pamphlet of 1000

pages Mailed Free. Send your address

to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed.

Full particulars sent free. Write immediately,

to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 967),

No. 81 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WILL O. KING,

Bookseller and Stationer,

183 KANSAS AVENUE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Has a new and complete stock, and will sell at low Cash Rates.

School, Law and Miscellaneous Books, Staple and Fancy Stationery, Chromos, Copying Presses, etc., and all goods usually found in first-class Book and Stationery Houses.

Pictures Framed to order. A large stock of Choice Wall Paper, Croquet. Has on hand for the trade Flat Papers, Letter, Legal and Foolscap—Envelopes in quantity. Correspondence solicited. Address,

WILL O. KING, Topeka, Kansas.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

And Chronic Diseases.

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

Gives a continuous current of electricity around the body (no shocks) and cures all diseases arising from LOSS OF VITAL FORCE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, FITS, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBRIC, SCIATICA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, SPERMATORRHOEA, IMPOTENCY, and FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS; also Epilepsy, Spinal and Femoral Complaints, and exhausted vitality. Energy arising from over-taxed brain and other impurities.

IT EFFECTS A PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fail. THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS in Europe and America endorse it. It is fast supplanting the use of drugs, and THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH, who have worn it and give their testimony to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and testimonials forwarded on application. Say what paper, and address.

PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. Prices from \$5.00 and upwards.

Beware of Baseless Imitations. Paoli's is the only genuine patented Belt in the United States.



A GREAT DISCOVERY!

By the use of which every family may give their Linens that brilliant polish peculiar to the laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins. Sold everywhere.

DOBBINS, RO. & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila. For sale by DAVIS & MANSENER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Spread the Glad Tidings!



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

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

Self-Threading Shuttle. Self-setting Needle, Self-regulating Tension throughout, never breaks thread, never skips stitches, never out of order, always in readiness for use, and no instruction or previous practice or experience required to fully understand it. Does every kind and grade of family sewing with the greatest ease and perfection.

Send for "Our Bulletin to the P. of H." and read our testimonials. We wish the business men of the West to act as our Agents. Teachers, preachers, patrons of husbandry, and every body else procure our circulars, samples and special terms, and send your orders for the "New American" Machine, to

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

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE Foe OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF

FORTY YEARS.

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

KEMPER HALL,

KENOSHA, WIS.

The Memorial School for Girls and Young Ladies founded 1870, organized 1871. A faculty of superior teachers. Excellent discipline, first class accommodations. Buildings well arranged; new chapel and cloister completed; music-house; and everything will be in order for the opening Wednesday, September 6. Apply for catalogues to GEO. M. EVERHART, D. D., Rector.

WANTED. MEN OF GENTLE APPEAR-

ANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$30, \$50, or \$100, for a pentecost permanent, and remunerative business, suitable for either sex. We guarantee a profit of \$70 a week, and will send \$1 samples and full particulars to any person that make business. Street-tenders, peddlers, and boys need not apply. Address with stamp, N. A. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE WALL STREET INDICATOR.

This Week's Issue Sent Free.

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

BUCKWALTER & Co., Bankers and Brokers, P. O. Box 437. 10 Wall St., New York City.

THE GALT HOUSE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Corner 5th and Jackson Streets. The best \$1.00 per day house in the city. A. J. RYAN, Proprietor.

Let us Smile.

LEADING A CALF.

They wanted to turn the calf in the pasture. He was four weeks old now and had been in the pen long enough, and so Tom said he'd just put a rope around his neck and take some milk in a pail to coax him across the garden into the lot. But Maria said it was all nonsense to go and get milk to fool around with that calf that way; that if she was an able-bodied man she guessed she could get a calf that size into a lot without making fuss enough to raise a barn; and, in fact, she'd put him in the lot herself before she'd bother to get milk.

Well, they talked awhile about it till Tom got mad, and said he'd like to see her lead that calf over that garden and put him the lot; that if she would, he'd be dumb, and then she said it wasn't necessary for him to swear about it, and added that she'd show him that she could. Then Tom, the mean thing, went up on the piazza and sat down and smoked and waited events. He had tried leading a calf before then, and he knew the leading consisted mostly in pulling and lifting it around by its tail till its nose was in the right direction, and then pulling it again. But he wouldn't say anything, not because he was mad, oh, no, of course not, but because he wouldn't.

So Maria got a rope and climbed in the pen, and Tom felt disappointed when he saw how still the creature stood while she put the rope on its neck, and a glow of satisfaction or heat—Tom couldn't tell which—overspread Maria's face as she straightened up and prepared for the first act.

But a calf is not to be depended upon any more than anybody else in this world, and this calf in particular was full of deceit. Maria knocked a couple of boards off the side of the pen, and by much coaxing and many endearing words, got the calf out; then with many efforts she got him a little further. She had taken a hitch around her waist with the rope, for fear she would drop it, and he would get away, and run over the garden, but she little knew how much that little hitch would cost her.

She got the calf half-way across the garden, and Tom began to be afraid she would get him all the way, when the little wretch gave a blast, and frisked around a little, and tied his tail in a knot over his back, and then started off on a run, and Maria ran after him, of course, because she was hitched. He ran like a racer, and it seemed to Tom that Maria took steps 2 yards long every jump she gave, and that man actually laid down on the piazza, and rolled and laughed to see that calf tow his wife round. And Maria just had to run or do worse, and the more she ran the madder she got, because she couldn't stop, and the garden was getting ruined, and she could hear Tom laugh. Well, that blamed calf ran her pretty near to death, and might have killed her, only she stepped on her dress at last and fell down and rolled over on the onion bed, and the calf ran round and round her and bla-ed and roared and kicked his heels in the air, and would have stuck his horns in the ground if he'd had any, and pretty near pulled the arm off that he was tied to, and just as he tripped on the rope and fell down, Tom got there and cut the rope and set Maria free, and leaving the calf tied to a tree, took her in the house. She cried after the manner of women, and told Tom she'd cuff his ears if he didn't stop laughing at her and he said he couldn't help it, and then her tears flowed afresh, and he said he guessed it was the effect of the onion bed, and then he got some water and bathed her elbow that was skinned, and put a plaster on the tip end of her nose, and gave her a fan, and then got some milk and went and invigiled the frisky brute into the lot. The garden was pretty well hashed, but it recovered, and so did Maria to that extent that she can now laugh, as heartily as Tom over her experience.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

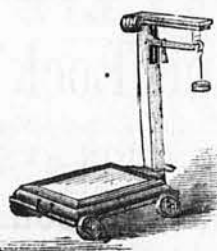
WESTERN LANDS

HOMESTEADS.

If you want reliable information, where and how to get a cheap FARM, or government Homestead, free, send your address to S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas, and receive gratis a copy of THE KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD.

Patrons of Husbandry

The State of Kansas!



Your State Agent has made arrangements whereby the celebrated Jones' Scales, officially adopted as the **Patrons' Scale**, can now be bought, delivered freight paid to Kansas City, at the same discounts as made to the members of our Order in the East. Apply to State Agent for Free Price List of Scales of every size, or to

JONES,
Of Binghamton, New York.



Address A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wis.
Address SMITH & KEATING,
Kansas City, Missouri.
General Agents for State of Kansas.

The best Grain and Seed Fan in the United States can be seen on exhibition in South End of Agricultural Hall, at the Centennial.

To The Trade.

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1876. Send for price list. L. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

21,880

(Or if placed in a line, over)

16 MILES OF



SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1875.

EVERY STOVE IS

UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMENDED

WHEREVER USED OR SOLD

As Absolutely Without a Fault.

Our New Sizes

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 47, 48 and 49

ARE A MARVELOUS COMBINATION OF

Convenience,

Neatness

& Economy,

And all the essential points that go

to make up the

MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY

A. W. KNOWLES & Co.,

TOPEKA, KAN.

\$3 Buy the best Washing Machine. Write I. S. Richardson, 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. L. Jones & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

GUNS Revolvers, &c. Latest styles; lowest prices. Sent anywhere. No peddling. \$80 & up. List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to our INDE Sample free. Address the Hudson Wine Mills, 138 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Men to travel and sell goods to dealers. No peddling. \$80 & up. Month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. Monitor Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY

It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

RAW FURS WANTED.

SEND FOR PRICE CURRENT TO A. E. BURKHARDT & CO., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Skins, 113 West Fourth St., Cincinnati. They pay the highest prices current in America. Shipping to them direct will save the profits of middle-men, and bring prompt cash returns.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE IN Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum, without using drugs. Address F. I. SAGE, Springfield, Mass.

\$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in all localities. NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once **pares an Apple-slices off and separates**. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

40 CENTENNIAL CARDS, 8 styles 20 cents, 20 Fancy mixed 10c., 30 Snowflake, Bon ton or Le Beau Monde, 20c., outfit 10c.

GEO. I. REED & Co., 32 Wall St., Nassau, N. Y.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

47th year opens Sept. 13, 1876. Advantages in all departments unsurpassed. Send for Catalogue. E. F. BULLARD, Principal, Jacksonville, Ill.

ABOON TO STOCKMEN IS DANA'S NEW EAR MARKING PUNCH, LABELS and REGISTERS. Sizes suited to Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Send stamp for samples. Agents wanted. Manufactured exclusively by the patentee, C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

Money and Fun!

By using and selling Sewell's Illustrated Campaign Letter ENVELOPES; also humorous Envelopes. Send ten cents for ten assorted samples, and terms to agents, to ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher, 118 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

A. HOUSTON & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

AND STATE AGENCY.

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois,

FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

FARM PRODUCTS, FAMILY SUPPLIES, FARM-ING IMPLEMENTS.

304 N. Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter Eggs, &c. Particular attention given to Wool,

192 S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Farm Stock Advertisements.

NORMAN HORSES

E. DILLON & CO.,

NORMAN, ILLINOIS.

McLean Co., Illinois.

Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

E. DILLON & CO.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & Co.

Importers and Breeders of

NORMAN HORSES.

Office with Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill.

Imported stock for sale on reasonable terms.

Address, Shirley, McLean Co., Illinois.

SHANNON HILL STOCK

FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

Address GLICK & KNAPP.

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

BOURBON PARK.

D. A. ROUNER.

Eight miles west of Newark, Missouri, Breeder of

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phylises, Galateas, Rose Buds, Rose Mary's, Lady Carolines, Desi demonias and other good families.

MERINO.

Cotswold and South-Down Sheep,

AND

SHORT-HORN CATTLE FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale TWO FINE DUR- HAM BULLS, one 14 and the other 11 months old.

30 Head of Cotswold and South- down Bucks.

One hundred head of Cotswold and South-down Ewes, 40 Merino Bucks and 100 Merino Ewes. My best stock most South-Downs and from the best flocks of Kentucky and Canada. My Merinos are from Ham- mond's and Townsend's celebrated flock. The Merino Bucks clip from 18 to 30 pounds, Ewes from 12 to 30 pounds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Refer by permission to Hon. A. Gray, Sec. State Board Agriculture, J. H. Hudson, Editor FARMER. Address C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

Second Semi-Annual Sale

Short-Horn Cattle

F. McHARDY & Co.,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON THE FAIR GROUNDS AT

Topeka, Kansas,

On Wednesday, Sept. 6,

Their fine herd of pure bred Short-Horn Cattle, consisting of about fifty head of which there are about forty young Cows and Heifers, ten Bulls, and Bull Calves. Among the offerings will be found Sussex and Thorndales, with three and four pure Duke crosses, tracing to Imp. Harriet, by young Waterloo, (2317), bred by Mr. Bates England. Also 7 young Marys, all of which have from one to three pure Duke and Rose of Sharon crosses, making them in breeding, second to no lot of this famous family ever offered. Then comes Zoras, Francis, Imp. Sylvia, Imp. Lucy Neals, Beauties, Young Snow-Drops and some other families, all of which are well-bred Herd Book animals, bred by such breeders as Geo. M. Bedford and A. Renick, of Ky., and Hon. George W. Brown, Messrs. Snell & Sons, and Thompson Brothers of Canada. Cows old enough to have young calves, or have been bred to the Rose of Sharon Bull, Aldrie 9th, or to the pure Bates Bull, Duke of Winfield, 22885, and the pure Bates Bull, 2nd Duke of Springfield, 16927, the latter will be included in the sale.

The sale will be conducted according to rules and regulations of the American Short-Horn Breeders' Association. Every animal offered will be sold without reserve or by bidding.

The reason for holding the sales at Topeka instead of Emporia, (McHardy's residence), is, railroad trains will accommodate those from a distance much better, trains arrive at Topeka from all directions on day of sale in time to attend the sale which will commence at 1 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Terms of SALE.—Seven months' credit will be given purchasers, by giving an endorsed or approved note bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum; or 6 per cent of for cash.

For Catalogue address F. McHardy, Emporia, Kan., they will be out August 20th.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!!

Young and Old!! A NEW IN- VENTION just patented for them, for Home use!

Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting, COGN SHUHLING, Churning, Washing, Hay Cutting, Meat Chopping!! All on one Cabinet Lathe or Ward. Price \$3 to \$50.

For Pamphlet send stamp and address EPHRAIM BROWN, LOWELL, MASS.



GOOLMAN'S

Improved Standard Scales,

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874.—MANUFACTURED BY

GOOLMAN & Co.,

Corner Walnut and 20th Streets,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED.

Also, GOOLMAN'S Superior Stationery Top and Folding Lid SCHOOL DESKS, kept constantly on hand. Orders filled on short notice. Address GOOLMAN & Co., Kansas City, Mo., for Circulars giving prices. As low as the lowest.

CHAMPION

HOG RINGER

Rings and Holder

Only Double Ring

ever invented.

The only ring that

will keep HOGS

from rooting. No

sharp points in the

nose.

Ringers 75c. Rings 50c 100. Holders 75c. Huskers 25c.

EAGLE BILL

CORN HUSKER

Is the best Husker in the

market. Farmers say it

is the best. Use no other.

Huskers 25c.

BROWN'S

HOG AND PIG

Ringer and Rings.

Only Single Ring

that closes on the

outside of the nose.

No sharp points in

the nose to keep it

from.

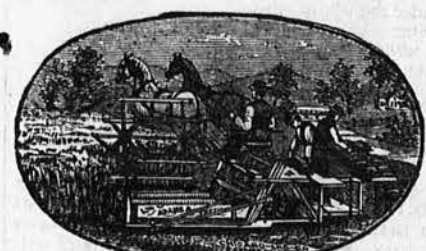
Ringers 75c. Rings 50c 100. Holders 75c. Huskers 25c.

CHAMBERS & QUINLAN,

Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

Skinner Sulky Plow. Adams & French Harvester

Uses neither Canvas nor Belts.



We sell our Goods on their merits and warrant them equal, in every respect, to any in the market.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

Kansas City Missouri.

—GENERAL AGENTS FOR—

SKINNER'S IMPROVED PLOWS, FISH BROS. WAGONS, VANDIVER AND

QUINCY CORN PLANTERS, ADAMS AND FRENCH HAVESTERS,

OHIO SULKY RAKE,

Examine these Implements before buying.

DEERE, MANSUR & Co.,



Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.,

BRANCH HOUSES OF DEERE & CO., MOLINE, ILLINOIS.

DEPOTS FOR THE

'Deere' Gang & 'Gilpin' Sulky Plows,

Advance and Peerless Cultivators, Climax Corn Planter,

Hoosier Corn Drill, Woolridge Field Roller, Thomas' Smoothing Harrow,

And other First-class Farm Machinery.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

FARMERS WRITE TO US FOR CIRCULARS.

KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO.'S



Invincible Threshing Machines

—WITH THE—

Carey "Mounted" and "Down" Horse Powers and Portable Engines.

We this season furnish these favorite machines, made and finished in a style heretofore unequalled. Their past success has made them the leading machine because they do not waste grain, saving enough over other machines to more than pay the cost of threshing; because they cannot be clogged, either by crowding or by feeding wet straw; because they run so light, having no end—iron, no large number of belts, pulleys, rollers, &c., &c.; because they are so simple and compact that a man can understand and run them successfully; because they are strong and durable, and are as the name indicates, "INVINCIBLE."

Our Portable Threshing Engines are made light and serviceable. They are No. 1 in every particular. We are general Agents for the ANES ENGINES, the best Portable Engine in America. A full descriptive Pamphlet furnished on application to

KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

523 North 2d St., St. Louis.

USE ONLY THE BEST.

THE RUBBER PAINT

IS THE

BEST PAINT IN THE WORLD.

There is no Paint manufactured that will resist water equal to it. It is Smooth, Glossy, Durable, Elastic, Beautiful, and Economical; and of any shade from PURE WHITE to JET BLACK; and as evidence of its being the BEST PAINT, the necessity of their establishing the following Branch Factories will abundantly testify.

BRANCH FACTORIES:

506 West Street, New York. 83 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

210 S. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.; and a Wholesale Depot at Wm. King & Bro., No. 2 North Liberty Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sample Card and numerous Testimonials sent FREE on application. Please state in what paper you saw this.