



## Farm Stock.

## Sheep Dip.

W. M. Ladd furnishes the *Journal of Agriculture* an article on scab and its cure, from which we excerpt the following treatment for that insect pest to flocks:

Tobacco has proven the best relaxing agent known that is practicable (on the score of cost) for this purpose. Used as a decoction for cure of scab it opens the pores of the skin, causes the orifice of the mite's burrow to stand agape instead of closing it, and when brought in contact with the mite ends its career at once, without injury either to the animals or those employed in its application. Other features of its utility are its gentle healing and stimulating properties. It first repairs the damage to the tissues by the ravages of the mite, the latter arouses action in the root bulbs of the wool, increasing its growth.

In combination with tobacco, sulphur is almost invaluable as an insect destroyer and repellent to minute life, besides as a stimulant to capillary growth it has no superior, and used in this connection it may well be termed a "wool fertilizer." It is one of the greatest component parts of healthy hair or wool, and its almost entire absence is noted by analysis of diseased and falling off growth. Another feature is that it is one of the most readily absorbed agents to be named, and a lasting and useful disinfectant. Used in combination with tobacco as a dip, a trace of it for months remains in the fleece, forming a perfect barrier to the new lodgment of the scab mite, as well as to the other vermin usually infesting the sheep. This is no new theory, but has been advanced for years by the best authority of the age on sheep husbandry, and those who have followed it in the management of their flocks raised where scab prevails, are no more disturbed by the appearance of scab, than by any other incident of trifling importance not outside the usual course of events; the treatment not being expensive, but sure and speedy.

The requisites are, first, tobacco of great strength; second, a careful and thorough preparation and application; proportion of ingredients, thirty pounds of strong leaf tobacco, (that of light strength will not answer), and ten pounds of sulphur to the hundred gallons of the dip. Steep the tobacco, but not boil it; in sufficient water to extract the strength, adding the sulphur and diluting with water to proper strength when ready for use.

The same strength is required for the destruction of the head grub and screw worm.

For use in destroying lice, ticks, and other vermin that infest sheep, and as a preventive to these pests gaining a foothold on the animal, and as well as to stimulate an increased growth of wool on healthy flocks, the same pounds of ingredients will suffice for one hundred and fifty gallons of the dip.

Soft or rain water should be used in preparing the dip, if it can be obtained; this not being convenient, an ounce or two of strong ammonia water occasionally put in the dipping vat, will render the water soft and cause it to take to the skin more readily.

The dip should be used warm, as near "bloodheat" as possible, which temperature may be easily maintained by putting in the dipping vat, as often as required, hot rocks or irons, to be heated in a fire conveniently at hand.

It may be well to remark that sulphur will not remain in suspension long in the dip, as, unless the liquor be frequently agitated, it will settle at or near the bottom; it is therefore advisable, before replenishing the dipping vat, to stir the liquor, that a due proportion of the sulphur may be applied—the idea being to leave a good trace of it in the fleece as a prevention to the return of insects and parasites, as well as to obtain the benefit of its curative properties and the stimulating effect it will have to an increased growth of wool.

To prepare for dipping a flock it is of course requisite that a convenient vat should be provided for the purpose, which may be made of moderately stout plank, two feet wide at the top, sixteen inches wide at the bottom, three feet deep, four feet or its multiple long (each space of that length being required for one animal, the greater the number of spaces with sufficient helps the faster the work), with sloping ends, the exit being cleated to afford foothold for the animal upon going out, where it should remain for a few minutes upon a standing platform made of matched boards, that the drippings may return to the vat, saving considerable of the "dip" that would otherwise be wasted.

In dipping for scab the sheep should be completely immersed, except of course the eyes and nostrils, care being taken that the wool is thoroughly saturated, hard crusts of scab loosened from the skin and the raw surface (if any) well washed.

A second application should be made but a few days after the first, which will destroy any of the scab mites that may have hatched subsequent to the first dipping.

In dipping to destroy and prevent vermin, the work, as with scab, should be thorough, and care used to the end that a complete saturation of the fleece occurs; when done immediately after shearing a good "sousing" is sufficient. Healthy sheep should have at least two dips each year; it will keep them healthy and more than repay the expense and trouble in an increase production of wool, and as well add materially to its quality.

## Corn as a Cattle Food.

For a food many years to come, a large proportion of the cattle fattened in this country will

be fed on grass and Indian corn almost exclusively; and this corn will be fed, not only uncooked, but underground and unshelled or husked. This is not, theoretically, the best mode of feeding; but the experience of thousands of farmers seems to make certain the conclusion that, in existing conditions, it is practically the most profitable mode. There is some waste—some kernels pass through the stomach undigested, and some are only partially digested. Where hogs are allowed to follow the cattle, these kernels will, almost without exception, be utilized.

A large number of recent chemical analysis of different varieties of Indian corn show that there is but little difference in the chemical composition of mature specimens whether grown in the east or west, whether white or yellow, or even whether dent or flint. The well known agricultural chemist Prof. L. W. Johnson has recently said, judging from 22 samples compared "the average of eastern and western maize is essentially the same. And neither dent nor flint varieties are uniformly the richer in albuminoids or in oil." There are such marked differences in the appearance of different varieties, especially of dent and flint varieties, that this conclusion seems surprising. Again: there is a common feeling that yellow corn is "richer"—that it contains more oil than white corn has; but chemical analysis does not show any marked difference; and in some cases the white varieties show a larger percentage of oil than do the yellow varieties with which they have been compared.

These analysis do not at all show that one variety is equally as well suited for food as is another. In the case of soils, it is important to know, not only the chemical composition, but the mechanical condition. One obvious and very important matter of difference is the degree of hardness of the kernels. As a rule, the flint corns are harder, and, hence, less easily masticated than are the dent varieties. There is, however, much difference in varieties of the same class. Other things being equal, the hard varieties are the least desirable.

Another point of much practical importance where feeding unshelled corn is practiced, is the relative proportion of cob and cob; and this point does not always receive the attention it deserves. The seller of corn may be justified in looking only to the total yield, but the buyer or feeder should bear in mind the radical difference to be found in different varieties. Estimating corn in the ear either by weight or measurement, is unsatisfactory at best. In buying in the fall, 80 lbs. are often taken to secure 56 lbs. of shelled corn. This, of course, is because of the larger quantity of water it contains. As the season advances, the quantity required is 70 to 68 lbs. At the latter rate there is an allowance of 14 lbs. or 25 per cent. for the cob. This is too much for good varieties, either flint or dent. There are, however, other differences of nearly or quite one-half in the proportion of cob, as we have ourselves tested. Prof. Johnson gives results of tests showing the following percentages of cob; 12, 18, 19, 24, 27, 23. We have seen samples which showed less than 10 per cent of cob. There are differences of opinion as to the nutritive value of the cob, but all agree that it is desirable to have as small a proportion as is practicable.

The relative size of ears has much to do with their desirability for feeding unhusked. We have before us, as we write, the longest ears of corn of which we have ever heard—measuring full 14½ inches in length. In other respects it is undesirable. But this one matter of its length unfits it for feeding except when shelled or broken. We have other ears at hand with cobs over an inch and a half in diameter, the ears being nearly three inches in diameter. Such corn is not at all to be compared, for feeding whole, with smaller varieties.

Whether the mode of selection of seed corn in the great corn-growing regions of the West, which has made the habit of bearing one large ear to the stalk the rule, has not worked harm, is at least questionable. It is not at all certain that the most corn can be produced in this way; and while there are admitted advantages in the greater ease in husking, there are great disadvantages where the corn is to be fed unshelled.

It would seem, all things considered, that a medium-sized dent variety, with deep kernels, on small cobs, and producing at least two cobs to the stalk, would be best for cattle feeding.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal.*

## Sheep in Cowley County.

The Winfield *Courier* publishes a letter from a sheep-raiser in that county, Mr. Ezra Meech, which throws some light on the profit of sheep-breeding in that section of the state, and what is true of that particular locality, applies pretty generally to the business throughout the state. Mr. Meech, in his letter to the *Courier*, states:

"The four heaviest fleeces weighed, in the aggregate, 110½ pounds as follows: 29½, 28½, 27 and 25½ pounds. But one fleece fell under 15 pounds, that weighed 15 pounds, taken from an animal two years old. These sheep are of the same blood and style of those yourself and Mr. Moffit witnessed the shearing of, at my place in Winfield early last month, of which you made mention of in your paper at the time. These sheep were (with few exceptions) bought of Mr. Geo. Hammond, of Middlebury, Vermont, son of the late Erwin Hammond, the great sheep-breeder, and pure bred, direct from the celebrated Hammond flock, of which so much has been said and written in years past. The lot of sheep shown in your presence, I consider the better of the two, if any difference, they being a little better grown, and shall expect heavier fleeces from them next shearing. Inclosed I

send you the *Detroit Post-Tribune* of May 8th, in which you will notice an article or two on sheep-shearing, wool, etc., that may be of interest to your readers, and what the writer says of Michigan may be said of Kansas, viz: "We need in Kansas just what they have in New York—a state sheep-show."

In commenting on the subject of more attention being given to sheep by the farmers of the neighborhood, the *Courier* recommends the cooperative plan, and the use of common ewes with full-blooded Merino rams.

"We would recommend," says the *Courier*, "that the farmers of a neighborhood should each buy, as a starter, as many native ewes as he could afford, at a probable cost of \$1.75 each, and not to exceed \$2, delivered at their doors. They should then combine to buy pure blood Merino rams, and to have a good shepherd, each paying in proportion to the number of his ewes. Should the neighborhood together own as many as one thousand ewes, the cost of the rams might be to each equal to the cost of his ewes. The cost of herding through summer, and of corn, and other feed and care through winter, would not probably aggregate more than eighty cents per head. At a low estimate, the yield of wool would cover all expenses. The profits would then be in the increase. If we allow that besides making up for losses by death, the increase will be only fifty per cent. in numbers, we must consider that the lambs being half Merino, will be worth twice as much as their dams, which will add another fifty per cent., and make the flock of 150 dams and lambs worth twice as much as were the 100 ewes, thus making a profit of 100 per cent. on the increase."

## Protection from the Sun for Swine

The importance of affording protection for swine from the hot summer rays by providing shade, soft earth to root and water to wallow in, is forcibly pointed out by W. B. Henning, of Waterloo, Ind., in the *Bulletin* of the American Berkshire Association. Mr. Henning says: "Another cause of fatality among swine is the neglect to protect them from the burning rays of a summer's sun. They are frequently turned into an enclosure so hard and dry that they can not root to get fresh earth to lie in, with neither tree nor shed for shelter, nor fresh water to cool them. These are cruelties perpetrated every season by men who pretend to know how to raise hogs, and in view of these facts, is there any reason why the sensitive system of the hog should not be prostrated, or any wonder that many perish of sunstroke, or are literally burnt up by the scorching sun? It is just as essential to protect stock from the heat of summer as from the cold of winter, and in fact the effect of the heat proves far more injurious and fatal. To remedy this, let swine have moist earth to root in if possible. Free access to shelter, pure water to drink, and it is charitable to allow them a pool to wallow in, so they may have protection from flies. Diseases of swine during fall and winter may be largely attributed to diseased corn and foul bedding. Corn that is unsound and discolored is ergoted, and is not only injurious to all stock, but poisonous and fatal when fed in considerable quantity. It produces blind staggers in horses and thumps in cattle, and of course will prove equally injurious and fatal to swine. It is error to suppose that a hog is so constituted that he can withstand a powerful quantity of poison. This is only true concerning those poisons to which lard is antidote, as arsenic, and all poisons not counteracted by lard or grease are as effective against the delicate system of the hog as against other animals. A wheat or rye stubble is ergoted in wet seasons and should not be gleaned by hogs. Cattle may eat unsound corn more safely than hogs, as they are not so much affected by the ergot. But good economy will be to consign such to the compost. Our physician forbids us eating spoiled vegetables, or tainted meat, and likewise to keep stock healthy we must give healthy food, pure water, clean pens, and sufficient exercise."

## Treatment of Mares in Foal.

One whose knowledge has been derived from experience, recommends, in the *London Live-Stock Journal*, the following treatment for breeding-mares:

"A mare intended for breeding should have no beans or maize, but good sound oats and coarse miller's offal, together with green food of any kind as soon as it can possibly be procured; mangold must be avoided. She should not be worked too hard, or on the other hand allowed to become too fat, both being against her proving with foal. When her owner is satisfied the desired result has been obtained, it will be advisable to put the animal to such work only as is not likely to be injurious, such as stopping heavy weights down hill when between shafts. See that there is sufficient width between the latter, or an empty cart may do the mischief—plowing or harrowing with very short swing-trees, or working between two other horses, where she will get jostled much more than if put in an outside place. Not a few mares cast their foals every spring through having been rested the previous winter. If every other horse you have has to remain in the stable, keep the brood mares doing something or other, or three days' work at barley sowing will destroy the breeder's hopes. Ice-cold water is decidedly bad the first thing in the morning. Food should be eaten before water is given, as it must of necessity be, in severe weather. Until they are getting very forward most farmers allow their mares to run in a yard with the other horses. I much prefer having them singly in airy, loose boxes, first, they won't get kicked; secondly, should a mare cast her foal, others

will almost invariably follow suit if allowed to come in contact with her. When well known indications show she is near her time—mares are very uncertain in their periods of gestation—take care that her bowels are kept tolerably open by judicious feeding (not drugs), and have her closely watched night and day. An otherwise healthy foal may not at once break unless assistance is at hand, as I have too much reason to know. Don't change the dam's food too suddenly while the foal is very young; both diarrhoea and constipation are much easier prevented than cured."

## The Black Leg.

In fat and plethoric animals, it is proper to bleed; but if this is not done in the beginning of the disease, it only tends to hasten death. Frequently showering the body with cold water is beneficial. The following physic may be given in one dose: One pound of Epsom salts, ten ounces of solution of aloes (made by dissolving an ounce each of Barbadoes aloes and common soda in eight ounces of boiling water), one ounce of spirits of turpentine, and half a gallon of thin, warm gruel. Shake this well together before drenching. Thereafter give, every two hours, half a drachm each of nitric acid and muriatic acid, mixed together with a pint of cold water. The animal may have all the pure cold water it will drink. A seton should be inserted in the dewlap. In fact, as a preventive measure, when this disease appears among a herd of cattle, it will be of great service to put a seton in the dewlap of all the young stock up to two years of age, and to give each one from two drachms to half an ounce of saltpetre, once daily, during the week. It will also be proper to remove the animals to a pasture some distance from the one on which the disease occurred.

## Apiary.

## Tests of Adulteration.

The following tests for detecting adulterations in honey are given in *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, by Mr. H. E. Curry: Wheat starch is detected as follows: Dilute a little in water, add a drop of iodine. On placing it on the stage of the microscope the starch grains will be seen colored dark purple. Cane sugar is not so easily detected, except by the taste, or if granulated, the difference in the crystals can readily be seen under the microscope, as they are much larger than those of honey. The most common as well as the most dangerous adulteration just now is glucose. As honey itself contains a large proportion of this, some chemists say it is impossible to detect it by any simple means; and so it would be if it could be made strictly pure. Glucose is made by allowing a mixture of starch and water at a temperature of 130 degrees to flow into a vat containing water acidulated with one per cent. of sulphuric acid and kept at a boiling point. In half an hour or so the starch is converted into sugar; the liquid is drawn off and the acid neutralized by the addition of lime. The subsequent minor processes depend upon the uses to which it is to be put.

Those beautiful corn syrups which we see at grocery stores are the finest qualities. Some samples are as clear as crystal.

A commoner grade is used by brewers, and is also used to adulterate honey. It is very thick, due to a considerable quantity of dextrine contained in it. This can be seen by treating it with alcohol. The alcohol will dissolve the glucose, but leave the dextrine which will resemble a white gum.

Honey, mixed with alcohol, will dissolve completely; therefore if dextrine is found in honey it may be pronounced adulterated. To test for sulphuric acid, dissolve a little honey in distilled water in a clear glass vessel; after which pour in a drop or two of chloride of barium. If manufactured glucose is present, a whitish precipitate will be found, but if the honey is poor, it will remain as clear as before. Everything used in making tests should be perfectly clear. Those golden grains which can be seen in honey under the microscope, will show to a close student the source from which the honey came. Extracted honey will contain pollen.

## Artificial Swarming.

It has been the practice heretofore with men who have practiced artificial swarming their bees to perform the operation by taking one or two frames of brood and bees from several different hives and putting the same in the new hive. Say from six to eight or ten frames are frequently thus exchanged from full stocks into the new swarm, which we, as bee-keepers, thought was all right.

I have too frequently found the above plan objectionable in many respects. First, it takes usually the best brood from too many stocks at the same time. Second, it is quite likely that in placing so many parts of different families together they too often get up a war of extermination, and, thirdly, I have often seen two or more colonies made queenless by the novice not properly understanding his business in the searching for queens, thereby getting them killed in the new swarm thus made up.

I now give my plan, which I know to be the best of any I have ever practiced in twenty years. First, let me say, have all your hives made of exact size, inside measure. Then when you have a good strong stock about ready to swarm (*naturally*), which they will do if let alone) bring one of your new hives and set it near the hive you propose to divide. Open the new hive and take out two of the middle brood

frames, then open your full stock and swing the frames apart, gently looking on both sides of the sheets of the brood, until you find the one on which the queen is located, as you will see her traveling quite briskly among the bees. Lift this frame out, leaving the queen and adhering bees on the same, which you will hang in your new hive. Also take one or more full frames with the adhering bees and hang it alongside the frame with the queen on, already in the hive. Now put your new empty frames in the old hive, leaving a full frame between the empty frames, and set this old hive in a new location, and your new hive where the old stock stood, and your work is done, and, to your surprise, you will find it very strong and filling the balance of the frames rapidly.—*J. M. Hicks, in Inter-Ocean.*

## Miscellaneous.

## Plant Grape Vines.

Not only farmers, and those upon large lots, but even residents upon contracted city lots, should plant grape-vines, for from no species of fruit can so much be produced upon a given area of ground space. Planted along on the south or east side of the fence bounding the inclosure, they can be trained up on trellises to quite a height, if desirable, and the amount of most delicious fruit that can be grown upon a well managed grape-vine, of the right variety, is perfectly astonishing to those who have had no experience.

Bone dust, wood ashes, and such like fertilizers, are best for grape-vines in low ground. Stable manure applied in large quantities on damp soil will produce diseased vines. On dry ground the effect is beneficial. The best soil for grapes is dry, light, warm and rich. On such a soil apply top dressings of well rotted manure, alternating every third year with a dressing of slacked lime. Where grapes are being raised on damp ground care must be taken to keep the roots near the surface.

To the above list of fertilizers may be added another, which is very valuable—soapsuds after the family washing, especially if the soil is dry.

## Early Wheat Sowing.

The *Monitor-Diamond*, published in Jewell county, Kansas, says on the subject of early fall sowing:

"It is the unanimous opinion of the successful wheat-raisers of this county, with whom we have conversed, that winter wheat in this climate should be put in during the month of August, and, in every instance, with a grain drill. Under no circumstances should it be sown broadcast and harrowed in. Wheat put in that way is like betting on the turn of a card. It may win occasionally but will lose oftener. A large proportion of wheat sowed and harrowed in does not come up until the late fall rains, and consequently is small and tender and poorly prepared to stand the winter. That which is put in with the drill is covered a uniform depth, and if there is any moisture in the ground it germinates readily and gets a good root by cold weather, besides the tops shade the ground, making a mulch to protect the roots."

## Prizes for Butter and Honey.

H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., of New York, had on exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Exhibition held at London, England, last month, American butter and honey. They have sent a note to the *Country Gentleman*, in which they say:

"We have just received a cable dispatch from our London office stating that the highest prize for American butter at the Royal Agricultural Exhibition, held in London, beginning June 30th, had been awarded to butter made by John S. Murray, Delhi, N. Y., and that the second prize was taken by butter made by John Stewart, Anamosa, Iowa, both of whom were represented by our firm; and also that the highest prize for honey had been awarded to American honey exhibited by our firm."

## The Prickly Comfrey.

The *Germantown Telegraph* says of this plant:

"This miserable cheat has about run its career, as but few farmers were deceived by it, and those few made only very small investments. Their loss was worth all the cost, as it opened their eyes in guarding against other frauds which are always taking the field. We notice that few journals are now willing to confess to the assistance given to this comfrey business, and creep out of all responsibility about it. "An old farmer" writes, seeing the prickly comfrey praised in many agricultural papers, "I obtained some roots and planted them, and they grew, and I guess would make a pretty good crop of leaves, and so would dock just as large a crop, and a good deal larger; but what good would it be? I can't find an animal on my place that will touch the stuff; they seem to be insulted when I offer it to them."

Mr. Vick says in his valuable magazine, "We have known the plant ever since we were born, almost, and never learned that it possessed any value as a forage plant. We have grown it for trial since attention was directed to it for agricultural purposes, and have not found an animal that would do more than smell it."

Keep a barrel of gypsum in the stables where cows are kept, and sprinkle the floor with it after the stalls are cleaned. It is a valuable absorbent of liquid manure and an excellent deodorizer.

Notes from the Agricultural Press.

It has been proved by experiments that the same number of animals may be maintained, by soiling, in equally good or better condition on something less than half the quantity of land that is required to support them in pasture.

The time is fast approaching when the men of muscle, will be men of brains, of wisdom, and of great influence.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes that a French sugar maker of renown, has taken charge of a sugarie in California, and that he has for three years past dried all the beets at a factory in France.

It is time the farmers should manifest some spirit, and resent the insults heaped upon them, "Able-bodied blunderers," "well-meaning but stupid," "imbecile," "incompetent," are terms frequently applied to the farmers.

In many parts of the country, crops are now suffering from drouth, and the course of treatment here indicated would tend to lessen its injurious effects.

Some of our breeders do not seem to realize the many ways in which a saving can be made, in the many details in building as well as in the management and care of poultry.

much framing, which can be done by planting posts to frame (nail) to, the work can be done much more quickly and inexpensively, while, by having a ground floor instead of a board one, there is just that much lumber saved.

A valuable horse was driven on a defective bridge in the town of La Grange, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The bridge gave away and the horse was killed.

To prevent hens from sitting, tie a wisp of straw, about half the size of a wine bottle upon the world-be-brooder's back.

One leak on nearly every farm may be found in the neglect of the agricultural implements. In traveling over the country, it is no unusual sight to see plows, harrows, wagons, sleds, reapers and mowers, etc., piled in the fence corners.

Cyanide of potassium is well known to be an intensely deadly poison. It is used by entomologists to kill insects, and a tenth part of a drop of the solution on the point of a pin will destroy the life of a beetle or butterfly in a second.

Give your hogs a rubbing post in some accessible part of their inclosure; it facilitates their keeping clean, and seems to afford them much satisfaction.

Never in the history of Colorado have sheep done so well as this spring.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Missouri; Secretary: W. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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.

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 Grange not an Accident.

The grange has been a growth, not an accident. The time was when the tiller of the soil wore an iron collar around his neck.

ance to oppression and a higher civilization have ranked the agriculturist with other professions. A broader knowledge now recognizes agriculture not only as essential to the prosperity of the state, but to meet the constantly increasing necessities of the world as time goes on, a profound science.

But it were hardly possible here, when industry, knowledge, enterprise, opportunity bring their due reward, that a class could settle down to the mental stagnation of the unskilled day laborer.

Grange Notes.

Politics in the grange, as we commonly understand the term is a poor business. A secret political organization contemplates the accomplishment of no good.

Everything favors the farmer, if he has a mind to improve his talents and will work and sacrifice for this end, as those do, who take the lead and manage public, and to a large extent, private interests.

Grange Libraries.

The Grange itself might devote a portion of its funds to this object and then let each member further contribute \$1.00 per annum.

A Farmers' Alliance has been formed in England, for the purpose, among other things, of securing a better representation of the agricultural interest in Parliament.

Advertisements.

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

A GOOD PLAN.

Anyone can learn to make money rapidly operating in stock by the "winning" rules for success. In Messrs. Lawrence & Co's new circular, the combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm.

ESTRAY.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber June 30, one large black mare, heavy with foal, white spot on belly about size of a half dollar.

Western Missouri NURSERIES,

LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO, MISSOURI. (20 miles east of Kansas City, on the Mo. Pacific R. R.)

These Nurseries are very extensive and all stock young and thrifty. We call the special attention of DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN

James A. Bayles, Prop'r.

BREEDER OF REGISTERED AMERICAN MERINOS. Specialties. Constitution, density of fleece, length of staple and heavy fleece.

BERKSHIRES!

The College Farm.

We offer for sale a choice lot of young pigs now nearly ready for shipment. These are by imported Mahomet, 1778; Gill Blas, and other near sires, and are from sows of such fashionable families as Sallies, St. Bridges, Lady Smiths, Lady Leonidas, &c.

Short-horn

Bull, a choicely bred "Young Mary," calved Aug. 20, 1878. Address E. M. SHELTON, Supt. Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

GREAT SALE

OF SHORTHORNS!

KENTUCKY SUMMER SERIES.

July 30, 1879.—54 head from the herd of A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky., will be sold at public sale, comprising choice representatives of the following families:

July 31—Vanmeter & Hamilton Winchester, Ky., will sell at public sale 80 head of their own breeding from the following popular families: Roses of Sharon, Young Marys, Young Philides, Cypresses, Euro-pas, &c.

August 1—T. J. Megibben, Lair's Station, Ky., will sell at public sale 70 head of the following well known families: Deedemans, Guyones, Lawans, Cypres, Lady Langshires, Saraisie, Duchesses, Miss Wilkes, Blooms, Red Dancers, Princesses, French Duchesses, Rose of Sharon, Wild Eyes, Kirkingtons, Lady Bates, &c.

August 2—Joshua Barton, Millersburg, Ky., will sell at public sale 60 head of Resick Rose of Sharon, Hilltop, Knights, Bell Bates, Paris, Miss W. G. Rose-wary, Young Marys, Young Philides, Cypresses, Euro-pas, &c.

The above sales represent the most skillful breeders, and the largest and best herds of Shorthorns on this continent.

Breeders' Directory.

A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.

C. S. EICHOULTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshire and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

JOSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs from 2 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon, Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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Literary and Domestic.

Principal and Interest.

"Oh! mother, mother, I am so tired!" "Cheer up, my child, we have not very far to go. Come closer, let me brush the dew from your curls. Now take my hand." But the child hung back, sobbing with weariness and exhaustion, and the pale, young mother, bending over her in the vain attempt to soothe the hysterical excitement, did not hear the rumble of advancing wheels until they passed close to her, and a rough, hearty voice exclaimed: "What ails the girl? Ain't sick, is she?" Mary Ellsworth had never seen Farmer Raynesford before; yet the moment her eyes rested on his wrinkled, sun-burned face, with the shaggy brows overshadowing kind eyes, she felt that he was a friend, and made answer promptly: "Not sick, sir, but very tired. We have walked a long way." "Got much further to go?" asked the farmer, tickling his horse's ear with the end of his whip. "To Breckton." Mr. Raynesford gave a low whistle. "That's four miles off, and the little gal is pretty nigh used up already." "I know it," said the woman with a sigh, "but I have no money to hire a lodging nearer. In Breckton I hope to obtain work in the factory." Farmer Raynesford gave the seat of his wagon a thump with the whip-handle that made old Bonney drop the mouthful of clover he was nibbling from the roadside and prick up his ears in astonishment. "I won't hear no such thing!" said he, energetically. "Why, that child can't go twenty rods farther! Here, get in along with me. You won't be none the worse for a bit of supper and a good night's rest. I know Hannah'll scold!" he muttered, as he lifted the little girl to his side and extended his hand to the mother, "but I can't see folks perishing by the wayside and never offer to help 'em. I don't care if she scolds the roof of the house off."

glancing guiltily around to make sure that Hannah was not within seeing distance. When Mary extended her hand to say good-bye, to her astonishment a bank bill was thrust into it. "Don't say nothin'," muttered Job, with a sheepish air. "Ten dollars ain't much to me, and if you don't chance to get work in the factory right away, it may be a good deal o' use to you. Needn't thank me—you're as welcome as flowers in May?" He bent over to kiss the child's fair forehead, and stood watching them until the two slight figures disappeared, and only the golden sky and the moving crests of summer woods remained. "Ten dollars!" ejaculated Mrs. Raynesford, who had witnessed this little episode from behind the curtains of her milk-room window. "Is Job Raynesford crazy? To give ten dollars to a poor, strolling vagrant! If he don't get a piece of my mind—" And she hastened out, her cap border fairly standing on end with horror. Job awaited the coming tempest with philosophic coolness, his hands in his pockets and his lips parted in a good-natured smile. It was not the first piece of Mrs. Hannah's "mind" that had been bestowed upon him, nor did he suppose it was likely to be the last. "She means well," he said to himself when the volley of wrath had been discharged on his luckless head, and Mrs. Raynesford had returned to her butter-making, "but she's got the greatest facilities for scolding of any woman I ever saw!" The years flitted by, sprinkling the steep old farm house with crystal drops of April showers, and thatching it with the dazzling ermine of January snows, many and many a time. Gray hairs crept in among the raven locks of Farmer Raynesford, care-worn wrinkles began to grow around his mouth and brow. Alas! those swift-footed years brought troubles innumerable to the kind old man. "Twenty years!" mused he, one bright June morning; "it don't seem possible, Hannah, that it was twenty years ago this very day that I caught that ugly fall from the hay-rack, and got lame for life." He looked down at the crutches that lay by his side, as he spoke, and sighed from the very depths of his heart. Hannah stood in the door-way, tossing corn to a forlorn little colony of chickens. Twenty years had not improved her in any respect—she was gaunter, bonier and more vinegar-faced than ever. "Yes," said she, slowly, "and perhaps you don't remember that it was just twenty years ago to-day that you threw ten dollars away on that woman and her child. I told you that you'd end your days in the poor-house, and I don't see but what my prediction is likely to come true. Didn't I say you would live to repent it?" "I don't deny, Hannah," said the old man, "but that I've done a good many things I've been sorry for—we ain't none of us perfect, you know, wife—but that is not one of them. No, I never for a minute repented being kind to the widow and the fatherless." Hannah shrugged her shoulders but made no answer. "Didn't you say you were going up to see that rich lawyer about that five thousand-dollar note to-day?" she asked, presently. "Yes, but I don't suppose it'll be much use. If he'd wait a little I'd do my best to please him. Jones says he'll be sure to sell the old place from over our heads, however; they tell me he's a hard man. I mean to explain to him just how the matter stands, and—" "I told you how it would be, long ago!" ejaculated Hannah, unable to retain her vexation. "What on earth ever possessed you to sign for Jesse Fairweather?" "I s'posed he was an honest man, and I wouldn't see an old friend wronged." "Fiddlesticks!" exclaimed Mrs. Raynesford. "That's your calculation, Job! There—Zeke has brought the wagon; do start off or you'll be too late for the York train!" And Job meekly obeyed, only too happy to escape from the endless discord of his wife's railing tongue. The rays of the noontday sun streamed brightly through the stained glass casements of Mr. Everleigh's superb gothic library. The room was decorated with every appearance of wealth and taste. Velvet chairs, with tall backs of faintly carved rosewood, were scattered here and there; marble vases occupied niches beside the doorway, and the rarest pictures hung on the paneled and gilded wall. But the prettiest object of all—the one which the rich lawyer oftenest raised his eyes from the writing to contemplate with an involuntary smile of pride and affection—was a lovely woman in a white cashmere morning robe, trimmed with white velvet, who stood opposite, arranging flowers in a bouquet. She wore a spray of berries, carved of pink Neapolitan coral, at her throat, and tiny pendants of the same rare stone in her small shell-like ears, and the slender waist was tied round with a bright pink ribbon. "There, Walter, isn't that pretty?" she asked, holding up her completed bouquet. "Very pretty," he answered, looking not at the roses or geraniums, but directly at the blue eyes and golden curls of his beautiful young wife. "You are not even noticing it," she pouted. "Because I see something so much better worth looking at," he said, playfully. "Do you really love me so very much?" she asked, throwing down the flowers and coming round to his side.

He rose and drew her caressingly toward him. "My dearest, you are more precious to me than the whole world besides!" She let her head rest for a moment on his shoulder, and when she raised it there was a tear on her eyelashes. "Oh! Walter, if mamma could only see how happy we are!" There was a knock at the door. Mrs. Everleigh slipped from her husband's arm with the prettiest blush in the world; and was very busy with her flowers when the rich lawyer's "right hand man" put his grizzled head into the room. "The old man wants to see you about that Fairweather business." "Show him in. Don't look so disappointed, love," he said, as the grizzled head appeared; I shall not be detained three minutes, and the horses are at the door." Mary Everleigh never troubled her pretty little head about business matters, so she never even looked at the halting sound of old Mr. Raynesford's crutch echoed on the carpet. But the instant he spoke she started as if an arrow had smitten her, and her tender hands clasped together, listening as intently as though her life depended on hearing every word. The old man was pleading and sorrowful—her husband politely inflexible. At length Jacob Raynesford turned to go. "Well, sir," he said, in a subdued tone, "I don't know much about law, and law books, but it does seem hard that an old man should be turned out of the home that has sheltered him for sixty years, and all for no fault of his own. They say you are a very rich gentleman, sir—five thousand dollars may seem a small sum to you, but it is my all!" Mrs. Everleigh's soft voice broke the momentary silence that succeeded this appeal. "Walter, come here one minute, I want to speak to you." He obeyed, somewhat surprised; she drew him into a deep recess of a stained glass window, and standing there with the rosy and amber shadows playing about her lovely brow, like some fair pictured saint, she told him how, twenty years ago, a wearied child and its mother were fed and sheltered by a kind-hearted stranger; how he had given them money and kind wishes, when they were utterly alone and desolate in the wide world. "But, my love, what has all this to do with my business matters?" "Much, Walter! I am that little child!" "You, my dearest?" "I, my husband, and the noble man who, I am persuaded saved my life that night, stands yonder, with gray bowed head and sinking heart." "Mary, you must surely be mistaken." "I cannot be mistaken, Walter; I should know him among a thousand. You said you loved me this morning—now grant me one little boon?" "What is it, dearest?" "Give me the note he spoke of." Mr. Everleigh silently went to a small ebony cabinet, unlocked it, and drew out a folded paper, which he placed in her hands. She glided up to the old man, who had been gazing out of a window in a sort of reverie, and laid her soft hand on his arm. "Do you remember the little golden haired Mary whom you found with her mother, wearied out on the road side, twenty years ago?" "Do I remember her, lady? It was but this very morning I was recalling the scene." "And don't you recognize me?" she said, smiling up in his face, as she drew back the drooping curls. "I am little Mary." He stood in bewildered silence; all of a sudden the truth seemed to break upon him, and he laid his hand upon her head with a tearful blessing. "And your mother, my child?" "She has been dead for years; but it is my dearest task to be the instrument of her gratitude. Here is the note you indorsed. My husband has given it to me. See?" A small lamp was burning in one of the niches, she held the bit of paper over its flame until it fell a cloud of light ashes upon the floor. "Well?" Mrs. Raynesford met her husband at the door at the instant his crutches sounded on the little gravelled path. "Why don't you speak? Of course I know you have nothing but bad news to tell, but I might as well hear it at once. Have you seen the gentleman? What did he say?" "Hannah," said Job Raynesford, folding up his gloves, "do you remember the ten dollars I gave that poor young wanderer a score of years ago to-day?" "Why, of course I do; didn't I remind you of it not twelve hours since? What has that to do with our troubles, pray?" Just this—to-day I received payment, principal and interest!" "What do you mean, Job Raynesford?" "The little golden haired child that sat beside our hearthstone that June evening, is lawyer Everleigh's wife, and I have seen her burn the note that has hung like a millstone around my neck for many years. She said it was but paying a sacred debt of gratitude; but Heaven knows I looked for no such reward." There was a moment's silence. The old man was pondering over the past, and Mrs. Raynesford was so taken by surprise that she really could not speak. "And now, wife, what have you to say about my financial mistakes?" said Job, archly.

Mrs. Raynesford had no argument suited to the emergencies of the case, so she wisely said—nothing. Children's Gardens. I wish every mother in the country knew the great satisfaction to be derived from the little plots of land the children cultivate as their own. No matter how small, it has a peculiar charm, and its mixed and incongruous plantings often yield astonishing results. No radishes so crisp as those your little son will lay beside your plate, the reward of his toil and care. No flowers so beautiful as those your loving daughter brings in some bright spring morning, nurtured and tended by her own hands. The earliest hepatica of the woods grows serenely in the shade of a "May tree," and wild violets flourish in Annie's gentle care. In our home each child has a plot of ground and an apple tree, the fruit of which, always fair and beautiful, is shared generously, and the surplus sold for pocket money. Sometimes an early melon finds its way to our table from the garden of our industrious boy, and is praised and appreciated as a reward for his labor. Little two-year-old has a garden too, and while we try to teach him not to pull up the happy family of flowers and vegetables that thrive there, we delight in his glad murmur as he roams like a true Bohemian in the summer sunshine, saying, "my gardee, my gardee," and taking a whole potato from the cellar where his restless feet often wander he plants it deep enough for the hens to pick out, and nothing daunted, sows a handful of peas over it. But as he grows older he will learn that this is not the road to success, and try to copy the care and vigilance displayed by his elders. Even "Baby Hope" has a little circle filled with sweet wild flowers brought from the woods this spring, "to be ready when she can gather them," the children say—and our eager young botanists are ready to search for a new flower to transplant into "Hope's" garden. By such innocent pleasures is home made happy and beautiful.—Rural New Yorker. AFGHANS.—(1) A very pretty lady carriage afghan is made from one yard of Turkish toweling hemmed. Then take four ounces of zephyr (blue is pretty), make into balls, sew on in squares of about two or two and a half inches between, then stem. All zephyr ones are prettiest, either crocheted in stripes or by commencing with one stitch, increase to fifteen, then crochet eighteen times with fifteen stitches, then narrow down to one stitch. These are to be knit of afghan stitch—seal brown and blue or clouded green. (2) Get common cheese cloth, have both sides alike, put between it two layers of cotton wadding, not batting, and tack very closely and evenly with zephyr or worsted balls, made by winding the zephyr round a piece of card board a number of times, then sew it firmly to its place, and cut and trim. Then crochet the edges with the same shade and tie in a fringe. This makes a pretty and serviceable afghan, as it can be washed without injury provided you get washable colors in wool. The afghan should be one yard square without the fringe, and before you crochet the edge, they must be turned in and run with a coarse thread. Cream Pie. "Rural," I see in the FARMER that you wish a country writer to tell you how to make real cream pie. I think this a good rule: One cup sweet cream, one egg, one tablespoon flour, two tablespoons sugar. I will give you my receipt for a butter pie: Take a piece of butter the size of an egg, two-thirds cup of sugar, one cup sweet cream, one tablespoon flour, stir butter, sugar and flour together, then stir in the cream. Flavor with nutmeg. Pour in a plate lined with pie-crust; bake until brown. SHUNGANUNGA. LEMONS.—For the sick headache take a tumbler two-thirds full of finely crushed ice, the juice of 1 lemon and 1 teaspoonful of white sugar. This mixture, when by degrees or all at once, will allay the feverish thirst and quiet the disturbed qualms stomach, as it is not sweet enough to be nauseous. For a cough or a tickling in the throat, take the juice of two lemons, the beaten white of 1 egg, and enough powdered or fine granulated white sugar to make a thin paste. A teaspoonful of this mixture will allay the irritation and cure a cough in its early stages. CHICKEN SOUP.—One chicken, four quarts of water, one tablespoon of rice, one onion, one potato, one turnip, one-half cup of tomatoes, two stalks of celery, pepper and salt to taste. Put on the chicken in cold water, and boil to shreds. Strain the broth, return to the kettle and add rice, and in about half an hour add potato, onion and turnip chopped fine. About twenty minutes before serving add the celery cut into small pieces, the tomato, and pepper and salt. Boil well, and serve very hot, and you will have a delicious soup. BEEF TEA.—Use 1 pound of beef and 1 pint of water. With a sharp knife scrape the beef into fibers. This should be done on a board. Place the scraped meat into a delicately clean sauce pan, and pour 1 pint of boiling water over it, cover closely and set by the side of the fire for ten minutes, strain into a teacup, place it into a basin of ice-cold water, remove all fat from the surface, pour into a warmed cup and put in another basin of hot water, warm again and serve. RICE FRITTERS.—Two cups of boiled rice made into a batter as thick as can be stirred with rolled cracker-crumbs, mashed potatoes, of each 1 cup, salt and pepper at pleasure, 1 teaspoonful of soda dissolved in sweet milk, and sweet milk and flour to form the dough; drop into boiling hot butter, and cook for five minutes.

Advertisements. In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out, at \$66 free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me. \$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine. 50 Perfumed, Snowflake, Chromo, Motto cards, name in gold & jet, 10c. G. A. Spring, E. Wallingford, Conn. \$777 a Year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 50 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. SANCHE HOVAN and Mare notes, Chicago, Ill. Catalogue, 2c. B. P. ELLI & CO., Chicago, Ill. \$72 a WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. TRUAX & CO., Augusta, Me. GLENDALE For History of this great Straw berry, send postal to originator, 20 plants for \$1.00. W. B. STOREY, Akron, Ohio. 18 Elegant New Style Chromo Cards with name 10 postpaid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. SALESMEN WANTED \$125 A Month and Expenses. For circular address HENRY BITTNER, Chicago, Ill. ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Open October 15, 1879. Tuition, \$10. No exam. For circular address HENRY BITTNER, Chicago, Ill. FREE CATALOGUE of 5000 NEW PATENT MACHINERY. MANUFACTURING CO., 767 Broadway, New York. AGENTS, READ THIS We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, based on our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERRMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich. \$1050 profits on \$25. Investment of \$100. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of \$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y. IF YOU Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age. "The best Thing in the West," —IS THE— ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R. LANDS IN KANSAS. 11 years' credit with 7 per cent interest. 3 1/2 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A. T. & S. F. R. R. refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address, A. S. JOHNSON, Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas. ALL ABOUT KANSAS. Parties wanting information about Kansas, should send to ROSS & McCLINTOCK. the old reliable Land Firm of Topeka, for information and papers. They buy and sell Real Estate, Place Loans, Rent Houses, Pay Taxes, Make Collections and take charge of property. NO. 189 KANSAS AVENUE TOPEKA, KANSAS. Reters for responsibility to any of the Banks or Business Houses of Topeka. Local Agents for 100,000 Acres of the Great Pottawatomie Reserve Lands. Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE 350,000 ACRES —IN— Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS, Still owned and offered for sale by the— MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE. For Further Information Address JOHN A. CLARK, Fort Scott, Kansas. LAND COMMISSIONER. SOLDIERS! War of 1812. War of Mexico. War of the Rebellion. All kinds of bounty and pension claims promptly attended to. Ten years experience. I never give up and I never fail. Fathers and mothers of soldiers are entitled to pensions. Can do equally well one or two miles from you. Pensions increased and arrangements simplified. No fee unless successful. Best of references given on application. Address, with stamp, A. L. SHADER, Rantoul, Champaign Co., Ill. MAKE HENS LAY. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint feed, sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me. FRUIT TREES! Parties in Kansas who wish reliable Fruit Trees adapted to the climate of Kansas will get them in condition to grow by ordering of me direct. Also, Maple, Elm, Box Elder, Green Ash, Catalpa, and small size, cheap, for Groves and Timber. Also Evergreens of all sizes of the best possible quality. All the new strawberries. Send for Price Lists. Address I. B. WIER, Leon, Marshall Co., Ill. Apple Trees, Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and a general line of Nursery Stock at wholesale and retail. Order direct and save commissions. Fruit Tree List Free. KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo. Scott's Improved Sheep Dip. Has been thoroughly tested for the last two years. We know that it will cure scab, and kill all insects that infest sheep. We are prepared to furnish customers with it on reasonable terms. Apply to A. Scott, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

Millwood, Leavenworth County.

July 12.—Eds. FARMER: After many difficulties on account of the frequent rains, our wheat is all harvested, and the threshing machines have started, many of our farmers threshing from the shock. As I anticipated in my last, the yield is much better than expected early in the season; the average of that threshed being fully twenty bushels per acre, and the berry mostly fine quality.

Corn has made a most unparalleled growth, and promises a large yield, though the breadth planted is not as large as common, many of the wheat raisers not raising enough to do them.

Late potatoes have made an excellent growth, and promise well; also garden vegetables of all kinds. I have succeeded this year in getting a fine stand of celery plants, and it is now growing thrifflily. I don't know how it is, but I have not generally succeeded in growing the plants. The seed will germinate well enough, but when the plants are half an inch to an inch high, they seem to come to a standstill, and finally dwindle away. I have, with the exception of one year, made a complete failure with egg plants, notwithstanding I have fertilized the plants well; but when the plants come to be three or four inches they come to a standstill, and all the coaxing I can do with the hoe fails to start them. They seem to be attacked by the black cabbage or turnip flea, and entirely destroyed. Have others met with like difficulties?

To those who desire a winter squash par excellence, let me commend the new "Marblehead" of Mr. Gregory. It leaves the Hubbard, Butman, and all others far behind.

Let me also beg of your lady readers, those who have not already got them, to buy a paper of seed and start a bed of seedling (mixed) verbenas. My wife started some plants this spring, and at this writing has a bed "all abloom" with beauty, made up of some six or seven colors, that is a perfect feast for the eye.

I have now growing some of the "Dummore" potatoes, and so far as I can tell now, they are the coming potato for winter use. It grows to a very large size, and even now these not fully matured cook dry and mealy, and the hills are full and running over. It is a pure white, and if its keeping qualities are equal to the peach blow, it is an acquisition. One of our citizens raised last year, one hundred bushels from one barrel of seed. A. G. CHASE.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1876, 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 appropriation toward by mail, notice containing complete description of said stray, the day on 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.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the last enclosure of the taker-up.

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

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and be taken, a certified copy of the notice in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and he shall give a bond to the state of double the value.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the place where, the stray shall be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the proof, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise the stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

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

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

Fees as follows: To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass, \$1.00; for each head of cattle, \$1.00; for each head of sheep, \$1.00; for each head of swine, \$1.00; for each head of poultry, \$1.00; for each animal valued at more than \$10, \$2.00; Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up, \$1.00; for making out certified copy of notice, \$1.00; appraisement and all his services in connection therewith \$1.00.

Strays for the week ending July 16.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by William Morew, Miami tp, one black mare, under medium size, lump on left hind, branded on left shoulder with letter P, star in forehead, 10 years old. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by John F. Alston, Scott tp, one light brown mare pony, 14 hands high, small spot in forehead, small spot on end of nose, supposed to be 3 years old, no other marks nor brands perceptible. Valued at \$15.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John A. Pogue, Grant tp, June 29, one dark bay or brown mare, 2 years old, small star in forehead, no other marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$20.

Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. D. Bolin, Sherman tp, (Farlington P. O.) one black pony horse, 13 1/2 hands high, age 3 post, brand on left shoulder and left hip. Valued at \$15.

Chase County—S. A. Brees, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. J. Burns, Falls tp, May 8, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, white ring around left hind foot, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$30.

Greenwood County—F. J. Cochran, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Martin Hansen, Salt Springs tp, April 21, one sorrel mare pony, about 5 years old, glass eye, and branded on the left shoulder with the letter V. Valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Hiram Souders, May 2, Pleasant Grove tp, one black horse with both hind feet and left foot white, branded face, 14 hands high, no marks nor brands, and supposed to be 14 years old. Valued at \$40.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jason Cook, Soldier tp, June 16, one bay horse, shod on fore feet, white face, no other marks nor brands visible, 7 years old. Valued at \$40.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jas. D. Fennison, five miles east of Lenexa, May 14, one dark bay or brown mare, 19 or 20 years old, 15 hands high, both knees sprung.

MARE—Also one black mare, with white hair mixed through the other hair, some saddle marks on back, both hind ankles large, 14 hands high, 15 1/2 hands high, 19 or 20 years old. Valued at \$35 each.

COW—Taken up by John Gotline, 2 1/2 miles west of Gardner, June 25, one red cow with white on hip and back, underbit in left ear, over 10 years old. Valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. D. Kincaid, Oxford tp, June 3, one red and white heifer, marked with a crop off of left ear, 1 year old. Valued at \$15.

LaBette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. W. Campbell, Richard tp, June 15, one brown mare mule, 14 hands high, 6 years old, branded on left shoulder with figure 3. Valued at \$30.

Marshall County—G. W. Lewis, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Geo. Hervey, Waterville tp, June 9, one bay mare colt, 3 years old, with a strip on her nose. Valued at \$40.

COLT—Also one bay mare colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Valued at \$25.

Montgomery County—Jno. McLaughlin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. D. Miller, Fawn Creek tp, May 15, one dark bay mare, about 7 years old, branded J H on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Miller, Fawn Creek tp, May 22, one dark bay mare, about 7 years old, branded J H on left shoulder and 4 on left hip. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Leroy Allison, Drum Creek tp, June 14, one gray horse pony, about 7 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the left fore shoulder with J U, and on left jaw No. 14. Valued at \$15.

Morris County—A. Moser, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Hannal Ginter, Clark Creek tp, June 20, one dark brown pony mare, 4 years old, white spot on left shoulder, white star in forehead. Valued at \$15.

Osage County—Ed. Spaulding, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. G. Jolley, Fairfax tp, May 31, one gray mare pony, 14 hands high, 6 years old, with halter on. Valued at \$25.

Russell County—J. A. Poff, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Lentenmeyer, Center tp, May 19, one bay horse, supposed to be 9 years old, black marks on each shoulder, saddle mark on right side of back. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Amos Messimer, Center tp, July 2, one bay mare, about 10 years old, blind in left eye. Valued at \$20.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. M. Atterbury, July 2, one bay mare, 13 hands high, 8 years old, white stripe in face, branded with letter "A" on right shoulder, shoes on fore feet. Valued at \$25.

Smith County—E. Stevens, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Alfred Hatch, German tp, and posted before George B. Bunnell, J. P., one chestnut sorrel horse, about 9 years old, 14 hands high, with letter Z branded on the left hip. Valued at \$30.

For Sale

Cheap. One hundred and fifty two-year-old steers. Address CHAS. LATHROP, Hays City, Kansas.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Great Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Sold for the Golden Belt.

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the line of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific.

The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878:

WHEAT! Kansas rises from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26,518,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796,403 bushels spring wheat, total, 32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,332,324 bushels, or over 41 per cent, and including unreported counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent, of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORN! Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89,324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27,399,055 bushels, or 31 per cent, nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The foregoing facts show conclusively why 29 per cent of the increase of population in the State during the past four years; and 40 per cent in the increase in population during the past year; and 43 per cent of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best Land in America, at from \$2 to \$5 per acre—one-quarter off for cash, or on 5 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific; \$25 to \$50 will secure 30 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$300 in cash will buy it outright.

Send to S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock Raising, Schools, Water, Land Exports, Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

Read all you can gather about Kansas, and when you decide to start, be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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"Study Hop Bitters books, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy."

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"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely on it."

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"Ague, Biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters remove easily."

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"Inactive kidneys and urinary organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cure them all."

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Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Best.

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BETHANY COLLEGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

For Girls and Young Ladies. Exclusively under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils.

From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and College. French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

For Boarding Pupils, from \$20 to \$30 per school year, according to grade. For Day Pupils, from \$5 to \$20 per session, according to grade. BISHOP VAIL, President.

CHALLENGE FEED MILLS, to be run by water, wind, steam or horse power. CHALLENGE WIND MILLS for pumping water and all farm purposes. CORN SHELLERS, FANNING MILLS, HORSE TREAD POWERS, SWEEP POWERS, WOOD SAWS, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Horse Hay Rakes, etc., for Kas., Neb., & Minn. Circulars free. THOMAS SNOW, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill. Live Responsible Agents Wanted.

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Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed permanently. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth; and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray; it stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brassy, weak, crinkly hair becomes glossy, pliable, and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens, and faded or gray hair resumes its original color. Its operation is gentle and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible. As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is prized for its grateful and agreeable perfumes, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

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When a medicine has infallibly done its work in millions of cases for more than a third of a century, when it has reached every part of the world; when numberless families everywhere consider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident, it is pretty safe to call such a medicine.

THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every family should have a bottle of this liniment, and use it in case of any ailment, and you will find it to be the most reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment. All forms of outward disease are speedily cured by the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Mustang Liniment. It penetrates muscle, membrane and tissue, to the very bone, relieving pain and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine needed by everybody, from the ranchero, who rides his

over the solitary plains, to the merchant prince, and the woodcutter who splits his foot with the axe.

It cures Rheumatism when all other applications fail. This wonderful

LINIMENT

specifically cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as Rheumatism, Swelling, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites of Snakes, Stings, Lacerations, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frost-bites, Chills, Itching, Ringworm, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease.

It is the greatest remedy for the dislocation and accidents to which the BRUTE CREATION is subject that has never been known. It cures Sprains, Swains, Stiff Joints, Founder, Horns, Sore Feet, Scabs, Hallow Horns, Scatches, Wind-calls, Spavin, Parry, Ringbone, Old Sores, Fall Evil, Film upon the Night and every other ailment which the occupant of the Stable and Race Track are liable to.

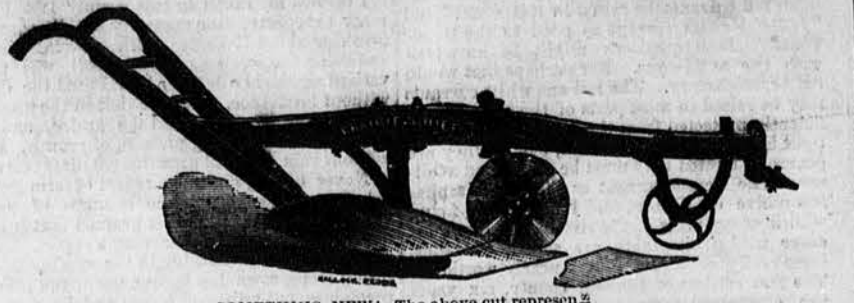
A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

It heals without a Scar. It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even the bone.

It cures everybody, and disappoints no one. It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

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SOMETHING NEW! The above cut represents

OUR NEW BREAKER,

which we style the "PRAIRIE CHIEF." It combines more good and desirable qualities than any other Breaker. The construction is light and strong! The shape is as near perfection as can be made! It turns a flat furrow with great ease and without breaking the soil! It is made with our solid Slip-Share, which is far superior to those formerly used on Breakers. Our new upright is put on all these Breakers, which has twice the strength of any other Upright! The

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is also made to attach to the CANTON SULKY PLOW in such a manner that there can be no trouble as they will always fit. This feature alone is of great importance. The Prairie Chief has many superior and desirable qualities which cannot but bring it in great favor.

Advertisement for FURST & BRADLEY SULKY PLOW. DON'T BUY TILL YOU SEE IT. We have lately patented and attached to our WOODCOCK FRAME SULKY a VERY SIMPLE & WONDERFULLY EFFECTIVE IMPROVEMENT, FOR RAISING THE PLOW Out of the ground by the power of the TEAM. ANY Boy, Girl, INVALID, AGED, or other person Capable of managing a team CAN EASILY OPERATE IT. NO SPRINGS, CATCHES, DOGS OR GEARS. SIMPLICITY ITSELF. Send for Circular giving full information to FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO., 63 N. Desplaines St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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We would say to all who contemplate buying a GRAIN DRILL this year

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Kansas Currants.

W. C. in KANSAS FARMER, July 9th, asks "Can red currants be raised in this state?" and "Is the Kansas currant as good as the red or white?" Both questions might be answered with one word—yes. But perhaps that would not be satisfactory. The red and white currants may be raised in most parts of the state, if sufficiently protected from the heat of the sun by a tight board fence or stone wall, but as they are generally treated they must be considered a failure. The Kansas currant as the name implies is a native of Kansas, and I believe is found wild in many parts of the state. But like most other wild fruits, there are several varieties, some really good and others nearly worthless. The first settlers of Barbour county, six years ago, discovered some of these wild currants, which were very fine, and at the time made considerable blow about them. Being convinced that there was something valuable in them I procured some of the roots, and have had them on trial ever since. I have now had four crops of them. The first we used while green, and they were not very satisfactory, being insipid and tough. Since then we have found they were best when fully ripe. There were many people here who had so much prejudice against black currants, that they could scarcely be induced to give my currants a trial, but usually, after trying them a few times, they would pronounce favorably upon them; some saying they would not give them for any other currant; for, while others might be superior in one or two qualities, they were superior as a whole. Among its superior qualities may be mentioned: the bush is perfectly hardy, bears enormous crops, and is over six weeks ripening all its fruit, the berries are much larger and are not so sour, yet this black currant is more of a sour than a sweet.

Hutchinson, Kansas. C. BISHOP.

Medicine Lodge, Barbour County.

July 15.—Having received letters making inquiry about our county I wish to communicate through the columns of your paper for the benefit of any who may be desirous of changing their locations, for one of the best, (if not the best), stock-raising county in the state. Barbour county borders on the Indian Territory, 210 miles west of the east line of the state, on that tract of land known as the Osage Indian trust land, subject to preemption by actual settlers. No county in the state is more abundantly supplied with water than Barbour, Medicine River, Elm Creek, Salt Fork, Big Mule, Little Mule, Hackberry, and Drift Wood are the principal streams with numerous tributaries having sand and gravel beds. Springs and lakes are numerous throughout the county. No stagnant or impure water is to be found. The streams are fringed with timber, consisting of Elm, Cottonwood, Walnut, Hackberry, Mulberry, Ash, etc. The bottoms on the streams range from one-fourth to one mile in width extending to rough, rolling hills, and in many places are found deep canyons containing Cedar. Cattle winter in this county exclusively upon native grasses, of which Buffalo Grass, Winter Grass, Salt Grass, and Wild Rye are the principal grasses, with Blue Stem for summer grazing. All combined, make this probably the safest and most economical stock-raising county in the state. The cattle wintered in this county and adjoining here on the south during the past winter would approximate about one hundred thousand head, of which the losses were less than two per cent. The county would probably accommodate three times the amount of cattle that are now here. Good locations for stock can be had for \$100 to \$1,000, according to improvements. Medicine Lodge, the county seat, a thriving town or city of the third class, is situated at the junction of Medicine River and Elm Creek, and cannot be surpassed for beauty of location, scenery and health. It is composed of as good society as will be found in the east. Many stock men are locating here for the benefit of society and schools. There are three brick yards here. The best of brick for \$5 00 per thousand. Wood, \$2 50 per cord delivered. Any one desiring further information, who will address me at this place, I will be pleased to answer their communications.

W. W. COOK.

Osage Mission, Neosho County.

July 10.—Having formerly been one of your readers, and wishing to be again, with permission I give your patrons a few items from what we think the fairest portion of Kansas. We have had a favorable season up to this date, but present indications bespeak dry weather, though we hope for the best. The wheat harvest is the lightest we have had since the settlement of the county. The acreage is small, and the yield will be much below the average. A severe hail storm on the 29th of May injured the wheat in many localities. Corn still looks promising, and if blessed with seasonable rain the crop will be more than an average one. A large amount of breaking has been done this season, and good frame or stone buildings are fast taking the place of "dog-outs" and sod houses. The sluggards are giving place to men of enterprise, and our country is beginning a new era of progress. We are yet without a railroad, but hope another harvest may bring us that harbinger of prosperity so long needed. The assessor's returns give us a population of 14,000, in round numbers, which is an increase of 4,000 in three years. Some cases of blackleg among cattle and cholera among hogs are reported, but the general condition of stock is good.

W. S. THOMPSON

Osage Mission, Neosho County.

July 14.—Wheat all stacked and some of the oats. Wheat in this neighborhood, fair crop and of good quality. Oats short, but well headed. Corn looks well, nearly all out in silk. Castor beans are looking well, early potatoes fair crop, late potatoes look well. The crop of prairie grass is short. Apples and peaches a total failure, grapes promise an abundant yield. We have had plenty of rain here for corn and beans. A dry spell in the spring made the oats short. Late frost injured the wheat. Wheat put in with a drill stand the winter best. The class of cattle here are mostly natives, crossed with short-horn. The sheep are a cross of the cotswold. Hogs, a good lot of Berkshire and Poland China. I consider the Berkshire the best hog for all purposes. This part of Kansas is hard to beat. Church and school privileges abundant. Tame grass does well, blue grass sown in prairie bottom takes well, timothy and clover look well; wish we had more of it. No butter or cheese factory in this part. Wages of farm hands from ten to twelve dollars per month. Mechanics' from one to one and a half dollars per day. SAMUEL STEWART.

Twin Ranch, Edwards County.

I opened my ranch in this county last February by constructing necessary buildings, and breaking about 175 acres, with unusual labor, and using the screw harrow, the soil was pulverized six inches deep, so that I used the drill without hindrance. Moisture left in the ground from winter snows sprouted the grains, and it came up nicely, giving promise of growth. But without rain, life and growth soon disappeared. Never having noticed a report of farm products from this county in the columns of your valuable journal, I take for granted that it has never raised anything deserving a report. Certainly there was nothing in the catalogue of spring crops, sown last spring, nor in the line of vegetables, but universal blight and disappointment to all. Copious showers, however, have fallen in time to give promise of millet, some corn, and pasture on bottom lands. Our hay must come from other quarters. Buffalo grass scarcely started. A few more good showers may save some farmers from bankruptcy, by giving us small feed crops. "Go west, young man," but not so far west as Edwards County. I had intended weeks ago to enquire through the columns of your journal as to the practicability, legality and cost of ditches as substitutes for fences in Kansas, and have just noticed in your issue of July 9th, an essay read by the Hon. James Kirney, before the Bay State Michigan Institute, that in Holland ditches are used in common for fences. Is there any state law in Kansas to prevent the use of ditches for fences, and if not, why is it not a cheap and durable mode of fencing?

TWIN RANCH.

There is rather more water in Holland than in Kansas, and ditches serve the purpose of drains, as well as fences. Dry ditches in Kansas, we fear, would not turn Kansas stock very successfully.—[Ed.]

Rural Economy.

Economy on the farm, if taken in the right sense of the word, will lead to prosperity. But many people have a wrong idea of its use. It is not economy to buy farm machinery on a year's credit at the rate of seven to ten per cent. interest, depending on a crop that is not yet sown to pay for it with. If the crop should fail your note never fails to come due, or that drain of interest never stops running. Dry weather or excessive rain never affects it. It will stick to you as long as you have a foot of land or anything to feed it on. If you buy for cash and when the machine is out of season, you get it for a reduction of credit prices. But you say you cannot do without the machine, and with its aid you can soon pay for it. Yes, if every thing runs smoothly you may, but there is too much risk for the profit. If your crop fails, or your team dies, or any other misfortunes that we cannot foresee, the note becomes due, the land must be mortgaged, or some great sacrifice made to meet the payment. Or, if the crop is good, you must sell it as soon as raised, when the price is generally the lowest, instead of holding it and doubling your money if you were a free man.

It is far better to hire a machine and put in a smaller crop than to risk so much and pay so dear in the end. After it is bought it is economy to preserve it and make it last as long as possible. A mower, reaper, drill, or any other machine, is not in use but a small fraction of the year, and when not in use it should be oiled and put where sun and rain will not wear it out. It does not require a costly house to store it in. A shed covered with straw is better than nothing; or take it apart and put it in some long unused part of the stable or barn.

Some think they cannot afford to build places to store machinery; they must use a little economy and do without them. That is one of the many ways economy is used in the wrong place.

It is economy to keep a machine well oiled, not to oil it all over alike, as some parts may need oil every half hour and other parts once a day. One half hour's running of a hot journal or box, where the want of grease is the cause, and there is a great deal of friction, will do more harm than a month of constant use when well oiled. But some think it economy to save the oil or the time used in oiling.

You may call it economy to feed a horse on hay alone, without grain, when not working. A horse may not eat quite as much when idle, but if starved will be in a poorer condition to work after his rest than he was before, when he ought to be gaining strength for his coming duties. He should have just what he will eat up clean and no more, then he will have a fresh appetite, but if feed is laying by him all the time, he takes a bite now and then, and never becomes hungry enough to eat a full meal. That way is nearly as bad as the former; if you don't believe it try it yourself with a piece of bread in your pocket.

There should be economy in feeding hogs but not in starving them, but just what they will eat up clean, and in such a manner as not to waste it—not in a foot of mud, a bushel at one time and a peck at another. A good plan is to shell the corn with a sheller, pick out the best corn for the horses, the poorest for the stock-hogs and the medium for the little pigs and fattening hogs. Have three or more barrels, according to the number of hogs; place them in a convenient place for water; fill with shelled corn and water; use in such a way as to have the corn soak three days at least; feed in box-shaped troughs, giving them plenty of room to eat.

It is economy to farm just as much land as you can farm well and no more. A field of twenty-five acres plowed with the cultivator four times and harvested as soon as ripe, will pay better than fifty acres cultivated twice and harvested in the winter or spring. There is less labor to the per cent. of profit on the former, and the same with all other crops.

There is something more gained by good cultivation. The weeds never get a chance to seed, and soon your farm will be clean and easy to tend.

Some think it don't pay to manure land in Kansas. It is new and don't need it. That is the way to keep it new. There is no land too rich to wear out. Besides, a farmer that loves health and cleanliness, will not let manure accumulate in heaps about his stable and yards, to give the air an offensive smell and breed disease among his stock.

It is economy to live in such a way as to be able to buy groceries and dry goods for cash, if you have to live close for awhile. You will sleep better, be a free man, and be able to go from one store to another, wherever you can make the best purchases.

By economy on every side you will be able to hold your produce for the highest market price, instead of selling it as soon as raised, when the price is generally the lowest, to pay a machine debt or store bill.

Some farmers work late and early for years and are always in debt, and wonder why it is their neighbors, who commenced equal with them, are so much better off. The reason is they do a little head-work, read the papers, and if there is anything to learn they are not too wise or old-foggy to take advantage of it. Farming will never be a success with hard work alone.

Russell County. Among the things that we ought to reform is our wild-cat system of education.

TOPEKA, TOPEKA, TOPEKA,

SATURDAY, JULY 26th.

THE SHOW THAT WILL VISIT KANSAS IN 1879. Tremendous Cluster of Gorgeous Shows.

Dense night converted into dazzling day by the ELECTRIC LIGHT; 18 Electric Light Chandeliers, equal to 35,000 gas jets. Cost us \$15,000. Requiring 20-horse power Engine, 40-horse power Boiler, 900 Revolutions per Minute, 28,000 yards Insulated Telegraph Wire.

THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.

SANGER'S BRITISH MENAGERIE AND THE FAMOUS

INTERNATIONAL ALLIED SHOWS,

Consolidated for the season of 1879, and together forming what is beyond the shadow of a doubt the Greatest and Most Magnificent Amusement Enterprise on the Face of the Earth. Ten Mighty Shows Consolidated. All for One Price of Admission.

COOPER, BAILEY & CO.,

SOLE OWNERS.

A HERD OF 10 MONSTER MONARCH ELEPHANTS.

CHIEFTAIN.

Height 10 feet 10 inches. Weight 7960 lbs.

MANDARIN.

Height 10 feet 4 inches. Weight 7825 lbs.

PRINCESS.

Height 10 feet 2 1/2 inches. Weight 7440 lbs.

MAMMA.

Height 10 feet 21 inches. Weight 7435 lbs.

VICTORIA.

Height 9 feet 10 inches. Weight 6985 lbs.

THE FAMOUS FIVE GREAT LONDON ELEPHANTS.

THE FEMALE ELEPHANT "VICTORIA" ABOUT TO BECOME A MOTHER



TITANIA.

Height 9 feet 3 1/2 inches. Weight 6330 lbs.

KHEDIVE.

Height 9 feet 7 1/2 inches. Weight 6445 lbs.

JULIET.

Height 4 feet 4 inches. Weight 1170 lbs.

ROMEO.

Height 4 feet 6 inches. Weight 1221 lbs.

PRINCE, THE CLOWN.

Height 46 inches. Weight 360 lbs.

THE CELEBRATED INTERNATIONAL ELEPHANTS.

Will be on exhibition daily without extra charge.

The Best Drilled and Best Trained ten elephants in existence, forming the only group of Ten Elephants that perform in the ring at one and the same time, the most marvelous feat ever seen, just as represented in the above cut. \$50,000 will be paid for their equal. AGGREGATE HEIGHT 82 FT 2 IN. AGGREGATE WEIGHT 8317 LBS. A DOUBLE MENAGERIE OF RARE BRUTE CREATURES. A COLOSSAL AND SELECT CIRCUS COMPANY. All under 168,000 yards of canvas.

The Monster Concern of the Universe, in all its Regal Magnificence, will be in TOPEKA JULY 26, without fail, despite wind or weather, and with it will come the greatest feature ever secured by any show in the known world, and a feature that alone and exclusively belongs to this exhibition, the

Grand Electric Light.



No Other Show has it. Beware of FRAUDS.

The effect of this truly marvelous light, when it is shown under our

168,000 YARDS OF SNOWY CANYAS

Is beautiful beyond the power of words to describe. Its soft, mellow, silvery, ethereal rays, shed a halo of imperishable glory over all surrounding objects. It is indeed

HEAVEN'S OWN GIFT TO EARTH.

It makes the darkest, densest, blackest night, into glorious sunlight day. It is like the rays of a dozen dazzling suns concentrated. It melts steel without apparent heat. It illuminates a radius of two miles. It burns brilliantly under water. It causes gas to show its own shadow. It fairly glows with phosphorescent effulgence. Scientists wonder at it. Statesmen marvel at it. Philosophers bewilder at it. Critics smile at it. Monarchs envy it. Frauds dread it, and the whole world adores it. And yet with all its magnificence, it is but one of a thousand great features belonging only to this

Monster Consolidation of Solid Grandeur.

\$10,000 Challenge Circus Company.

Table listing circus performers and their achievements, including names like Frank Melville, Lawrence Sisters, William Dutton, etc.

The Biggest Menagerie

Ever seen under canvas, comprising representatives of every species of rare, costly and beautiful animals mentioned in Natural History.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, No Later.

And on the morning of that day the most stupendous, glittering, spectacular, Mardi Gras Street Procession ever seen in Topeka will be given.

TWO MILES OF ENTRANCING SPLENDOR.

N. B.—This is the only show travelling that will not allow candy, peanuts, lemonade or price-package peddling in the circus. You will find none of the above with this show, but you will find it with every other. Mark the difference between the politeness, gentility and respectability of the GREAT LONDON CIRCUS, and the rough, uncouth behavior that is part and parcel of all would-be rival exhibitions. Admission to everything, 50 cents; reserved (open cushion chairs), 25 cents extra; children (under nine years of age) half price. Doors open at 1 and 7; commence an hour later.

MARK WELL THE DATE, JULY 26 ONLY.

No Postponement. No Change. Rain or Shine. The Only Day. Remember the Date. No Paste Diamonds with this show. Everything New. Everything Grand.

All Railroads run at Cheap Excursion Rates. Will also exhibit at Atchison July 22; St. Joseph 23; Leavenworth 24; Lawrence 25; Kansas City 28 & 29; Ottawa 30; Cinch 31; Paola August 1; Holden & Sedalia 2.

TURNIPS FOR CATTLE!

THE BLOOMSDALE, SWEDE, OR RUTA BAGA IS THE BEST.

TURNIPS FOR TABLE!

THE GOOD SORTS ARE NUMEROUS.

Now is the time to prepare to sow. Descriptive Pamphlet without charge on receipt of postal card with full address.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers,

Nos. 21 & 23 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS SENT FREE.

THE AMERICAN BARB FENCE.



The above cut is the exact size of the strand. The barbs are so near each other as to make it the only fence that is a sure protection against small as well as the most unruly cattle; the only fence not cruel to animals, as the barbs cannot go through the skin; they prevent each other; the only fence that cannot slide through the staples. Our galvanized strand is soldered together from end to end, which adds greatly to its strength. Secured by the Bottom patent and free from litigation. Adopted by the prominent Railroads of the west. We are in no combination to keep up prices. Iron Posts, 25 to 40 cents. Fence Wire Strainers, 25¢.

F. C. TAYLOR, Gen'l Agent, 60 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

CALKIN'S NOVELTY CLOTHES WASHER.

Our Latest & Best. PRICE, \$6.00.

Over 110,000 sold. Is used in any tub. Is easy to operate. Washes clean—no hand rubbing necessary. Will last ten years with ordinary care. 30 to 50 pieces carefully folded in a tablecloth or sheet can be washed clean in three minutes, and a large washing can be done in ONE HOUR.

AGENTS WANTED. Here is a good opportunity for farmers and others out of employment to make big wages. On receipt of \$5, we will send, free of expense, one sample washer to parties wanting Agency. Send for terms to agents. Mention KANSAS FARMER, and address: CALKIN'S BROTHERS, 27 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

