

H. H. R.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Who will be our Law Makers?—Who will be our law makers next winter is a question which all good citizens ought to be considering. It should not be left for politicians and party managers to determine. We cannot expect to secure suitable representatives and accomplish needed reforms without an effort to make our influence felt in this selection of candidates by our respective political parties.

The great demand of the times is for a different class of legislature. More real representatives of the business interests of the country are wanted to assist in making laws and regulating public affairs. Farmers can do much toward securing such a desirable and important change if they will take hold of the work in time and with earnest purpose. They should give due notice that railroad attorneys and political jobbers must be kept out of the race. The candidates must be free from any suspicion of alliance with the powerful monopolies that have too long been our rulers.—*The Husbandman.*

Western Immigration.—The unexampled increase in the current of immigration westward of the present season, is remarkable. A fair idea of the extent of the movement, may be gathered from a statement of the sales of land by land grant railroads during the first four months of 1878, as compared with those for the corresponding period of 1877. Last year, the sales from January 1st to May 1st, were 28,601 acres; this year, 967,151 acres, in value nearly \$4,000,000. The increase is 32½ times. In this are not included the vast number of homesteads or pre-emption entries along the routes of these roads, which far surpass in number the settlement upon purchased lands. The rush westward consists in great part of mechanics and laboring men who hope to improve their circumstances by working for themselves instead of for others, and of business men who have succumbed to the pressure of too many men in trade. It is not to be feared that the great increase in production will injuriously affect the interests of farmers elsewhere. Every car-load of produce grown in the west, or elsewhere in fact, gives work for many hands in transporting and manufacturing; it creates also a market for tools, clothes, stock, and other necessities, which in the aggregate makes employment for thousands. Thus general industry is excited, and the increased product is needed to feed those whose labor is required to dispose of it, at home, as well as for enlarging foreign markets.—*American Agriculturist.*

Export Trade in Cattle.—Important legislation leaves British markets open to American live cattle and closed to the animals from the countries of Europe, which have hitherto supplied the market, which practically gives to our shippers a monopoly in the live-stock trade. Great Britain possesses about 83,000,000 head of horned stock. Notwithstanding that the population of England is constantly increasing, giving rise to the necessity for a larger supply of animal food, yet the number of live-stock owned in that country was smaller by 2,510,000 in 1877 than it was in 1865. The magnitude of this English market may be better appreciated when it is known that Ireland, with an area no larger than the State of Maine, sends to England on an average 1,800,000 head of live-stock every year, or exceeding 35,000 head per week. Hence it is a safe prophecy that this country, though yet in its infancy as regards the export cattle trade, will, a few years hence, ship 20,000 head of cattle per week, instead of 5,000 as it present.—*Cultivator.*

Low Prices Counterbalanced.—We are sometimes asked by those not immediately familiar with the progress of our agriculture, whether there has been any improvement in its products and returns within the scope of our own recollection. Our reply is always this: that the most manifest change is that which has occurred in the relief afforded to the farmer by the mechanical inventions of the past thirty years, and in the results connected with these inventions. If, for instance, a dollar a bushel is a low price for wheat, cut by the reaper, perhaps bound in sheaves by an automatic binder, threshed by steam, and carried but a few miles by wagon to the nearest railway station, what was the same price, comparatively but a few years ago, for wheat harvested with a cradle, collected and tended by hand, threshed largely by the flail or at most by horse-power, and often wheeled for twenty, thirty or even fifty miles to a port or railway? If the same comparison is carried out with other farm products, the difference is scarcely less marked. Take cheese at 7½ cts a pound in 1878, by the side of 6½ cts a pound in 1848, and, at the latter date, we find the farmer receiving a net price from the factory which involves simply the transportation thither of the milk as a raw product, while at the former date, what he received was his entire payment—not for milk alone, but for the arduous labor of its manufacture into cheese, involving, with the processes that in vogue, a continual strain upon the time and strength of his entire household.—*Country Gentleman.*

Large Framed Poultry.—"My experience is that large framed birds will not be produced if the chickens are not well fed from the day they leave the shell. I fed well when I want to make large birds."—*T. D. Potter, Orange County, N. Y., in World.*

Dairy.

MAKING CHEESE WITHOUT ACID.

The Cheddar process, in a somewhat modified form from the English mode, has been adopted to some extent in this country and has worked well. It mends many of the defects of the acid process. The factories adopting it proceed about as follows: The milk is set for curdling at 80° to 84°, the curd is cut, worked, and "scalded" to blood heat, or thereabouts, the same as in the acid process. The distinctive feature of this system consists in drawing the whey at some period before the curd is ripe enough for pressing. The time for doing this is different in different factories. Oftener than otherwise it is drawn as it approaches souring. The vat being tipped to secure ready drainage, the curd is heaped upon its upper end, where it is allowed to pack and keep warm till the requisite amount of whey is expelled and the curd is ripe enough for the press, which is generally determined by the hot-iron test. At this stage it is ground fine enough to take salt evenly, and is cooled and pressed.

While cheese made by this process is as firm and close in texture as that made by the acid process, it is better in most respects. First it will have a more nutty flavor. The acid in the whey "cuts" the flavoring oils in the curd lying in it and carries them off, leaving the cheese insipid and wanting in the delicate aroma which cheese-fanciers highly esteem. The more acid, the less nutty flavor. Second, it will have more cheesy flavor, be richer and more buttery, melt sooner on the tongue, and be very much easier of digestion. All this because the action of rennet is not interfered with by acid whey. By ripening the curd a part of the time out of the whey, as good a cheese can be made of the same milk, after skimming the night's milk, as can be made with the cream all in, and the curd wholly matured in the whey, and the acid well developed. Third, it will keep better.

Lactic acid is a strong antiseptic. But it is an animal acid and unstable, soon changing into other forms. While it endures it is a powerful antidote for taints in cheese-making, but it kills none of them. It only suspends activity. Its amount in cheese is limited by the sugar in the whey retained. Whenever it assumes a new form, as it soon will, it loses its preservative power, and the taints, if any are present, resume their way at once, and carry the cheese to swift destruction. This is the fate of cheese by the acid process, when, to guard against the effects of faulty milk, a strong acid is developed. The cheese stands up well while it lasts, but goes down at one leap when the acid has spent its force. Cheese made by the Cheddar process, if we may so call it, meets with no such sudden failure. It ripens and decays gradually, and for a long time grows better with age.

Dr. Voelcker asserted, several years ago, that whey reacted upon the curd which lay soaking in it. My own observations and experience have shown that the assertion was most emphatically true. Warm whey, like warm milk, is a most fertile field for the development of ferments, which always mean change. Whey, we know, is all the time changing from the moment it separates from the curd till it is disposed of, and the curd lying in it feels instantly all the effects of its ever changing condition. In the last stage of the acid process, the whey makes its most damaging impression when it has become sour and stale, but its influence is deleterious all the way along. Observant cheese-makers will recognize these facts. The change which I have recently urged in our process of cheese-making is simply to draw the whey earlier than is generally done in the Cheddar process—to draw it at the earliest moment practicable.

The object of getting the curd out of the whey so early, is to prevent it from being affected by the changes which the whey is all the time undergoing. Taints and ferments develop chiefly and soonest in the whey. By getting it once out of the whey, we avoid their influence upon the sensitive curd. When the curd is wholly matured while lying in the whey it is notorious that if there is a little fault to begin with, it rapidly grows worse to the end of the process. By letting the whey run off as fast as expelled, the cause, or a part of it is removed with the whey, and the fault is reduced instead of aggravated. This process is, therefore, not only adapted to milk in its normal condition, but also to that which is in any way demoralized. In extreme cases it admits of rinsing the curd in warm water, to remove more completely any remaining traces of taint or acid. It must be apparent that it is much better thus to carry off defects than to bury them in the cheese and cover them with acid.

In this early removal of the whey it is essential that the curd should have the same temperature out of the whey as when in it. If allowed to cool, the separation of whey will abate or cease altogether, and the requisite amount will not be expelled and the cheese will be faulty. It is important, in any process, that the temperature of the curd, whether in the whey or out, should be kept up squarely till it is done. To fail in this is to do damage to the resulting cheese. Manufacturers who attempt to experiment in this early drawing of the whey should provide themselves beforehand with the means of keeping their curds at blood heat till they are done, whether in the whey or not. The whey will then separate and the curd ripen just as perfectly and as rapidly out of the whey as when

in it. If this precaution is observed it will be safe to draw the whey as soon after heating up as the largest lumps of curd have become thoroughly warmed through, and for the rest to follow the Cheddar method.

It will facilitate the process and save curd, and require less labor and skill in manufacturing, to heat the milk to 98° and apply the rennet at that temperature instead of heating up after it has coagulated. Milk may be heated much more evenly and rapidly than the curd can be. Several experiments in this direction have worked finely. When setting milk so warm, the smaller quantity of rennet which must be used to prevent coagulation before the milk comes to the rest, may not push the curdling as fast as some may desire; otherwise there seems to be nothing in the way of heating the milk instead of the curd, and thus simplifying and facilitating the work. The process I have endeavored to describe has been called "no acid process," and it is essentially such, as it objects to the use of acid either in rennet, in milk or in whey in which curd is held. The questions in regard to whey escaping from warm curd while packed in the vat, whether acid or otherwise, and the indications of the hot-iron test in regard to acidity and cheating, have not been sufficiently investigated to be considered in this connection. [They must be left for future study.]

But few factories have yet adopted the practice of making cheese from curd not wholly matured in whey. But enough have done so to show its superiority, as the many factories I have visited and the numerous cheese shows at which I have had the honor of officiating have given me good opportunity to know. Cheese thus made have carried off nearly all the prizes at the important shows, and have sold at top prices. It is so palatable and wholesome that nearly everybody likes it and can use it liberally. Even dyspeptics, who cannot use the common cheese at all, find it agreeable. A trial of its merits, not long since made at a hygienic institution in this state, showed that when properly made it could be used by all classes of invalids with impunity. Cheese-makers are invited to look at this matter carefully, and those who have opportunity to experiment cautiously till they are satisfied in regard to it. No one need to expect perfection in his first effort. Experience is necessary to the best results in any process, but it will not require many trials before the intelligent operator will be able to anticipate the direction in which his experiments are leading.—*Prof. L. B. Arnold in N. Y. Tribune.*

CHEESE RATIONS.

The farmers will thank Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, for his suggestion that government include cheese among the rations of the army. Governor Seymour is a farmer himself, and has for years taken great interest in the manufacture and sale of that staple. No doubt the army, now composed of 25,000 men, would welcome cheese as a portion of its edibles; and it is to be wondered at that this nutritive and healthy article has not before found itself among the rations of the men who constitute the strong arm of the law. The army of the United States would require of cheese as a ration, about 50,000 pounds per week, or at the rate of 2,540,000 pounds annually. This amount of cheese consumed in each year would add considerably to the demand for good cheese, and at the same time cultivate a more extensive taste for the article, which at the present time is used only to a limited extent in this country.—*American Cultivator.*

Farm Stock.

CURE FOR COLIC IN HORSES.

The symptoms of colic are readily detected. The animal scrapes with his fore feet, kicks at the belly, and shifts about, turns around, smells the floor, crouches, puts the nose to the flanks, lies down, rolls, remains for a time on the back, and breathes heavily throughout.

Apply at once a horse cloth, or woollen rug wrung out of boiling water, to the belly and up the sides, and cover with another couple of cloths to retain the heat. As they cool renew the cloths as often as needful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally effective and retains the heat longer. Should there, at the same time, be a difficulty in staling, or there often is, apply a similar cloth over the kidneys, when the urine will be relieved. It is also well to give an injection of warm water, about blood heat, into the bowels, and if the case needs it a horn of hot water with a teaspoonful of tincture of cayenne in it, into the stomach. Lay the animal in a well-bedded box, darken the window and leave him for the greater part of an hour. In an ordinary case the hot cloth or bran poultice will not need above one renewal; in severe cases they may be renewed four times within the hour, and a hot fomentation applied to the spine, has a wonderfully soothing effect. When relieved, wash the horse down with tepid water, cover up, give a bran mash, and allow a day or two rest for recuperation.

HORSES' FEET.

A farmer of experience says that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get

badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs there is not much else of the horse fit for anything.

NEW HORSE SHOE.

In England they are adopting a horse-shoe made of cowhide, and known as the Yates shoe. It is made of three thicknesses of cowhide compressed into a steel mould, and then subjected to a chemical preparation. It is claimed for it that it lasts longer and weighs only one-fourth as much as the common iron shoe; that it will not cause the hoof to split, nor have the least injurious influence on the foot. It requires no caulks; even on asphalt the horse never slips. The shoe is so elastic that the horse's step is lighter and surer. It adheres so closely to the foot that neither dust nor water can penetrate between the shoe and hoof.

EGGS FOR COLTS.

Mr. Rowe Emery tells in the *Maine Farmer* how he raised a premium colt, after weaning time, as follows: "I took him to the stable Oct. 24, 1877, and commenced to give him grain. I gave him one quart per day for the first month. I increased his oats each month so that in March I was giving him eight quarts every day. The third month I commenced to give him six eggs per day, two mixed with each feed. He weighed Oct. 24, 1877, 300 pounds. This morning, June 3, 1878, he weighed 587 pounds, and stands 14 hands high. I took the eggs away from him the first day of April, and commenced to cut his oats down the first of May. I am now giving him four quarts of oats per day and all the grass he will eat. I keep him in a room ten feet square, cut his grass for him and give him halter exercise twice a day, and I think he is now growing faster than ever before. He has consumed since Oct. 24, 1877, to June 1, 1878, 33½ bushels of oats, 45 dozen eggs, 8 bushels of potatoes and 1,200 pounds of hay.

LONG-WOOLED SHEEP.

As the demand for mutton in this country increases, there will be a very natural tendency among the vast majority of smaller breeders at least, to breed mutton sheep. It may be possibly true that this may be carried so far that it will result very materially to the benefit of those breeding fine wools. We are very apt, in the United States, to go to extremes in everything. If a particular product promises unusual returns, we turn from everything else and bend every energy to that until it is overdone. In such cases those whose capital is tied up in something else of a similar character, appear, for the time being, to suffer injury, but steadiness of purpose in keeping right on in the line in which the apparent illfortune finds us, will bring its recompense, if the business really has any merit. This will be the result in case the long-wooled sheep shall continue to grow in popularity, until everybody who can shall breed mutton sheep. This has been the marked tendency during the last few years. When the long-wooled sheep was first introduced into this country, the question of mutton was not considered at all; it was simply a question of wool. Nobody ate mutton then, if anything else could be got to eat. The purposes for which the fleeces of the long wools were used were multiplying so rapidly that Yankee enterprise very naturally looked longingly to the flocks of England, and was impatient to have a share of the profits which England was reaping. It was purely the matter of wool that was considered. The fact that the long wools grew at first slowly into popular favor, was really because the farmers did not perfectly understand the matter—that is they did not understand the value of the wool, but thought that it would be an unprofitably cheap article. The few saw the matter as it was and for the wool alone gave their attention to the introduction of the long wools into the United States. Gradually the merit of the wool and the important purposes for which it was being utilized became apparent, as while the best of combing wool was bringing from thirty to forty cents more a pound than Merino, it could not well help doing. Then this breed of sheep began to grow in popularity, but the matter of mutton did not yet enter to any considerable degree into the subject. By degrees however, it was found, as mentioned in the last issue of the *Western Rural*, that good mutton was a magnificent article of food, and it was found that the long-wooled sheep made good mutton. Since that discovery there has been a gradual tendency to regard these breeds as desirable for small flocks. They are all profit—meat and fleece, is the argument, and while the time is not yet, when they have outnumbered the short wools, the danger that a growing demand for mutton may cause them to become so popular that they will be used at a loss, is worth consideration.

While we should like to see all the sheep produced in this country that can be profitably produced, which necessarily includes the desire that every farmer so situated that he can breed sheep with profit, should engage in it, we certainly hope that there will be no general haphazard entering the business because it appears to be a good business. In the first place, to produce either mutton or wool, the conditions must be right. Sheep husbandry cannot be made exceedingly profitable or respectably profitable under all circumstances. Mutton and wool cannot be produced on dry corn stalks, or in a desert, unless nourishing food is taken into the desert. It is true that the Cotswolds and the Leicesters have not deteriorated in those parts of this

country where, for instance, the long winters would seem to operate against them, but when they have not done so, it has been because that during our long winter season, they have been carefully provided with roots and grain—in other words, that diligent care has been taken of them. No animal will feel neglect quicker than the sheep; it will feel it in both carcass and fleece. It is so well known that a judge of wool can tell by the feeling of it whether or not the animal from which it was taken has been kept on steady rations, that it seems useless to mention it, and yet there are men who have bred sheep for years who do not know it. The farmer must, therefore, have the ability and disposition to care for his flock or he had better not have one; and in the next place, of all breeds the long-wools must not be stinted in food. They must be well provided for in summer or winter, and if a farmer has not plenty of rich pasture he had better let them alone.—*Western Rural.*

HOG BOARDING FOR A PENNY A DAY.

BY DR. W. L. CHALLIS OF KANSAS.

Corn and water in the crude state will not make hogs out of pigs—but runs. Corn is inflammatory, and in crude form promotes very little growth, each pound of increase produced by it costing three times its value. Better sell your corn and buy your meat. But this is unnecessary, for the same material can be manipulated so as to make pork-raising profitable at two cents a pound.

The secret is in feeding essence of corn, and no crude corn. I speak of the treatment of hogs during the growing period, the finish for market being a different process. Get one, three, or five sugar hogheads, according to the size of your herd; remove the inside hoop that holds the bottom, caulk well with oakum around the bottom, replace the hoop, and bury side by side in the ground three feet or more, near a well or spring where there will be plenty of water, and hinge alid to each one. If in the hog pasture, fence around, or you will lose hogs by getting an overdose, as our experience will fully verify. Have large troughs, made of two-inch plank, placed contiguous. Grind your corn fine, and put in each hoghead four to six bushels, and a quart of salt. This may make you sick, but wait. Fill up with water, stir occasionally for two or three days, and when fermentation has fairly set in—say two or three days—begin to feed. It is always ready afterwards, for there is yeast in the bottom. Feed and fill up with water at once, always keeping them full; repeating twice each day, until the homeopathic dilution reminds you that further progress in that direction might be cruelty to animals, then throw in a sack of feed and proceed as before. Those who have not tried the plan will be astonished at what attenuation corn can be thus reduced, and what results can be wrought.

We have seven hogheads running in this way and have demonstrated the fact that a 200 pound porker can be kept growing by this process on a cost of one cent a day. Each hog will drink from two to five gallons at a feed, distend, lay down, grunt and grow. For the young pigs a trough should be shut off from the herd, and their food made richer. They need distension as do hogs, and will acquire the habit of assimilating largely. Into these tubs can be thrown the refuse from the kitchen and dairy, thereby increasing the good results. Wheat, rye, barley, millet, broom-corn, seed, etc., can be ground and utilized in the same manner. I am aware that slop for hogs is no new thing, and that the farmer of the East uses his bran and shorts in that way, but what we now aim at, is how to convert the corn and surplus grain of the farm into pork with the greatest profit, applicable alike to a small or large business. The reader will understand that where hogs have no range or grass, the slop must be fed three times a day, and be of increased strength. In districts where there are no facilities for grinding, if the corn in the ear or sheller, is soaked in water twenty-four hours before feeding, it will be much improved as a summer food.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Feeding Pork.—Pork is now lower than it has been for 30 years, and the prospect for those who have many hogs is not agreeable. Yet it would not be wise to sacrifice good good herds on this account. Those who have not, will find this a good opportunity to weed out their stock, and replace it with a better quality of animals, in preparation for the time which is certain to come, when pork shall again bear a profitable value. The chief profit from pure-bred stock consists in its early maturity; and the fact that a pig of a well selected breed and properly fed, can be made fit for the barrel at less than a year old, makes it of far greater worth than one which requires two years to arrive at a salable condition. To keep only the best stock should be the aim of every one who rears animals for sale; and there is no better time to begin to improve one's stock than when the value is low, and it can be done at the least expense.—*American Agriculturist.*

Brood sows must be handled entirely different from the fattening hogs. While they are raising their pigs they should be fed rich slops, of which corn should form an important part. Grind firmly two parts of corn to one of oats, which make into a mush well cooked. Dilute the mush with water until it stirs easily, then add sour milk and kitchen slops until thin enough to drink. Give each sow from a half to two-thirds of a bucketful three times per day, according to the appetite; after this is eaten give two ears to each sow.

July 31, 1878

"MR. SLOSSON'S MONEY MUDDLE."

I apologize for writing at all in answer to Mr. E., because there is very little that seems to require notice. Presuming that the readers of the FARMER will not choke on the satirical denunciations and pure assumptions aimed at arguments he cannot overthrow, we leave all that bosh for stomachs strong enough to bear it. He makes barely one attempt to bolster up his views, perhaps because of his inability to remove the obstructions thrown in his path. He has italicized and made mouths at our propositions, but this is all he has or can do. Please hear him while he says the people thought "the millennium had come sure enough, and that is the seat of the whole trouble. If people who bought at those high prices had only paid cash for what they bought and not given their notes and bonds as part of the purchase money, they would now have owned the property and hard times would never have been felt." This is the sum and substance of all he said in that whole column of vituperation and groundless charges. O, yes! If people had done that impossible thing, paid cash, what a glorious thing it would have been. Is any man so simple as to believe that these purchasers had their pockets full of cash, and yet went in debt, paying from ten to twenty per cent interest? Fudge! Even Mr. E. himself knows better. It was not possible to pay cash that they had not, but as times were good credit was readily given, and this system of credit was just what made it possible for them to buy on time. Men invested in the reasonable expectation that the greenback legal tender would continue in operation as it then was, as the great Ulysses had declared in his messages that it was the best money the people ever had. But, the money mongers thought that their business was interfered with, and gold in the hands of expert agents made new and oppressive laws, so that loaning money at a high rate of interest, taking mortgages on land, and securing non-taxable bonds was the order, while contraction should go on crushing the life out of industry, and producing that fatal shrinkage of property which impoverishes the poor and enriches the rich. Our sharp friend says that "sweet and toll are the least variable of all the products of this world." Here we differ again. If that sentence means anything, it, of course, applies to the fruits or receipts of labor. Everybody knows the extreme variability of the price of labor, almost as much so as the value of gold and silver. But there is one thing as unchangeable as a mother's love for her child. Under all conceivable conditions, whether money is contracted or inflated, whether there be a feast or a famine, peace or war, a Greenback Party or an Honest Money League, it makes no difference. This thing is debt; its face is always rigidly the same; its annual tariff unchanged. Political whirlwinds, contraction cyclones, and unmitigated robberies of the people by bullionists, and light-fingered demagogues, does not alter *debt a single iota*. It is as certain as birth coming into the world or as death going out of it. It distances Mr. E.'s brag horse the first time round the course, and ought to teach him the plain truth that the shrinkage of values from the wicked contraction of the currency is the real cause of most of our financial troubles. The great change from a healthy inflation to a miserly contraction does not alter debt, but it does rob the man who is in debt to fill the pockets of the money power, and is a miserable commentary on a republican (?) form of government and the boasted equality (?) of its integers. If Mr. E. will study finance with a view to unmask truth, right and justice, his theories will dissolve into thin air; political bigotry be swallowed up by reason, and like St. Paul, he will be converted, and like Christ will scourge the money-changers from the temple of liberty. R. K. SLOSSON.

LETTER FROM OSAGE COUNTY.

EDITORS FARMER: In the last issue of your paper, your correspondent, W. W. C., takes ground that as the fraudulent bonds of Pratt county were in the hands of innocent purchasers who had bought them in good faith that they should be paid by the people of Pratt county. I think the idea is altogether wrong. The state should provide the means to prevent such frauds, and failing to prevent them the state should pay the debt. In my view, these bonds are about the same as a forged check, and a check of that kind is not worth much.

I was surprised to read the advice of the Rev. Knox, a man in his business telling people not to go in debt, and making his living through their going in debt, at the same time. It sounds ridiculous. JOSEPH NIXON.
Osage City, Kansas.

Our correspondent fails to discriminate properly. Mr. Knox says: "I do not consider him in debt who can lay his hands directly on the means of paying, at some little sacrifice, all he owes." It is that proneness to recklessly go in debt without a reasonable prospect of being able to pay, which Mr. Knox so earnestly lifts a warning voice against. It is not at all "ridiculous" for the man who loans money to warn the borrower to guard against becoming overwhelmed with debt. The one thing most dreaded by those who loan money is, the inability of their customers to meet maturing obligations. They do not want the property pledged for the payment of the loan. It is an embarrassment to them in their business; and hence it is most natural that they should caution borrowers to use the utmost care in seeking loans. [EDS. FARMER].

Every farmer knows that some hands are worth more to him than others. Nevertheless, especially in busy times, he finds himself obliged to pay all alike. The effect has been that of "leveling down" instead of "leveling up," as Mr. Cubitt expresses it, thereby destroying that energy and spirit which, in some men, are natural. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, to find our hired farm hands moving about like turtles, and extremely ingenious in making a parade of diligent work stand in lieu of labor that may be judged by its results. Such is the tendency of rewards that do not discriminate between the good, bad, and indifferent.

Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master, Samuel Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon, Emporia.
COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Plattville.
MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Ebbhaugh, Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster.

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

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

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The time is not far distant when the National Grange will enter its twelfth annual session. It is well to consider now, what work it shall undertake in the interest of the order it represents; and it may be assumed that any other work will be prejudicial to the body and will surely endanger its existence.

There is at present deep distrust in the minds of the people who contribute to the support of the National Grange. They allege that it is not founded in equity; that its maintenance bears with hardships upon those who receive the least profit from its deliberations; that it passes the power of the many into the hands of a pitiful minority, by which it is used to oppress the great body of the common membership.

These are serious charges. Whatever of truth they contain should be carefully considered, and the allegations of wrong, if sustained, be promptly met by adequate provision for quick correction. These questions will continue to press for notice. They may be treated with delicate regard for the rights of all concerned. They must be treated in some way, and it is far better to take them up for consideration before the meeting, that mature thought may have its expressions when the time arrives.

If the National Grange is not founded on equity it cannot exist long without such change as will place it on the broad foundation of equality, where special privileges have no place. As the body is constituted there is at least the appearance of favor secured to work organizations, which have full representation and potent direction of affairs. State Granges which exist only by the technicality of law may thwart the will of strong organizations. Therefore, in this the provision for legalized tyranny of the minority over the majority. And still worse:—the selfish purposes of an insignificant faction may be executed at the cost of those who support the organization. The contributions of strong healthful organizations may thus be diverted to the profit of those who have but slight interest in the order. To make the case plain:—a state grange may be so weak that the tax paid into the National treasury will not be sufficient to pay the hotel bill of its single representative during a session of the national grange; but it may send two representatives at an expense of many hundred dollars for travel and board, and these same representatives may vote the sum out of the treasury into their own pockets. They may even make profit out of their attendance. They take money which they have not paid in. It is clear that it is at the cost of the stronger organizations, and it is equally clear that adequate returns are not made. It is also plain that measures of economy, urged by those who have deep interest in their passage, may be defeated by those who derive profit from lavish expenditures of funds to which their contributions have been too insignificant to entitle them to the privileges enjoyed.

It may be difficult to provide correction for this abuse, but by some means it must be reached. Any representative body which secures by its own laws privileges to a few at the cost of the majority must necessarily alienate the regard of those who are so wronged. This condition is already reached in this case, and the feeling of distrust is intensified by the fact that an effort made in the last session of the national grange to establish something like equality in representation, was thwarted by the minority. It is quite certain that more radical measures of relief will be sought in the approaching session, and if failure should again be met, there will be left no reasonable hope that the organization will be sustained longer by those who find it used only to continue exactions which have already grown too irksome to be borne with patience. These matters are presented with kind regard for the welfare of the National Grange. In some form, or other, that body must be continued. If, at present, it has odious features in its

organization, it will be the part of wisdom to remove them while it yet retains the respect of those who have hitherto supported it; rather than to invite the revolutionary methods which are extremely liable to be brought into use if wise counsels do not prevail. In the few months that intervene before the meeting this subject should have careful thought by those whose province it is to shape the destinies at the National Grange.—*The Husbandman*.

WHAT MEMBERS AND THEIR GRANGES ARE SAYING AND DOING.

The last session of the Texas State Grange passed a law that where a subordinate grange had become defunct for six months, their dues would be remitted and any one of the old members (nine men and four women) petitioning to be reinstated, would receive the old charter and paraphernalia, and could go on again the same as though their grange had never gone down. Under this law many granges are reorganizing, and evidences of an increased interest in grange matters are multiplying. Letters from all parts of the state and reports from Worthy State Master Long show unmistakably that the grange is in the midst of a revival.

CALIFORNIA.

The California Patron, while reporting a falling off in membership, says that the grange is a live institution in this state, composed of a membership who appreciate its principles and will carry out its purposes. The Grangers' Union at Stockton, is a live institution, doing an immense business. It has a large stock of farm implements, and has benefited the farmers in many ways. To its managers is given the credit of the reduction of freight, secured by a fair compromise with the railroad managers. The Farmers' Union at San Jose is also reported in a flourishing condition and doing a business of \$1,000,000 a year.

TENNESSEE.

Worthy Master Harwell, at the State Grange, being desirous that all parts of the State may be visited this summer, has placed the western division in the charge of Worthy Lecturer H. D. Greer of Shelby County, and the eastern division under Worthy Overseer J. K. Hancher, of Sullivan. He reserves the middle division for his own field of operations for the present.

MISSISSIPPI.

The members of the order are taking a deep interest in the reelection of H. L. Muldrow to Congress from the First District. They appreciate his efforts in behalf of the agricultural interests, and we learn that the farmers of his district are almost unanimous in favor of his reelection.

MICHIGAN.

Continued efforts are being made in different parts of the State to work out the problem of co-operation. The successful working of a Patrons' store at Buchanan for more than two years has stimulated into life and enterprise of the kind at Benton Harbor. The prospect of success here is good.

Another store has been lately opened at Marshall. The business is systematized and under good management; it is reported, in the store of the Battle Creek Co-operation Association. Though some stores have not succeeded, yet enough have says the *Grange Visitor*, to prove that farmers may co-operate to their own advantage if they will.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The order shows activity and interest in grange work in this state. Reports from several granges in last number of the *Farmers' Friend* shows that the social features of the order are being kept up during the hot weather, and there is no other feature more important and strengthening to the grange.

THE GRANGE QUESTION.

I wish it understood that I am a whole-hearted granger, but I am not enthusiastic in commending the business practices of the Order. I have never taken any stock in the cry against middlemen, and have always been disgusted when I have heard grange speakers complaining that the farmer has no voice in fixing the price of his commodities, but must ask, "What will you give?" and "What will you take?" when he buys or sells. I have no faith that grange stores or supply houses can sell dry goods or groceries any cheaper, in the long run, than any other dealer in the same articles do, for the competitions of trade are sharp, and sure to keep the prices down to a living profit, and a Grange store will find that unsealable goods will accumulate, and rent, insurance, and clerk hire, all will reduce the profits. I do claim, however, that the business principles of the Order are correct and that the reason Grangers have in many cases lost money is that they have failed to carry out these principles. They are, briefly:

- 1st. Pay cash for what you buy.
- 2d. Buy as near as possible at first hands.
- 3d. Buy as large a bill of goods at one time as possible.

These are the principles that the business men act on everywhere and find profitable, and certainly the farmer has the same right as any other man to look out for his own interest. Who ever heard of any one finding fault with a merchant because he bought his goods in New York instead of Cleveland or Cincinnati? and yet Grangers have been cursed and abused for acting on the same principle. Every one recognizes the fact that cash will buy goods cheaper than credit, and that the credit system makes good men pay bad men's debts, and there can be no complaint of

this feature of the order. I can go to a grocer who is selling eight pounds of sugar for a dollar, and by paying cash and taking one hundred pounds I can save at least a dollar. Now we will suppose that fifteen or twenty members of a Grange find that they are in need of sugar and bulk their orders and send to the wholesale grocer—they would get a larger discount; and save on drayage and freight, and would make a still greater saving in proportion than I did on the dollar's worth. Again, I want a plow and the agent in my town asks me twenty dollars for it. I know that he does not pay over fifteen dollars and that it can be manufactured for twelve dollars. We find at our next Grange meeting that ten plows are wanted and send our order to the manufacturer and buy our plows at their regular price and save fifty dollars, and in doing so we are acting on recognized business principles. There is a question as to the expediency of trading outside of our own village, but certainly no one questions the farmer's right to do so. If I can buy goods at wholesale prices I send no more money away than the merchant would, and I certainly can not afford to give a man my trade in order that he may be able to patronize me.—*Ohio Farmer*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

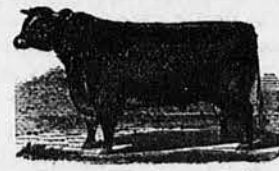
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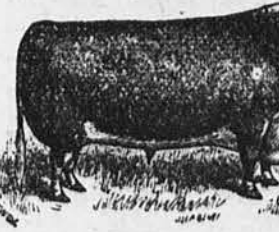
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J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks, F. Partridge, Cocker fowls, and White Guinea. Write to me.

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

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The Kansas Farmer.

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EUROPE MAKES ANOTHER DEMAND ON AMERICA.

This time it is for lean cattle. But why send lean cattle away from the cheap pastures and cornfields of the west to be fattened on the costly grain, roots and grasses of the old world? The first and all sufficient reason is found in the fact that the English and German farmers want and are willing to pay a remunerative price for that class of stock. Recently a ship load of young cattle was landed in Germany, and we are informed, so well received by the farmers that the ship was dispatched for another cargo. There is also a good demand in England for hogs and cattle to feed. If the feeders of the old world can purchase young or lean stock in United States cheaper than they can raise it, they will certainly look for their supply from this country, and immediately convert their food into beef instead of waiting the slow, expensive process of rearing calves.

Thus the field is continually widening for the farm products of this country. Salt provisions, potted meats, then fresh beef shipped in refrigerator vessels, and live fatted, and finally lean stock is eagerly sought of this country to be fattened by the farmers for their home markets.

The encouragement increases continuously for our western farmers to turn their attention more to stock, and less to grain farming. Grain is a heavy bulky article to transport, and transfers the elements of wealth rapidly from the virgin soils of the west to the country whence the grain is consumed. The history of successful farming in all parts of the world is a history of stock-raising. Texas would be but a fraction of its present importance without its cattle. The Cape Colony and Australia would be savage wilds without their sheep farms. The cattle of Colorado contest the palm with her gold and silver mines. Kansas, to-day, offers the best field in the temperate zone for the rearing of cattle, sheep and hogs for beef, mutton, bacon, while no healthier or better country for horses and mules can be found on this or the eastern continent. The world cannot be overstocked with these animals as long as the best quality of stock can be produced with profit at moderate prices, which can be done here, to compete with any section of the globe. Let every farmer turn his attention to raising some of every class of farm stock. The mass of our farmers can do this more successfully and profitably than by making a specialty of any one. A small, but select flock of sheep, a herd of young cattle, a small drove of hogs, a few young horses of most desirable style and size, with a watchful care not to overstock, will insure an annual income which unfavorable seasons, not grasshoppers, nor low prices, will wholly cut off, and seldom curtail.

OUR CRIMINALS.

The most perplexing problem to civilization is how to dispose of its criminals. In earlier days when society [was working its way up to its present elevated plain, criminals were provided for with little ceremony. As fast as caught and convicted they were turned over to the executioner. This was an effectual quietus to the particular individuals treated by this heroic remedy. But in the development of civilization, the humanitarian principle in man has received a large amount of cultivation and the sensitiveness of that element called humanity has been educated up to such a point that it begins to be severely shocked by the retaliatory spirit of justice which exacts a life for a life, or deprives of liberty and "incarcerates in loathsome prisons." But the humane instincts of society which visit with sympathy in place of condemnation, punishment the criminal, have been taken advantage of by the turbulent and dishonest classes, and they practice their outrages against law and order with more impunity, and less forbearance, on account of the charity and lenity shown them.

To complicate this criminal problem, society finds itself face to face with an ally of its old enemy, the "tramp" difficulty. Thousands of criminals prey upon society under these disguise of penury and want, and so great has this trouble become that we scarcely pick up a newspaper that we don't find such paragraphs as the following:

"The tramp and communistic elements are becoming decidedly dangerous. They are swarming into the cities, injuring persons and destroying property, taking possession of trains upon the railroads and behaving in a desperate and lawless manner."

"They are firing the barns and haystacks of farmers, destroying reaping and mowing machines and are perpetrating acts of depredation, the malignant and hellish character of which could only be bred by fiends. This infernal defiance of all law, and disregard of all humane feelings, develops a new phase of the tramp questions."

This new phase is simply the old enemy to society in the garb of the tramp which the hangman of the last century kept in check but which the new school of humanitarians believed and argued could be cured by kindness. Kindness has had no material influence upon that element, but the bloody hand of justice being partially withheld, has allowed it to organize and so direct its strength as to withstand law and justice, defying them to their very faces. It is plain that sentiment is wasted on this class. The sympathies of the law and order-loving are used to be abused

by it. To return to the old severe measures which have been partially abandoned, is out of the question. More hardened criminals escape through the tenderheartedness of juries than are convicted, lest the severe penalties of what is left of the old criminal statutes, be visited upon the convicts. A contemporary, thus very tersely states the case and suggests the preventive.

While we have studiously availed ourselves of every known natural and artificial means to perfect our domestic animals, fruits and vegetables, we have acted as though we feared a visitation of Divine wrath, should we attempt, by like means, a similar improvement of our own species. Has this arisen from an indifference to the claims of humanity, or is the development and perfection of our own species of less importance than the improvement of animals and vegetables?

We have not been slow to lock the stable door after the horses have been stolen; and many are prone to point with pride to our huge and costly locks which we rear in the shape of hospitals, public charities, reform schools, insane asylums, jails and state prisons. The very necessity of these, however, is a leprous spot upon our civilization; evincing conclusively to the minds of many that there is something fundamentally wrong in our whole religious, social and political fabric.

This writer strikes the key note to the whole trouble which is pressing our civilization to the wall. While we are careful to weed out all objectionable moral and physical points in our domestic animals, we have permitted unchecked the propagation in our own species of liars, thieves, paupers, murderers, etc., to defy and prey upon society. The *Scientific American* treating our criminal question from a scientific, as well as a common-sense standpoint, declares that the only solution to the problem is the surgeon's knife. This offers a remedy both humane and effectual. What would be the condition of our domestic animals if allowed unrestrained privilege of the farm yard, with all their natural and vicious instincts unshorn and uncured. The owner, in place of being lord of all, would go abroad into his fields at the peril of his life, while his pastures would present battlefields covered with the dead and wounded of the fierce brutes.

While we are taxing the industry of the country to support a clumsy fabric of criminal jurisprudence, to erect and keep up costly jails, penitentiaries, almshouses, houses of correction, etc., we foolishly allow the race of criminals to go on multiplying their numbers, and propagating the hellish instincts which baffle the strong arm of society to maintain even a semblance of order. All humane efforts are wasted while we allow the wild devil of passion to strengthen its forces and combine against order and society, as it is persistently and steadily doing. If we ever expect to abate crime we must cut off the criminals, by preventing their entering the world. We can never lessen crime if we continue to carefully propagate the perpetrators of it till they have grown strong and fierce, and kill a man before we place them in chains, or hand them over to the hangman.

They have no right to be brought into the world and we have only to apply the knowledge gained in the management of our domestic animals, to our criminal classes on their first attempt at crime, to inaugurate a reform which pious sentimentalism has expended so many tears and prayers in vain upon and failed. Throughout the country writers of news-papers and magazines are edging up to this question cautiously. They must lay aside reserve and meet the difficulty boldly. The peace of society is daily disturbed by this vicious element which it nurses, while the earnings of industry are consumed to keep it in check and feed it in idleness.

POOR LE DUC.

Even the gentle mannered *Prairie Farmer* can't resist the temptation to hit our amateur commissioner of Agriculture, a sly slap in quoting from the *Gardner's Monthly*.

In relation to the personal inspection by Dr. Hough, the author of the voluminous memoir on forestry published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and for which department \$6,000 is asked that he may make a personal inspection of European forests. The *Gardner's Monthly* says: "We really believe that \$6,000 spent by one acquainted with our own forest products, among our own forest trees, among our own forest tree cultivators, and by one practically acquainted with forestry work, and who has a knowledge of the principles of our government and what it ought and could and what it should not do, would be infinitely more profitable to us."

There is no doubt of this, but it will be but as a drop in a bucket to what the country will be asked for once Mr. Le Duc is elevated to the position of secretary of agriculture, to which he is said to aspire since his appointment to his present position, by, it is said, the special favor of the private secretary of the president.

Sackfuls of spurious silver coins are piled up at the treasury department at Washington. These counterfeiters comprise all silver coins in circulation.

OUR AGENT'S TRACKS.

Mr. W. W. Cone, traveling correspondent and agent of the *KANSAS FARMER*, paid our office a visit on Saturday. Mr. Cone reports crop prospects very flattering all over Kansas. He represents a paper which is a credit to the state as an agricultural journal.—*Sterling (Rice Co.) Bulletin*.

TRUE FARMERS AND TRUE FARMING.

The true farmer is the man who combines several branches of agricultural industry in one harmonious system, so that however unpropitious the season may prove for one or more crops, he is sure to be prosperous in some others. The cattle king, the sheep king, or the corn or wheat king, sooner or later meets with crushing reverses from which he rarely recovers, while the man who judiciously diversifies his crops is sure of a measure of success every year. His profits may vary, but he is never found on the wrong side of his debit and credit account.

A farmer, to achieve unbroken success, must, like our statesmen, have a "policy." Unlike the latter, however, his "policy" and his practice must rigidly conform to each other if he hopes to be successful. The farmer on the virgin soils of the frontier or on the new lands of the west, which are often quite remote from the frontier, almost invariably neglects what demands the closest attention in a few years, which is to provide for keeping up the fertility of his land. He wastes willfully the most valuable constituents of grain and grass, till his crops begin to fail and prove unremunerative.

In the older states the best and only really successful farmers, are those who return to the soil all the grain and fodder they take from it, with the exception of wheat, in the shape of feed to stock. A diversity of crops and a diversity of stock all blended in one well-digested system and economically carried out, has never failed to make a successful farmer, or a farm that was looked upon as a model in the neighborhood. When this system is invariably successful on the thin soil of the New England, or the partially exhausted soils of the middle states, it commends itself with redoubled force to the farmers of the new west, who can, in many instances, pasture large herds of cattle and sheep on the outlying prairies and devote their farms exclusively, which are enclosed, to grain, cultivated grasses and fruits. The same system pursued by the most successful farmers in the old states, followed by those who have so many superior advantages on the prairies of Kansas, could not fail to prove vastly more profitable to the latter. Proneness to change and to feel dissatisfied with his home and measure of success has ever been the bane of the western farmer; in place of putting forth efforts to beautify his farm by adorning it with trees, adding to and improving his buildings, making a home that is always inviting and a pleasure to dwell in, and a soil that never fails to yield bountifully to every demand of the owner.

THE FARMER'S GOLD MINE.

In all countries except the new west the manure heap is called the farmer's gold mine. In Kansas and other new countries they haven't learned this fact yet. In all the broad territories of the United States, this fact was not learned till necessity compelled the farmer to accept this as a fact; but then it was in a measure too late. Thousands of dollars has been wasted before it seemed possible to convince these "honest sons of the soil," that manure was fully as valuable as any crop they raised. They proved the advice of "book farmers" to save every shovelful of manure and apply it to their land; that in a short time the elements of the soil which constitutes crops of grain and other produce, would be exhausted, and to supply them again in requisite quantities would prove one of the most difficult and expensive undertakings the farmer would have to encounter. But this is exactly the case to-day. From almost the eastern border of Kansas, to the surf-beaten shores of Rhode Island, the one thing which keeps the farmer down to unceasing drudgery, is the effort to supply manures to his fields in order to get crops that will in any way repay him for his care and labor.

It will be but a few years till this affliction of an exhausted soil will be felt in Kansas, and in all of the new west, especially on upland farms. Now thousands of tons of excellent manure are going to waste about the stables and pens of our farmers, and thousands more might be gathered together which is allowed to be scattered, and all applied to the highest points of the farm would not only aid in keeping up the virgin fertility of the soil, but would insure heavier, and better present grain and grass crops. No upland prairie is ever likely to be made too rich for wheat, and no land can be too highly improved for corn. There are many acres which produce 50 bushels of corn that would yield 100 bushels for the same expense in cultivation, if the wasted manure of the farm were properly applied to the land.

GLASSED OR UNGLASSED.

A correspondent in the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine*, makes the following statement of facts and suggestion which every grocer who handles honey will admit is a very plain fact and will heartily approve the suggestion of discriminating in favor of honey against glass. There is no honest rea-

son why a wooden frame with glass sides used for the protection of the pound of comb this cheap box contains should sell for 25 or 30 cts, a pound, the price of the best white comb honey.

I purchased at different times as follows:

October 10th, 1877—One lot dark buckwheat honey, small frames, no glass; April 13th, 1878—Two-thirds of it remained unsold.

Same date, Oct. 10th, 1877—Bought a lot in six pound glass boxes; April 12th, 1878—One half remains unsold.

Oct. 16th, 1877—Bought some extracted; April 12th, 1878—All sold.

November 15th, 1877—Bought a lot with glass sides and ends—beautiful to look upon, but on April 12th, 1878, found nine-tenths of it on hand. How encouraging for the glass side of the question (?); but now for the other side.

On November 20th, 1877, I purchased a lot of honey in small, neat, light frames, holding about one and a half pounds each, this lot contained twice as much honey as all the other kinds (except the extracted) put together, yet on the 8th of February following there was not a pound of it left, the last having been sold and delivered to the consumer, and I might have sold plenty more of the same kind if I had had it, but would not buy thinking and trying to crowd off the very attractive glassed honey; but no go, it is a regular thorough-bred sticker.

And now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion allow me to say that some of our honey producers are wrong in wrapping their honey in glass, and that you and all others who oppose them are right, and that you must (for the benefit of consumers and honest dealing) stand firmly on the ground which you have taken, maintaining your position even though all bee-christendom arrays itself against you for a season, and my candid opinion is that glass must take a back seat, while the naked honey comes to the front.

THRESHING WHEAT.

Employed and experienced threshers, who are shrewd enough to sell their old machines to experienced boys or men, and hasten to purchase new machines having all the latest improvements. Put the best men on the stack or in the mow, and see that the band cutter understands his business also. And lastly, only employ as threshers those who are mechanics enough to know the difference between the bevel-wheel on the cylinder, and the bull-wheel on the horse power.

In conclusion it will not be out of place to suggest that experienced threshers should be employed, in order that the machine be properly adjusted so that wheat that is designed for feeding purposes be not cracked or injured. Instances are given where the plumpest wheat that could be found, when placed under the microscope, the coating was seen to be full of cracks, and the germ was broken in several places. Wheat injured in this way cannot be classed as prime seed wheat. Nor should the gleanings (raking) be threshed with seed wheat. The rain, dews, and sunshine injure the germ. The gleanings should not only be threshed last, but kept unmixed with the other grain. A little of it will lower the grade of the wheat when inspected, more than enough to make up the difference that would come from selling it separately, for feeding purposes. Those who inspect and grade the wheat crop on its arrival at the large cities, do it upon the real marketable condition of the crop.

Another thing in connection with threshing machines, which is worthy of more attention than it receives, is the following:

As soon as a job of threshing is finished, the screenings box should be emptied, and the machine swept from top to bottom before moving it to the next farm. Canada thistle seed, cockle, and many other seeds of noxious weeds are carried from farm to farm—a practice which often results in great damage to the tidy and industrious farmer.

—*Farm and Fireside*.

CORALLINE MARBLE.

It may not be generally known that Kansas, with her many other and varied treasures of plants and minerals, can also boast a quarry of this, valuable marble was discovered last year near Lane Postoffice in Franklin County, and now being worked into monuments and other articles at the marble works of Hanway Brothers, near the site of the quarries. An instructive little pamphlet has been published by Hon. James Hanway, giving a description and history of the Coralline Marble which can be had by addressing him at Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas.

BARDWELL'S COURSE IN ARITHMETIC.—This is a new candidate for favor intended to cover the entire course of written arithmetic as required in our schools; it forms a new departure in the methods of instruction, and it is believed, practically solves a problem which has of late occupied the earnest attention both of educators and the patrons of schools, viz., to reduce in a large

measure the amount of time hitherto assigned to the study of arithmetic, at the same time requiring in the final result proficiency and skill not inferior to that previously attained. C. H. Rurey, Lawrence, Kansas, is agent for the book.

SPALDING'S GUIDE.

This little volume is a codification of all the most useful laws, (or laws which most effect ordinary business) of the state of Kansas, and is designed as a law book of convenient reference for Tax Payers and Voters, Town, Township, State, District, County, and City officers in the State of Kansas, Agents, Attorneys, Administrators, Executors and Guardians, Receivers, Trustees, etc., Associations, Companies and Corporations, Bankers, Brokers, Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Traders and the Public Press.

It is a most useful little volume, which every one conducting business of any kind should have. Bound in substantial leather, law library style, \$1.75. P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., Publishers. 630 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. and 180 East Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; 518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Odd Fellows' Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SELECTING ANIMALS TO BREED FROM.

There are two errors very commonly committed by persons selecting animals from which to breed. Some pay too much attention to pedigree, and too little to form, while others err in the opposite direction. The one will select the animal with the longest pedigree, whatever be his form, while the other does not care about the pedigree, but bases his decision on a personal inspection of the horse. The latter of the two is the least objectionable, since the stock will be far more likely to inherit the qualities of an immediate rather than those of a remote ancestor. While form and character are of prime importance, yet the blood should never be neglected. Especially is this point to be regarded where stock is bred for the purpose of again breeding from it, since he who breeds from animals whose immediate ancestors were of unknown descent, will be pretty sure to repent of his error.

We have never before seen so many frogs. The whole country is covered with them. They are perfectly harmless and are death on flies and insects generally. We suppose the unusual exemption from these pests is largely due to these not pretty but useful friend. An ingenious man put two of these jumpers to good use, the other day. He had a friend who was considerably worse for his liquor, and whom he took up in a stable loft to sleep off his drunk. The flies swarmed around him so fearfully that the companion of the good Samaritan was aroused and not having time to stay and keep off flies, he went down stairs, got two of these frogs, took them up, placed them near the sleeper and left him to his dreams. In an hour or so he returned, found one frog on the man's body, and the other on his face and not a single fly around, and the man sleeping beautifully.—*Wichita Beacon*.

Birds.—It sometimes seems hard to believe, but birds are the staunch friends of every man who raises fruit, grain or grass. They are the constitutional check put upon depredating insects. Every cherry that the robin eats he pays for five hundred times over by countless and nameless insects devouring as a part of his meat diet. Woodpeckers, larks, jays, sparrows, and the whole tribe of thrushes, are indefatigable friends of the garden and the farm.

The first quality of meat is wanted at home and wanted abroad. To supply such meat, stock of the first quality must be kept. The improvements of all kinds of stock kept on the farm should be the subject of the first importance to every farmer.

Steadiness in Farming.—It is a fault with our American farming, that is not more confined to a regular system. There is always more or less fluctuation in the market, and especially in some products, and there are those who, seduced by the high price of this or that product, immediately change to meet it, but usually, from the many that engage in it, receive only disappointment and loss, whereas a uniform course would have avoided this. The small but steady gains are the safe basis. If more is desired, let it be done by raising the system to higher effectiveness.—*F. G. In Country Gentleman*.

AN INFALLIBLE SIGN BY WHICH TO KNOW A FULLY RIPENED WATERMELON.

When the melon begins to change color inside, and its seeds to turn black, a small black speck, scale, or blister begins to appear on the outer cuticle, or rind. These are multiplied and enlarged as the fruit matures. A ripe melon will show them thickly sown over the surface. A partial development only indicates half ripened fruit. A full crop of blisters reveals its perfect ripeness. When hundreds of melons are strewn along the sidewalk, you will have to look pretty sharply to find one that exhibits a satisfactory "escutcheon," to borrow a term from M. Guenon. But it is unfeeling when found, and by following this guide you may walk away with your melon with the most entire confidence. The blister is only to be seen upon a close inspection, but it is plainly visible when that is given.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS sent postage paid one year for \$2.00.

GRASS FOR PIGS AND BROOD SOWS.

In conversation, a few days since, with Mr. W. P. Simon, of the well-known firm of H. M. & W. P. Simon, of Galesburg, Ill., he remarked that they had this year turned over a new leaf in the care of brood sows. Heretofore it had been their custom to feed their sows heavily on grain or slops while suckling, but this season they had adopted the plan of feeding not more than half the usual quantity of grain, and compelling the sows to rely largely upon grass for their subsistence. It had always been their custom to give their sows the run of a good pasture when suckling, but at the same time they had fed so largely of grain and slops, that but little grass was consumed by the sows. This season, with only half as much grain fed as formerly, they find their sows taking heartily to the grass to make up the deficiency, and they notice a decided improvement in the condition of both sows and pigs in consequence of the change. The flow of milk is largely increased, and both sows and pigs appear thriffter than under the former treatment.

We have long been of the opinion that our farmers depend too largely upon corn as a diet for brood sows and young pigs, and have repeatedly urged a reformation in this particular, and that roots and grasses should be added largely to the diet of growing stock. Corn is unquestionably the best available food for fattening, and must continue to be our main dependence in raising hogs; but we have not the slightest doubt that its constant use, to the exclusion of all other kinds of food in the corn-raising states, has been the chief cause in bringing about an unhealthy condition which has predisposed our swine to the diseases which have made such fearful inroads among them during the past ten years.

This theory is corroborated by the well-known fact that, in the regions where but little corn is raised, and where peas, barley, oats, grass, and roots from a considerable portion of the food usually depended upon by swine raisers, the so-called "hog cholera" is almost unknown. It is perhaps true that the disease is engendered by what Dr. Stetson and other writers call "crowd poison," and that, when engendered, it may be propagated by contagion; but we are of opinion that the condition which predisposes to the disease, and makes the hog an easy prey to its virus, is brought about by the system of exclusive corn feeding which prevails so generally in the great corn-raising states of the Mississippi Valley. — *Live-Stock Journal.*

COW MILKERS.

In summing up the evidence pro and con which has been elicited from dairymen all over the country since its introduction, it appears that, excepting in the case of diseased udders, teats, &c.—the milking-machine presents but one marked advantage over hand-milking, i. e. it saves the extra exertion of hands and wrists required in the latter. It does not save time; friends and enemies alike testify to its requiring about the same number of minutes occupied in milking by hand. The argument of cleanliness put forth in its favor has but little weight with dairymen as every one knows, that patent milker or no patent milker, milk is liable to impurities if the pail is placed under a cow that has not been properly brushed and her udder cleaned of scales of skin, loose hairs and other matter liable to fall on the least motion of the bag.

The chief obstacle in the way of the general adoption of the patent milker with the majority of farmers is that the insertion of any foreign substance into the cow's teat, however perfect in form and finish, must be carefully done or ill effects will follow; hence the impracticability of introducing this milker among ordinary farm hands. The care required in keeping the india-rubber tubes that conduct the milk sweet and inodorous is another drawback to their continuous employment, for if not placed in cold water and well cleaned from the milk immediately after use they are soon rendered worthless.

As many farmers have not yet seen the milking-machine in question, a description of it and its appliance will not come amiss. The milker consists of four rubber tubes, from six to eight inches long, which are joined at the bottom and held over the pail. Each tube terminates at the upper end in a metallic tube or sheath (silver or silver-plated) some two inches in length and provided with openings. These tubes are inserted in the teats, and the milk flowing into them proceeds through the rubber tube down into the pail.

While not wishing to condemn any labor-saving machine, or any invention which savors of progress, unless essentially bad, farmers are advised to beware of trusting the milking machine in the hands of ordinary workmen; but if desirous of testing it to do it themselves, and carefully note the results until certain that they are not injurious. It is furthermore recommended to experiment with one or two cows only at first, and these not the more valuable animals of the farm. — *N. Y. World.*

Now that the wheat is all harvested and taken care of, a survey of the damage done by rains during the harvest reveals the loss at only from two to five per cent, of the crop. — *Wichita Eagle.*

From our residence we can count over 200 large grain stacks, all within a space of two miles square. Shades of departed Buffalo! who would have thought that the "Sandy Desert," over which you once meandered in unexplored security, contained such great producing qualities.

JOINT EXHIBITION OF THE SHAWNEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND THE DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION OF TOPEKA.

A joint fair of the these two societies will be held at Topeka, Kansas, September 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. The aggregate premiums of the two Associations amount to \$7,000. The largest number of special premiums are offered by these societies ever offered at any Fair in Kansas, and judging from the activity of the men who have the proposed fair in charge, it will surpass any fair ever heretofore held in the state. 5,000 premium lists are being systematically distributed in Shawnee and all adjoining counties. Arrangements have been made with the railroads for reduced rates on round trip tickets during the fair, and everything is being ordered with the view of making the fair a grand success.

For copy of Premium List and further information address the Secretary, at Topeka.

GREAT SALE OF FINE STOCK.—See the advertisement of E. A. Smith, of Lawrence, Kansas. A more extended notice of this sale next week.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will hold its regular meeting at the Court House in Topeka, Saturday August 31, full attendance of all interested is much desired.

PROBATE JUDGE.—While there will be little or no opposition to the re-selecting the present Probate Judge of Shawnee County, we deem it only just to Judge Carey to say that he has proven himself a thoroughly competent upright and fearless Judge in the discharge of his office duties. The position is a responsible one and when so acceptably filled as in this case, he should be retained.

From Reno County.

July 8th.—Oats generally a heavy yield, corn ditto. Wheat was greatly damaged by hail storms in places, and a quantity of headed wheat has spoiled in the stack; some parties have had to tear down their stacks and thresh immediately to save the grain. The only safe way, apparently, to handle headed grain is, not to cut it until it is about dead ripe and as dry as possible; those who have done this, report their wheat all right. The ground has been drying out fast, and many parties have had to quit breaking the past week, but this morning we had quite a good rain which will set the plows at work again.

W. G. R.

From Butler County.

July 19.—At this writing all crops have matured, or nearly so. Wheat has gone beyond all reasonable expectations, not withstanding the fear of rust during the latter part of May. Some fields were rusted to the highest blade, looking very red, and to all appearances beyond recovery. Some farmers offered to sell their crops at \$1 per acre, but failed to find purchasers.

We had a very wet harvest, but about all the wheat was harvested; threshing now reveals the fact that the crop will average from 15 to 18 bushels per acre. The greater portion of the old land that was drilled will make from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, while sod will yield from 6 to 12 bushels. The early harvested grain was damaged by the excessive rains. The oat crop was badly injured by rust; there was not more than half the crop that could be bound, on account of straw falling; the crop will average 25 bushels per acre and of light quality. Potatoes good. Fruit of all kinds heavy for the age of the orchards. Corn looks well. Millet good.

W. J. ESTES.

From Neosho County.

Winter wheat a fair crop—nearly all is stacked. Oats heavy and mostly in shock. Corn generally looking well, but some fields on low, or wet ground, are grassy and yellow; a good crop of small fruit, but the early peaches are wormy and unsound, a very small proportion of them fit for shipping. Apples a fair crop, and trees making a big growth.

I see in the last FARMER the most effectual way to destroy the apple tree borer is to cut them out and kill them. That would certainly destroy them, and so far as my experience goes will kill the tree too. My plan is as soon as the tree is large enough, to bore an auger hole in the tree and fill it with sulphur. I have pursued this plan for the last twenty years, with unvarying success.

WM. HAINES.

From Ellis County.

July 15th.—It is very dry and hot. Corn is not doing well for the want of rain. The crop is injured now, and if we don't get rain within one week I think it will be a failure—especially so for corn—of which there was much planted. Millet is a fair crop and about ready for harvest. The hay crop is almost a total failure. The acreage of millet is large, but whether it is sufficient to supply the failure in hay is yet to be ascertained.

The potato crop will be short for the want of rain when it is most needed after the blossom has fallen, and the potatoes are maturing. Wheat all secured. Those who have seed wheat for sale, hold it for \$1 to be offered. I think sales could be made if 80 cents would be accepted. Butter scarce—worth 15 cents. Corn 50 cents.

JOSEPH FULLER.

Markets.

New York Money Market.

New York, July 29, 1878.

GOLD.—Steady at 100%.
LOANS.—Borrowing rates, flat to 3 1/2 per cent.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Generally Steady.
RAILROAD BONDS.—Quiet.
STATE SECURITIES.—Dull.
STOCKS.—Weak, feverish and unsettled; transaction large and attended with much excitement. "The Bears" upon receipt of telegrams reporting rain in almost the entire western country, hammered the market severely. The decline for the day changed from 1/2 to 3/4 per cent, and prices were lowest recorded in many weeks. Granger stocks again bore brunt of selling movement, and declined 1/4 per cent. At the close a steadier feeling prevailed, with a recovery of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 29, 1878.
Receipts light; market active and strong on good native shipping steers, and slow on grass Texans at quotations:
Choice native shippers 1400 to 1500, \$4 35@4 60
Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400, \$3 50@4 30
Bulls, stage and native butchers' 1500 to 1600, \$3 25@3 50
Steers, 900 to 1250, 3 00@3 50
Native stockers and feeders 900 to 1200, 2 75@3 40
Grass wintered Texas steers, 1200 to 1400, 2 75@3 40
Bulls, stage and native butchers' 1500 to 1600, 1 50@2 25
Choice fat butchers' cows and heifers, 2 40@3 70
Fair to good butchers' cows and heifers, 2 00@3 20
Grass wintered Texas heifers and cows, 2 00@3 20
Bulls, stage and native butchers' 1500 to 1600, 1 50@2 25
\$3 85; 71 hogs, averaging 200 pounds, \$3 80. We give a few of Saturday's sales: 55 native stockers, averaging 774 pounds, \$2 50; 41 native heifers (common) averaging 725 pounds, \$1 75; 42 corn fed Colorado steers, averaging 1,394 pounds, at \$4 00; 69 grass fed Texas steers, averaging 1,023 pounds, at \$3 65; 10 native shippers, averaging 1,845 pounds, at \$4 00; 17 native butchers' steers, averaging 1,363 pounds, \$3 65; 40 native stockers, averaging 780 pounds, \$3 50
HOGS.—Firm at \$3 75@3 85.
CATTLE.—Receipts, 1,570; shipments, 513 dull for Texas; sales, shippers, \$4 00@4 15; butchers' steers, \$3 25@3 65; cows, \$2 10@2 70; grass fed Colorado steers, \$3 75@3 85.
HOGS.—Receipts, 263; shipments, 200; steady, sales, \$3 75@3 85.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 29, 1878.
WHEAT.—Steady and active; No. 2, 77 1/2¢; No. 3, 73 1/2¢; No. 4, 71¢; rejected, 64 1/2¢.
CORN.—Quiet; No. 2, 28 1/2¢; rejected 25 1/2¢; No. 2, white mixed, 30 1/2¢; rejected do, 29¢.
OATS.—No. 3, 17 1/2¢.
RYE.—Nominal.
BARLEY.—Nominal.
New York Produce Market.
New York, July 29, 1878.
FLOUR.—Unchanged; superfine western state, \$3 60@4 00; common to good extra, \$4 05@4 30; \$5 80@6 00; St. Louis, \$4 02@4 10.
WHEAT.—Firm; No. 2, winter, lower; No. 2, Chicago, \$1 07; No. 3, Milwaukee, \$1 09; ungraded wintered western, \$1 02@1 07; No. 2, do \$1 07@1 09.
RYE.—Firm; western, 60¢@65¢.
BARLEY.—Nominal.
CORN.—Firm; active; No. 2, 28 1/2¢; No. 2, 28 1/2¢; No. 3, 27 1/2¢; white do 31 1/2¢@37 1/2¢.
OATS.—Quiet mixed western, 31¢@33¢; white do 31 1/2¢@37 1/2¢.
SUGAR.—Firm.
SUGAR.—Quiet and unchanged; fair to good refined, 7 1/2¢@7 1/4¢.
MOLASSES.—Dull and unchanged.
EGGS.—Dull; western, 10¢@11¢.
PORK.—Firm at \$10 30@10 62 1/2¢.
BEEF.—Dull and unchanged.
CUTTED MEAT.—Quiet; long clear, middles, western, 6 1/2¢; city do, 6 1/4¢.
LARD.—Firm; steam, \$7 37 1/2¢@7 40¢.
BUTTER.—Firm; western, 18¢@22¢.
CHEESE.—Steadily unchanged; western, 5¢@7 1/4¢.
WHISKY.—Dull.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, July 29, 1878.
WHEAT.—Unchanged.
WHEAT.—Firm and unchanged.
WHEAT.—Active and higher; No. 2, red, 89¢@89 1/2¢ cash; 86¢@86 1/2¢ August; 86 1/2¢@86 3/4¢ September; No. 3, red, 88 1/2¢@88 3/4¢; No. 4, do 82¢@83 1/2¢.
CORN.—Firm; demand; 35¢@36¢ cash; 35 1/2¢ August; 37¢@37 1/2¢ September.
OATS.—Fair demand; 25 1/2¢@26¢ cash; 25 1/2¢ bid August.
RYE.—Quiet; 48¢@48 1/2¢.
BUTTER.—Firm for best grades fresh; receipts prime to selected yellow dairy, 11¢@16¢; do country packed, 9¢@13¢.
EGGS.—Fresh, scarce and higher; saleable to local trade at 10¢@11¢; shippers probably give more.
PORK.—Quiet at \$9 87 1/2¢@9 90¢.
LARD.—Nominal.
DRY SALT MEATS.—Nothing doing; some St. Joseph meat offered above the value of 6¢@6 1/2¢.
BACON.—Steady at \$5 00@5 60; 6¢@6 1/2¢.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, July 29, 1878.
CATTLE.—Native steers wanted; extra shipping grades, \$4 75@5 00; good to prime, \$4 50@4 75; good cows and heifers, \$3 10@3 25; good to prime corn fed Texas steers, \$3 10@3 25; do grass steers, \$2 90@3 10; fair to good cows \$1 25@1 40. Receipts, 2,300.
CORN.—Active; grain active and a decline; light to Yorkers and Baltimores \$1 10@1 30; packing, \$3 90@4 20; butchers' to extra, \$1 25@1 40. Receipts, 4,500.
SHEEP.—Steady; good demand; good to prime, \$2 00@2 25; choice to fancy heavy, \$3 40@3 50. Receipts, 900.
HOGS.—Receipts, 11,000; active but not notably higher; choice heavy, \$4 30@4 60; light, \$4 20@4 30; mixed, \$4 10@4 20. All sold.
CATTLE.—Receipts, 1,100; good natives scarce; price unchanged; shipping, \$3 90@4 60; butchers' and light shipping steers, \$3 50@3 80; cows, slow; hard to sell at \$4 00@4 20; bulls, \$1 50@2 00; Texas, large supply; selling at \$2 40@3 60.
SHEEP.—Receipts, 390; strong at \$3 50@5 00.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1878.
FLOUR.—Steady and in good demand.
WHEAT.—Unsettled; opened firm and closed strong and higher for options; No. 1 red winter, 95¢@96 1/2¢; No. 2 red winter, 93¢@94¢; 93¢ August; No. 3 spring, \$1 05¢ cash and July 10¢@10 1/2¢ August; 90¢@90 1/2¢ September; No. 3 do 10¢.
CORN.—Active, firm and higher at 39 1/2¢@39 3/4¢ cash; 39 1/2¢ July; 38 1/2¢ August; 37 1/2¢ September.
OATS.—Fairly active; shade higher and irregular; new, 26¢; old, 27¢ cash; July; 28¢ August; 28 1/2¢ September.
RYE.—51¢.
BARLEY.—73¢ cash; 94¢@95¢ September; No. 3 do 90¢.
PORK.—Fairly active; a shade higher at \$9 55¢ cash; \$9 57 1/2¢@9 60¢ August; \$9 72 1/2¢@9 75¢ September.
LARD.—Steady and firm at \$7 10¢@7 12 1/2¢ cash August; \$7 10¢@7 12 1/2¢ September.
BULK MEATS.—Steady and unchanged; \$5 00@6 00; 6¢@6 25¢.
WHISKY.—Steady and unchanged.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1878.
The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:
HOGS.—Receipts, 11,000; active but not notably higher; choice heavy, \$4 30@4 60; light, \$4 20@4 30; mixed, \$4 10@4 20. All sold.
CATTLE.—Receipts, 1,100; good natives scarce; price unchanged; shipping, \$3 90@4 60; butchers' and light shipping steers, \$3 50@3 80; cows, slow; hard to sell at \$4 00@4 20; bulls, \$1 50@2 00; Texas, large supply; selling at \$2 40@3 60.
SHEEP.—Receipts, 390; strong at \$3 50@5 00.

Aichison Produce Market.

ATCHISON, July 29, 1878.
WHEAT.—No. 2, fall wheat, 77¢; No. 3, do, 75¢; No. 4 do, 72¢; No. 2 spring, 77¢; No. 3 do, 70¢; rejected spring, 50¢.
RYE.—No. 2, 35¢.
OATS.—No. 2, 17¢.
CORN.—Bar corn, 28¢; shelled, 28¢.
FLAXSEED.—50¢@50 1/2¢.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

LEAVENWORTH, July 29, 1878.
WHEAT.—No. 2, 65¢; No. 4, 60¢; rejected, 55¢.
CORN.—Firm; 25¢.
OATS.—Wholesale 16¢ new, and 20¢ for old.
POTATOES.—choice 20¢.
RYE.—choice 32¢.

WOOL.

HEAVY FINE, per pound, 15¢@16¢
MEDIUM, per pound, 14¢@15¢
COMBING AND DELAINE, per pound, 21 1/4¢@23¢
TUB, per pound, 22¢
TUB, STRIPPED, per pound, 23¢
COLORADO CLIPS, per pound, 14¢@17¢
BURY BLACK and Cotton Fleece, 2¢@4¢ off.

Leavenworth Stock Market.

LEAVENWORTH, July 29, 1878.
Beef Steers, at 30 1/2¢; cows, 24¢@25¢.
VEAL—3¢@4¢.
MUTTON—3¢@3 1/2¢.
HOGS—3 1/2¢@3 3/4¢.

Lawrence Market.

LAWRENCE, July 29, 1878.
Wheat, No. 3, 60¢
No. 4, 58¢
No. 5, 56¢
Corn, 30¢
Oats, 18¢
Rye, 25¢
CATTLE—Butchers' cows, \$3 50@3 80; steers, \$3 00@3 40; shippers, \$3 75@4 50.
CALVES—\$5 00@7 00 per head.
SHEEP—Live, \$3 50@4 00.

Kansas City Wool Market.

WOOL—Fine unwashed, 15¢@17¢; medium, 12¢@14¢; tub-washed, 10¢@12¢; Colorado and Mexican, 18¢@20¢.
St. Louis Wool Market.
WOOL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Tub—Choice 24¢@26¢; medium, 22¢@24¢; dirty and low, 20¢@22¢; unwashed—mixed combing, 22¢@24¢; medium, 20¢@22¢; low and coarse, 18¢@20¢; light fine, 18¢@20¢; heavy do 16¢@17¢. Burry, black and cotton, 8 to 10¢ per pound less.

Chicago Wool Market.

WOOL—Quotations range as follows: Good medium unwashed, 21¢; fine, 18¢; dirty and low, 20¢@22¢; unwashed—mixed combing, 22¢@24¢; medium, 20¢@22¢; low and coarse, 18¢@20¢; light fine, 18¢@20¢; heavy do 16¢@17¢. Burry, black and cotton, 8 to 10¢ per pound less.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb., 12 1/2¢
" Roast " " 10¢
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb., 6¢
" Hind " " 7¢
By the carcass " 12 1/2¢
MUTTON—Chops per lb., 12 1/2¢
Roast " 12 1/2¢

Topeka Lumber Market.

Corrected by Chicago Lumber Co.
Joist and Scantling, 22¢
Rough boards, 21¢
Fencing, 20¢
Common boards, 20¢
Stock, 20¢
" C, 22 1/2¢
" B, 20¢
Finishing Lumber, 35¢ to 55¢
Flooring, 25¢ to 35¢
Shingles, 3¢ to 4¢
Lath, 4¢

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.
WHEAT—Per bu. spring, 60¢
Fall No. 2, 58¢
No. 3, 56¢
No. 4, 54¢
CORN—Per bu. 20¢
" White Old, 20¢
Yellow, 20¢
OATS—Per bu. old, 20¢
New, 20¢
RYE—Per bu., 25¢
BARLEY—Per bu., 25¢
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs., 2 50¢
No. 2, 2 50¢
No. 3, 2 50¢
No. 4, 2 50¢
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs., 1 50¢
CORN CHOP—Per 100 lbs., 1 50¢
RYE CHOP—Per 100 lbs., 1 50¢
BRAN—Per 100 lbs., 1 50¢
SHORT—Per 100 lbs., 1 50¢

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee
Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bushel, 60¢@80¢
BEANS—Per bushel, 2 25¢
Medium, 2 00¢
Common, 1 50¢
Castor, 1 25¢
BUTTER—Per lb., 10¢
Medium, 10¢
CHEESE—Per lb., 8¢
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh, 5 1/2¢@5 25¢
BUTTER—Per lb., 10¢
VINEGAR—Per gal., 20¢
NEW POTATOES—Per bu., 2 00¢
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz., 2 00¢@2 25¢
Turkeys, 2 00¢
Geese, 2 00¢
ONIONS—Per bu., 1 50¢
CABBAGE—Per dozen, 2 50¢
Spring—Chickens, 1 50¢@2 00¢

Topeka Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.
HIDES—Green, 10¢
Dry Flint, 10¢@12¢
Dry Salt, 10¢
Calf, Green, 10¢
Kip, Green, 10¢
Sheep Pelts, green, 75¢@1 00¢
Dressed Hides are bought at 1/4 of the price.
TALLOW in Cakes, 5¢

HARDWARE

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

\$150,000.00 worth of Bankrupt goods to be sold in the next sixty days regardless of cost, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Curtains at 203 Kansas Avenue, Keith & Billingsley's old stand.

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

LOST SEVEN POUNDS IN THREE WEEKS.

Allan's Anti-Fat is a genuine medicine, and will reduce corpulency from two to five pounds per week. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, acting entirely on the food in the stomach, preventing the formation of fat. It is also a positive remedy for dyspepsia and rheumatism.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 11, 1878.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen—The lady alluded to lost seven pounds in three weeks, by the use of Allen's Anti-Fat. Yours truly,

SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH.

Wholesale Druggists.

PARLOR ORGANS.

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

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is most efficient in Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, Scratches and many other ills incident to man and beast. Sold by all Druggists.

MONEY! MONEY!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka, Kansas.

8 and 9

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

Save your harness by oiling it with Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, which will keep it soft and pliable. This is the best oil ever made for leather. Sold by all Harness Makers.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appetite, gives a smooth, glossy coat, and keeps the animal in good condition. All druggists sell it.

Do not neglect a cough or cold. Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry is a standard remedy in all throat, asthmatic and bronchial affections, and has saved many valuable lives. It never fails to give satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes are an effectual and safe remedy for worms. They are Pleasant to take and not only destroy the worms, but remove all traces of them from the system, leaving the child healthy and strong. They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach, and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera infantum or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial, you will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all Druggists, only 25 cts. per bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

25 FANCY CARDS, Snowflake, Oriental, etc., in 25 styles, with name, 10c. J. E. Husted, Nassau, N.Y.

NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS

Your attention is called to our

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

A TALE OF THE SUMMER.

Ch. sweet is the south wind's sighing,
And sweet is the brook that sings,
And a myriad sweets are flying
To stir of a myriad wings.
And the murmuring air is heavy
With scents of a myriad flowers,
And the wealth of a golden summer
Is falling in rainbow showers.

The birds and the bees are flying
And the sunbeams play,
And the love that I love is sighing
For one who is far away.
Oh, love, I am near—am coming—
To the wandering song-birds stray;
For my heart is weary of longing,
And will love and trust for aye!

Ah, sweet when the day is dying
Away in the crimson west,
And your lips their secret sighing
(As though it were all unguessed);
When heart to heart is replying,
And you know that my life is blessed,
Methinks that the sound of sighing
Will pass in a kiss—to rest!

The flowers at her casement flutter
With touch of a passing wing;
The secret I long to utter
The nightingale softly sings.
She heeds not their passionate voices,
She sees not the amorous light;
For her heart with my own rejoices,
And love is our world to-night!

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES AND THE SPELLING REFORM.

The American Institute of Instruction, and the Spelling Reform Association met this year, in the White Mountains, and besides having a delightful time, have been doing some good work, some unusually good and practical work, perhaps we should say, for they always do good. Kansas never did a better thing for her children than to provide for the maintenance of the summer institutes now being held in the different counties. They present advantages to country teachers which are absolutely unattainable by them in any other way. Isolated as they are from large, graded schools and the example of prominent professors in teaching, they must rely wholly on their own inventive genius for new methods, unless they can be brought together and enabled to assist each other through the Normal Institute.

This week closes the Shawnee County Institute, in Topeka, which has been under the direction of our High School Superintendent, Prof. Thomas. There have been over a hundred teachers in attendance, and they have universally become warm friends of the Professor, and will go away enlightened and encouraged in their work.

A reporter who writes from the White Mountains, listened to a speech by Prof. Butterfield of Mass., on the subject of "Visible Speech," according to Bell's method of representing all languages by a new and universal alphabet. After several experiments in reading, by persons who understood the alphabet and different languages, said reporter demonstrated that all languages can be much more accurately and quickly represented by the phonetic alphabet, than by any other method yet invented. His extended report of the Spelling Reform Association, is exceedingly interesting, and we would be glad to publish it all but have not space. Several different reforms were advocated, for instance, the simplification of the spelling of some words and some kinds of words, but with the old alphabet. It is highly gratifying, however, to all who have given the subject much thought, that the uncompromising phoneticians numbered all other kinds of reformers, two to one, and that they made many converts to their cause among instructors.

We append the Memorial which was adopted by the Association, and we would be glad to see Kansas send a long list of signatures to it. Friends of the cause everywhere are requested to obtain signatures to it, and forward to the next Congress:

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled."

"This memorial of the undersigned, members of the American Philological Association, and others, respectfully represents that it is currently stated by leading educators, that the irregular spelling of the English language causes a loss of two years of the school time of each child, and is the main cause of the illiteracy of our people; that it involves an expense of hundreds of millions of dollars annually for teachers and for writing and printing superfluous letters, and that it is an obstacle, in many other ways, to the progress of education among those speaking the English language, and to the spread of the language among other nations.

It further represents that leading educators, among whom are many teachers of much practical experience, and associations of learned scholars, declare it possible to reform our spelling and have proposed schemes of reform.

The prayer of your memorialists, therefore, is that your honorable body may see fit to appoint a Commission to examine and report how far such a reform is desirable, and what amendments in orthography, if any, may be wisely introduced into the public documents and the schools of the District of Columbia, and accepted in examination for the Civil Service, and whether it is expedient to move the Government of Great Britain to unite in constituting a Joint Commission to consider such amendments.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

F. A. March,

President Lafayette College.

J. Hammond Trumbull,

of Hartford College.

W. W. Goodwin,

Harvard College.

W. D. Whitney,

Yale College.

A. Harkness,

Brown University.

S. S. Hildeman,

University of Pennsylvania.

W. D. Henkle,

Editor Ohio Journal of Education."

At the meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association, a resolution was adopted declaring the hearty sympathy of its members with the efforts of spelling reformers, and pledging themselves to do what they can to further the objects of the Association. The New York Independent, the New England Journal of Education, and other leading periodicals of the country are going to publish small portions of their columns in the new orthography, in order to familiarize the public with it, and thus promote its general adoption.

If our Institutes have considered the subject we have failed to notice it, but it is one that we marvel should be overlooked by teachers who appreciate the necessity of the metric system as a numerical-commercial alphabet.

THE STORY OF THE OLD HOUSE.

It was a little, old log house, falling to decay, and as I sat under the porch, protected from the burning rays of the sun, I began to ponder on its history, thinking how commonplace and uninteresting it would be compared with that of any of the brown stone fronts in the cities. I must have expressed my thoughts audibly, for I was soon interrupted by a deep voice in which scorn and sadness were intermingled. "You think then, stranger," said the voice, "that only in 'gilded halls' are the grand comedies of human life enacted—that 'The short and simple annals of the poor,' are not worth recording. Very well, but let me tell you my story. I will begin at the time when I found myself a well built log house. To be sure I was not handsome, but then I was strong, and had great hopes that when I was painted (just think of my presumption) I would be quite pleasant looking. My fond hope of a nice coat of paint has never realized; but I have never regretted it from the first moment that the beautiful young bride tripped up the path and crossed the threshold, and after casting her beaming eyes around the room turned them, radiant with the light of love upon her husband, and whispered, 'Oh, we shall be so happy in this dear little house.' And so they were. What a picture she made the first morning as she glided to and fro, preparing breakfast, in her pink wrapper and white apron, her shining hair coiled, with just enough little curls escaping to form a border for the white forehead.

"And how she blushed and smiled when he praised the dainty dishes that she had prepared. They both worked hard, for they were poor, and often when the husband would come in and find her looking tired, he would tell her not to chase the roses from her cheeks with the hard work. Then she would smile and reply that to work for the one she loved was happiness. A year passed away before anything happened to disturb the tranquility of this pleasant little home. One day a neighbor came in, and, with horrified lips, told how a poor family living about two miles distant were 'all down with the small-pox, and no one dare venture near to give them help, for no one in the neighborhood had ever had the dreadful disease. The young wife had it when she was a little girl, and she made up her mind at once. She told her husband of the suffering ones and of her determination to nurse them, but not till she had entreated him with tears, would he consent to let her go without him. And when he did you could see it was like putting a knife to his heart. He would gladly have braved the dangers to be with her, but this she would not suffer. And so she went on her errand of mercy alone.

"I saw her but once after that, and I shall never forget the white noble face that she wore when next I saw her. Why are the clouds so far away? I feel like weeping when I think of it. She came in and laid her tired head on one of the snowy pillows, and then I knew that the end would soon come. And so it proved. She had given her young life in her efforts to nurse and cheer those stricken ones. Ere another week had passed she folded her hands to rest and they laid her to sleep beneath the daisies."

I was awakened from my dream, for such it had been, by a sprinkle of water in my face, and for a few minutes I could not believe that it was the old house weeping, so vivid the dream had been, but as I shook off the drowsiness, I found that a heavy shower had fallen, and the water was coming straight from the sky through the loose boards of the roof.

ITEMS.

Mrs. Jennie Cunningham Croly has been elected a member of the New York Academy of Science.

A lady, joking about her nose, said: "I had nothing to do in shaping it. It was a birthday present."

One of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's daughters is said to be affianced to Frank E. Lawrence, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Love is an eternal transport!" exclaimed an enthusiastic poet. "So is a canalboat," said a practical old forwarding merchant.

James Gordon Bennett and sister brought with them six servants, an expensive dog, and one hundred and twenty-three pieces of baggage. The rest of Europe will probably come along in the next steamer.

Young mother, deeply interested in a novel, but preserving some idea of her duties as a mother, to her eldest-born: "Henrietta, where is your little sister?" Henrietta: "In the next room, ma." Young mother, turning over page: "Go and see what she's doing, and tell her to stop it this minute."

A solution of gum arabic in water makes a nice starch for lawns and thin muslins, giving them a new appearance. Dilute the dissolved gum until you find by experiment that you have it just right. It takes but a minute to rub a cloth in it, slightly dry and iron it, to test the strength of the gum water. I am unable to give exact proportions. Lawns renewed in this way, after washing, not only look as though just made up, but retain their good appearance wonderfully well.

A Boston girl writes: The best way to keep cut flowers fresh is to lay them in wet cloths.

SAUCE.—Beat thoroughly one egg with one cup of sugar, put this in a dish that may be set on the back part of the range and also on the fire. Pour over the eggs and sugar one-half cup of boiling milk, stir gently for a few minutes. In serving dip off some of the foam, and some of the syrup for each dish.

MOCK OLAM CHOWDER.—Buy a can of corn, or cut some from the cob; peel and slice some potatoes and an onion, fry some scraps of salt pork flavor as liked; pour off the grease, add a layer of potatoes, one of corn, the onion, and so on until all is in the kettle; fill to the top of potatoes with water; boil until the potatoes are done. Season properly with salt, pepper, and butter, a little milk if liked. Split a few crackers and lay on top before taking up. Very much like the real article.

NEW ENGLAND GIRL.

BERRY PUDDINGS.—One pint of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and enough milk to make the dough too soft to roll. Spread one-half of the dough over the bottom and press it up the sides of a rather shallow dish or pan, put on a layer of berries and cover with the remainder of the dough. Steam till fruit and dough are cooked. Eat with any sauce that is liked. It is not convenient all ways to steam puddings of this kind, they are very good if nicely baked, and better either baked or steamed than boiled. Some prefer an egg or two in the dough, and others think it best to stir the fruit all through, but I think the pudding is more delicate without eggs, and nicer looking with the fruit in one layer. Jelly, canned peaches, or quick cooking apples sliced may be substituted for berries. Sugar and cream I think the nicest dressing, but a good plain sauce may be made as follows: Half cup of sugar, one tablespoon butter, one of flour, one-half teaspoon lemon or other essence; water to make the consistency preferred. Cook a few minutes stirring constantly.

Will some of the mother-readers of this department be kind enough to tell what they have found to be the cheapest and most sensible dress for little girls every-day wear in the country. I find it quite a problem to dress mine in a healthful manner, and at the same time so that they will not be ashamed in the presence of their companions whose mothers have more time and money to expend on dress than I have.

JENNIE F.

THE FASHIONS.

Fortunately we stumbled upon the following comprehensive items concerning the prevailing styles. They were written by one of the most popular New York fashion correspondents, and it seems to us must be satisfactory to everybody:

"The ladies' hats at Newport are worn fore and aft, tipped up and tipped down, wrong side out and fore side, too, with crowns and without."

"The modes of making most admired for light woollens, show a long or a short walking skirt, accompanied by a polonaise, or else of an overskirt and basque. Such a dress has a simple trimming of either side, or box-plaiting on the foot of the skirt; the overskirt is close and smooth at the front, with either a round, square or diagonal effect of outline, and the drape at the back is placed very low. The basque is made usually with a vest. The back is rounded up, and is quite short, and finished with a simple trimming, and a belt passes entirely around the waist. The yoke basque is sometimes preferred to either of the above kinds."

They evidently mean that you can wear anything you please if you have money enough to buy it, or taste to choose that which is becoming.

It takes an artist to make up a costume from the great variety of shapes, and colors, and materials, now fashionable, but it must take a genius to write about them. It seems to be necessary to say so much and either mean anything the reader wants, or nothing, as the case may require.

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A Boston girl writes: The best way to keep cut flowers fresh is to lay them in wet cloths.

Take them out of the vases at night, sprinkle with cold water, then wrap in cloths made sopping wet in cold water. The weight of the cloth will not crush the most delicate flower, but keeps out the air and prevents their falling to pieces or opening farther. Clipping the stems when placing them again in the vases will renew them. Flowers treated in this manner I have kept looking fresh and retaining their odor three or four days.

WHAT IS PAID FOR INTOXICATING DRINKS

The following statistics are derived from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing the quantity of spirits and beer on which duty was paid, and the returns to the Bureau of Statistics showing the quantity and value of spirits and wines imported from foreign countries. The figures are respectively as follows: "Distilled spirits, exclusive of brandy made from fruit, withdrawn for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1877, 56,848,525 gallons; fermented liquors paying tax of \$1 a barrel, 9,074,306 barrels. Imports of liquors during the fiscal year, 1877—Spirits of all kinds, 1,385,070 gallons; wines in casks and bottles computed in gallons, 5,723,469 barrels; native wines, brandy, &c., made from the grape and other fruit, and made wines, quantity unknown. From the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1877 the following data are obtained: Amount received from retail liquor dealers paying a special tax of \$35, each, \$3,840,469; amount received from wholesale liquor dealers pay a special tax of \$100, each, \$449,720. It will be seen that the total number of retail dealers in the year indicated was 153,618, of wholesale dealers in the year indicated was and of wholesale dealers 4,497. The average amount sold by each is unknown, but is estimated as follows: 153,618 retail dealers, average sales \$3,000 each, \$460,854,000; 4,497 wholesale dealers, average sales \$30,000 each, \$134,910,000; total, \$595,764,000. An estimate of the aggregate amount of money annually expended in the United States for liquors is as follows. Whisky and other spirits, 56,848,525 gallons, at \$6 retail, \$341,091,150; fermented liquors, 9,074,306 barrels, at \$30 retail, \$181,485,120; imported brandy and other spirits, 1,385,070 gallons, at retail, \$13,875,700; imported wines, 5,723,469 gallons at \$6 retail, \$34,340,815; domestic wines, brandies, &c., 25,000,000; total, \$595,764,784."

From the above estimate it appears that the direct cost of the drinking habits of this country exceeds \$595,000,000 per annum, or an average of above \$13 for each man, woman and child in the United States. The expenditure, it is gratifying to know, is on the decrease, for but a few years ago it amounted to \$600,000,000, or about \$16 per capita.

The cost of liquors consumed in Great Britain is much greater than in this country, being estimated at \$730,000,000, or over \$21 per capita.—American Grocer.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

25 Fashionable Cards, no. 21 like, with name 10c. post-paid. Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

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

\$5 to \$20 week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfits free. Address H. HALLITT & Co., Portland Maine

\$52 \$77 a WEEK TO AGENTS. \$10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address: F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$1200 Salary. Salesmen wanted to sell our Rapid Goods to dealers. No peddling. Experience paid. Permanent employment. Address: S. A. GRANT & Co., 2, 4 & 6 House St., Cincinnati, O.

\$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—A Month's Wear with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

\$125 A MONTH AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS. Send stamp for terms. S. C. FOSTER & Co., Cincinnati, O.

\$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. Something New for Agents. Address: COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

HOW TO BE AGENTS WANTED. \$50 to \$125 A MONTH. An Encyclopedia of Law and Business. For Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, Property Owners, Tenants, Everybody, every business. Saves many times cost. Selling fast. Send for Circular and Terms. P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., 620 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

IRON FENCE. Combined cast and wrought Iron posts with Steel Barbed Wire make the cheapest and most durable fence in the world. In the older states it is succeeding all other stock fences as fast as it can be procured. Address the SOUTHWESTERN IRON FENCE CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

Book-keepers, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers. Penmen At Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa.

Are you going to paint?—THEN USE THE—Averill Paint, WHITE AND ALL COLORS.

MIXED READY FOR USE. References: H. A. Fockle, Esq., Pres. Knox Co., Fair, Vincennes, Ind.; Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, Riverside, Ill.; S. L. Bardwell, Esq., (Banker) Belle Plaine, Iowa; J. D. Rexford, Esq., Free. First National Bank, Jacksonville, Wis.

USE CALCICAKE! or prepared calcimine, Price lists and sample cards showing beautiful colors of both PAINT and CALCICAKE furnished free by the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., 171 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

QUINCY

Military Academy,

Lake View, Ills. (near Chicago), four Resident professors. No. of Cadets limited to 40. Healthful location. Send for catalogue. Address, Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL, 109 Madison St., Room 3, Chicago, Ills. Col. G. S. HOLLISTER, Principal.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Piano, cost \$1,600 only \$435. Superior Grand Square Piano, cost \$1,100 only \$305. Highest Upright Piano, cost \$850, only \$155. New style Upright Pianos, \$112.50. Organs \$35. Organs, 13 stops, \$72.50. Church Organs, 18 stops, cost \$350, only \$115. Tremendous sacrifice to close out old stock. Immense New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs SENT FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. I.

HAINEMANN

MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO.

The Great Clinical School, (Homoeopathic) of the World. The 19th Winter session will commence October 1st, 1878, and continue until February 27, 1879. Material for dissecting anatomy, large and complete and comfortable lecture rooms. For catalogues address T. S. HOYNE, M. D., 817 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

CAPT. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Associate. HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principal. A first class Preparatory School for boys. Location attractive. Educational facilities unusual. Session begins Sept. 5th, 1878. For full information send for Catalogue to Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

McSherry

Force Feed

GRAIN

DRILL.

D. E. McSHERRY & CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

CLAWSON WHEAT FOR SEED.

A very hardy and productive variety of white winter wheat. Price, \$1.50 per bushel. Two bushel bags, 35 cents extra. Shipped immediately on receipt of order. Samples sent free by mail to all who wish to examine it. Address, JOSEPH HARRIS, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

The Strongest Wind-Mill in the World

For Farm Pumping, Irrigation, Draining, Grinding, and all power purposes, from 1 to 20 horse power. Circular free.

ECLIPSE WIND MILL CO., Beloit, Wis.

GEORGE E. MCGILL, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Breeder of high class Poultry and Fancy Pigeons, and Dogs. Winners of 339 Premiums in five years at leading Western Shows. Has now on hand for sale, Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, White Leghorns, English Dorkings, and Game Bantams; Aylesbury Leghorns, and Rouen Ducks; Toulouse, Bremen, Brown China, Hong Kong, Jersey, and many other varieties. Twenty-five varieties of high fancy Pigeons, including Pouters, Carriers, Tumblers, Fanciers, Trumpeters, Jacobins, Antwerps, Owls, Barbs, Turkeys, German Light, Starlings, and Archdukes, and their sub varieties, and a very strictly pure shepherd pup, from prize animals, all at very low prices if called for soon. Write for what you want. Letters of inquiry cheerfully answered. Address as above.

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS,

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME,

These lands belong to the University of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the State, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Lyon, Coffey, Wabunsee, and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the State, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality. Discounts to rail-road stations. Terms—One-tenth down, and remainder in nine equal annual installments, with interest. For further information apply to J. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

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is a safe, sure, and best destroyer of the POTATO BUG, Currant Worm, and all insects that prey on vegetation. Warranted to kill every insect which eats the leaves of plants. It is safe to use, and is not injurious to plants. Cost only 50 cents per box. The box sent free by mail for 50c. Send for circular with hundreds of testimonials.

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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1868, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending July 24, 1878.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by T. N. Johnson, Walnut Tp. (Atchison P. O.) June 3, 1878, one black horse, right hind and left fore foot white, little white on forehead and end of nose, about 14½ hands high, 10 years old. Valued at \$25.
COW—Taken up by Wm. P. Jennings, Lola Tp. June 12, 1878, one bright bay horse about 15 hands high. Appraised at \$25.

Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Samuel C. Nelson, Baker Tp. June 13, 1878, one bay mare about 10 years old, collar marks, 14 hands high. Valued at \$25.
HORSE—Also, one dark bay horse, white hind feet and collar marks, 8 years old, 14½ hands high. Valued at \$25.
MARE—Taken up by Thomas Potter, Crawford Tp. May 22, 1878, one dun mare about four years old.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Martin Skelly, Washington Tp. May 11, 1878, one bay pony mare, white spot in face, collar and saddle marks, branded H P on left shoulder. Valued at \$15.

Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, County Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by G. Cogshall, Noble Tp. June 25, 1878, one brown mule 6 years old, 14 hands high, hoofs on fore feet crooked.
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Sharrard, Waterville Tp. July 3, 1878, 2 bay mares about 8 years old, one with one hind foot white the other has a little white on one hind foot. Cash value \$220.
COW—Taken up by W. B. Millett, in Guitard Tp. June 26, 1878, one red and white spotted cow 6 years old, branded D K on right hip. Cash value \$10.

Morris County—A. Moser, Jr., County Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Frank Munnell, Elm Creek Tp. April 30, 1878, one light bay two-year-old mare colt, white star in forehead, hind feet white. Valued at \$15.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by L. T. Yount, Dover Tp. June 23, 1878, one bay pony, about 1½ hands high, white face, one glass eye, collar and saddle marks, supposed to be 10 years old, has sucking colt by her supposed to be 1 year old. Appraised at \$30.

Wilson County—G. McFadden, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Wm. Knass, Clifton Tp. June 15, 1878, one dark brown pony mare 14 hands high, white forehead, collar mark, hind foot white, 4 yrs old, no marks. Valued at \$25.

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

STRAYED!

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

STRAYED!

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

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled "THE PHYSIOLOGY OF LIFE," you will learn the cause of all diseases, and the means of their prevention and cure. It contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest steel engravings, 3 months free to all. Send for it at once. Address: FRABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

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It is an experienced Physician of many years practice, (as is well known), and the advice given, and rules for treatment laid down, are such that they will learn suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Venereal" diseases. Sent sealed for Price, in Stamps, Silver or Currency. Address: Dr. Butler Dispensary, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. (RETURN to send him their names and address, and hereby authorize him to send them the books, and something to their advantage. Not a Trust.)

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WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by
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BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wasteage.
GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wasteage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once tested on the difference.
THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 2 to 3 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Badles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Heated or Sound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the extra Best Thresher in Flat, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "reboulding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Littering or Scatterings.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, prevents its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.

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READY MADE GRASS LINEN SUITS at Wholesale Prices.

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; has a patent self-bracing tower, is a perfect self-regulator, will stop itself in gales and start again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for circular.

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Topeka, Kansas.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S
Golden Medical Discovery
CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD.
In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above directed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in harmony the power of Nature's sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The criterion of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severe Cough, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, it cures all Hemorrhoids, from the worst Scrofula to a common Bleach, Pimple, or Eruption. Morbidity, disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, or Boils, or Itch of the Skin, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have salivary color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, a long tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

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Prepared by **R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,** Sole proprietor of the **WORLD'S DISPENSARY,** Buffalo, N. Y.

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The very large number of invalid people who daily visit Buffalo, from every quarter of the United States and Canada, that they may consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, and the widely celebrated faculty of Specialists in Medicine and Surgery associated with him, rendered it necessary that the founder of the institution should place a place on a grand and commodious scale for their entertainment and comfort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED by the Invalids' Hotel is such as is nowhere else to be found. The building is located in one of the most beautiful spots of the city of Buffalo, and commands a fine view of Lake Erie, Niagara River, and the surrounding country, being situated in the midst of an extensive system of beautiful parks. The Hotel is furnished with a patent safety passenger elevator, to convey patients to and from the different floors, is provided with all kinds of approved baths, and has also connected with it a well-appointed gymnasium and bowling alley to afford proper means of exercise.

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Invalids arriving in the city and desiring to consult us, should call directly to the Hotel. It is easily accessible by carriage, omnibus, or street cars. Mr. LAM's Omnibus Agents, on all incoming trains, can be relied upon to deliver passengers and baggage with security and dispatch.

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Its effects are truly marvelous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's disease, Seminal losses, Leucorrhoea, and lost vigor, no matter of how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt for it is really a specific and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation, by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians, have been permanently cured.

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

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GRANT'S REMED

Dr. Johnson had a habit of eating very fast and using his fingers in place of a fork. One day the cynic was dining with a company, when a young would-be wit remarked, "Doctor, you remind me of Nebuchadnezzar." "Neb'chadnezzar?" replied the Doctor, his mouth full of victuals. "Ah, yes, That's because I'm eating with the brutes."

"There! that explains where my clothes-line went to!" exclaimed an Iowa woman as she found her husband hanging in the stable.

A Minnesota father, who has five grown-up daughters, has sued the county. He claims that his residence has been used as a court house for the past two years.

SAFE.—Guest (after a jolly evening): "Good night, old fellow. I'll leave my booby outside 'door." Bohemian host: "Au right, m' boy—[hic]—nobody'll touch 'm—goo light!" [Punch.]

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

Nice.—Bertie, age seven (to auntie, who has been staying on a visit): "I'm glad you're going to-day, auntie." Auntie: "Are you, my dear? And why?" Bertie: "Because Claude says you are sure to give us something."—Judy.

Sunday-school teacher—"Which is the best, the wheat or the tares?" Master Hobbs—"The tares, teacher." Sunday-school teacher—"Why? Explain yourself, you stupid boy." Master Hobbs—"The wheat gets thrashed, but tares don't."

Little Johnny Dibbs ran into the house the other day while the mercury was hugging '95, with the perspiration streaming from every pore, and shouting: "Mamma! mamma! fix me—I'm leaking all over!"—Cincinnati Breakfast Table.

Just now is an excellent time to dispose of the youth next door, who plays on the accordion from sunset to midnight. The coroner is certain to make it cholera morbus or sunstroke.

Both appear favorites, and therefore, in the absence of any positive statistics, it is impossible to ascertain whether, as a speedy and delightful means of suicide, the fly prefers the butter-dish or the cream-pitcher.

HOW THE COLORADO GIRLS DO.

They have some queer girls in Colorado. One of them, who resides in Cache la Poudre valley, has been receiving the attention of a young man for a year, but becoming impatient at his failure to bring matters to a crisis, she resolved to ascertain his intentions. When he next called she took him gently by the ear, led him to a seat and said: "Bobby, you've been foolin' round this claim for mighty near a year, en' hey never yit shot off yer mouth on the marryin' biz. I've cottoned to yer on the square clean through, and hev stood off every other galoot that has tried to chin in, an' now I want yer to come to business or leave the ranch. Ef yer on the marryin' biz, I want a part that'll stick rite ter yer till ye pass in yer checks, I'm yer hairpin; but ef that ain't yer game, draw out an' give some other feller a show for his pile. Now sing yer song or skip out." He sang.

It was a Washington County girl that sold out to her mother her affections for her lover in exchange for a calf. That young man has good reasons for rejoicing.

The foolish man saith unto the world and the people thereof, "Lo, I am a candidate," but the wise man dissembleth within himself and declareth unto the folk, "Lo, I am in the hands of my friends."

A poor young man once fell in love with an heiress, and the passion being returned it only wanted the parents consent to make them happy. At length meeting the father he asked for the daughter's hand. "How much money can you command?" "I can not command much," was the reply. "What are your expectations?" "Well, to tell the truth, I expect to run away with your daughter and marry her if you don't give your consent."

"Look hear, mar's John, ain't you gwine to gib me no keepsake dis new year?" asked an elderly darkey, who had evidently been out calling of a young white gentleman on Commerce street.

"What sort of a keepsake do you want, uncle?" asked the youth.

"I want sumfin what is gwine to last—sumfin to take wid me when I dies, so I'll always think of yer when I sees it—sumfin what won't wear out." "How would a bottle of whiskey do?"

"Foah God, dat's de berry keepsake I's been dreamin' of."—San Antonio Express.

They are what the world calls "engaged," and they are going to visit some of her relatives thirty miles distant. Two railroads ran to the home of the latter, and the lovers were undecided which one to take. "There is a long, dark tunnel on the Q-road, isn't there?" she innocently asked. He said there was. "And none on the B—line?" she further inquired. He said there was not. "Then let us go by way of the Q—road," she softly murmured. And they went.

TAGGING THE TRAIN.

I was in Franklin, Ind., but a very short time, and as I have already been recalled to that happy little city, I shall defer what I have to say until I know more about it. I only know that its first name is Benjamin, but they always call it Franklin for short. It gets up early and goes to bed early, except on lecture nights, and is consequently "healthy and wealthy and wise." You should have seen me chase the train out of Franklin. Heard the whistle just in time to collar a valise that weighed a ton (carry stove-legs in it to keep it from flying over the house tops like a balloon, when I set it down), tear myself away from a pleasant little circle of friends and perhaps I didn't pick up my feet about 800 times a minute. Started the wrong way, and would have been in Cincinnati in twenty minutes if a committee-man hadn't caught me and turned me around. Dashed down an alley to make a short cut to the depot, and fell over a two-horse wagon, collided with a cow, and at last fell into a retired horse-power. Agonized committee-men shouting after me, and endeavoring to keep me headed straight. Every time that valise hit my legs I thought the train had run into me. Fell down twice and got up with a general impression of having corralled an earthquake, and wished that I hadn't ran down the middle of the street at length, got the depot clear out of breath, and in one final, magnificent burst of speed, headed off the train.

Freight—going the wrong way. Man at the depot told me to go in and sit down, my train was late and would be along in about an hour and a half. I went in, but there were too many people in there, and it was too light. I went out in the dark and sat down on the loneliest trunk I could find. I felt reflective and sad, like.

The yield of wheat in every instance where our farmers have threshed has been much larger than was anticipated. Mr. A. C. Fisher, who came from Wisconsin less than sixteen months ago, is threshing his crop, which will yield sixteen hundred bushels or thirty bushels per acre.—Kinsley Graphic.

THE MINNESOTA WHEAT CROP.

The probable loss to the crop from rains and hot weather is from 20 to 40 per cent. In Goodhue, the first county in the state in the amount of wheat produced, the damage from blight is estimated at 50 to 75 per cent., and many fields will yield only five to ten bushels to the acre.

Grape vines need watching for the first appearance of mildew. Some varieties, especially those hybrids containing a cross of the European vine,

are usually more susceptible to mildew than the natives. When the leaves of any vine in the collection show grayish white spots on the under-side, or the stems to the clusters show a mouldy appearance, apply sulphur to the whole, as it acts as a preventive, as well as a cure. The dealers furnish bellows for the purpose, which allow the under-side of the leaves to be reached. Apply on a still day, and diffuse a slight but uniform dusting over the whole vine.—American Agriculturist.

Prof. Collyer, chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, is engaged in analyzing some twelve varieties of the grasses of Kansas. Among the tests to be made are those relating to the non-nutritive or alkaline substances and also the proportions of starch, sugar, albumen and other nutritious constituents. Very complete analyses of cereal grains, grasses, etc., have been made by European chemists. This for all practical purposes is sufficient. Prof. Collyer says that almost no analyses even of the common cereals have been made in this country.

The farmers have already begun preparations for putting in next year's crop. Some of them have considerable plowing done.—Newton Kansas.

Geo. Sharpless, of Chester county, Pa., in the Country Gentleman, says: "Some forty years ago I sowed a field with the seed of this orchard-grass, having conceived a high idea of its value for forage. It grew, and was about as heavy on the ground as the most reasonable man could wish. I cut it a little after it was in bloom, but when feeding it to my stock in winter, I found they did not like it, and trod it under foot. It was more like rye straw than anything else. Another harvest came round, and I concluded to cut it a little earlier. I cut it when in bloom, but the stock had no better opinion of it than then before. I believe they would starve before they would eat it. The next spring I plowed it under, wishing never to see another stalk of it growing on my premises. That was the end of my cultivation of that grass. No man could induce me to sow the seed, as I consider it a nuisance. In a day's ride through Chester county, one could not find one field in fifty sown with it."

Peas and beans contain nearly double the flesh-forming matters that are found in wheat, corn, oats, or barley, but far less starchy and heat-giving matters, or fat.

Take good care of the teams this hot weather. Drive slow. If at work, stop often and give them time to rest. If not at work, a pasture with shade in it is the best place for them. Don't keep them in a close, hot, unventilated stable any longer than you can help. Don't keep them in stalls all night if there is a lot to turn them in. Let them get all the fresh air they can.

The collections of internal revenue during the year are about eight millions less than the amount received in 1877. This shows a decrease in the distillation of spirits and manufacture of tobacco.

There were thirty-five million pounds of fresh meat shipped from this country to Great Britain last year, valued at \$3,100,000.

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PURE SEED WHEAT!

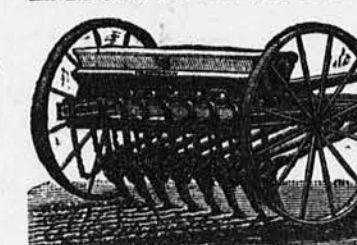
10,000 Bushels of FULTZ
Wheat for Seed.

This wheat has given such universal satisfaction to all that have tested it, that nothing remains to be said in its favor. It speaks for itself. It is pure, no cheat, rust or rye, clean bright straw, outyielding all other kinds of wheat wherever fairly tested, early as the May and well adapted to our soil and climate. I refer those who desire to change seed this year to all who bought Fultz wheat of me last year. I most heartily say the Fultz has no rival as to yield and hardiness. I will be ready to fill orders by the 20th of July. Price at barn, \$1.00; on cars, \$1.10 until further notice. Reference, Lebold, Fisher & Co., bankers, Salina, Kansas. Address the undersigned at Chapman, Kansas. J. S. HOLLISTER.

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of 140 acres in Osage county, 18 miles south of Topeka, one and a half miles from Carbondale, a thrifty town containing stores, shops, churches and schools. Will give long time on part or the whole with low rate of interest, or will exchange for notes on mortgages on other property. Price \$3000. H. K. WINANS, Topeka, Kansas.

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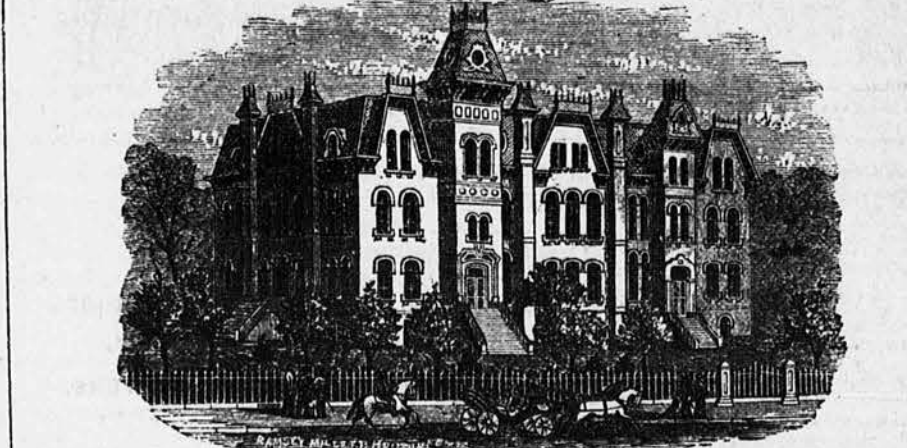
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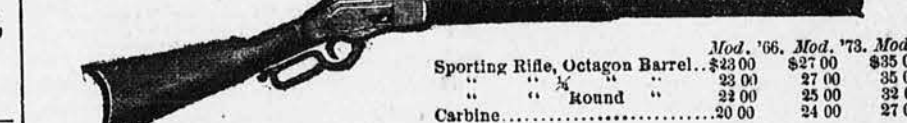


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