The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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A Manual on Silk Raising.

BY REV. JNO. SCOTFORD, LOUISVILLE, KAS.

Prepared Expressly for the Kansas Farmer. CHAPTER IV.

HATCHING THE WORMS AND SUBSEQUENT

When the eggs are near hatching they will change color from a violet or dark lilac to a light blue or ashy color according to the breed. They usually hatch from three to eight o'clock in the morning. In case the eggs are loose, or do not adhere to the cloth or paper on which they are laid, it will be needful to They should be fed six times a day which will spread over them a sheet of tulle or perforated make three days, for the first age of the paper upon which to spread the mulberry worms. leaves designed for their food. The worms already, hatched will crawl through the holes 24 hours of fasting, you will give one first in the paper to reach their feed ; whereas if meal of young, whole twigs. At the fourth or the leaves were spread directly on the hatched fifth meal and when the worms are all on the and unhatched eggs, in lifting the worms to leaves, you will want to clean away the litter; remove this to the feeding boxes, you might you will do as in the first cleaning, lifting remove also the unhatched eggs, for some carefully stem by stem the fresh leaves with will hatch sooner than others. But where the worms, into a clean box. After throwing the eggs adhere to the cloth or paper on out the litter your box is ready to be used which they were deposited by the miller, this again, placing in new, clean paper, etc. precaution will not be necessary. The eggs After clearing away the litter from the boxthat remain unhatched after 8 o'clock in the es you will feed chopped leaves, spread as morning, will not be likely to hatch till the evenly as possible, and as much between the following morning.

It is important to keep all that are hatched each morning by themselves. To this end to reach the fresh leaves. You will need to if near 5 or 6 o'clock you find some worms continue feeding five or six times a day, till hatched; lay gently over them some whole the second moulting; then after 18 meals twigs with leaves on them, spacing them so as pursue the same course as at the first moulting ot suit the number of worms hatched. On these leaves the worms will crawl, and begin to fed with their twigs as before, for the first meal; feed. When well covered you can gently take up these twigs with the worms on them and remove them to the boxes prepared for them, petite and commence putting on the big being careful not to put more than 250 or 300 head, their leaves are chopped and fed sparin one box, of two by four feet square, for ing, etc. During this period at least four when they are grown, they will otherwise be meals a day are needed, and five if it can be too crowded. If there are worms left yet on given. the cleth or paper, place more twigs with their leaves over them as before till all are need three times as much space to acquire the taken up and removed to the feeding box- size they will attain without being too crowd-

toms it will be needful to spread paper of more copiously. This will be the time of your some kind over them to sustain the worms first hurry for the worms will devour their while feeding. Old newspapers are as good feed rapidly. The worms have now become as any for this purpose. When the last entirely white if they belong to the breed of hatched of each morning have eaten their white worms; those that are to furnish yellow perfectly clean and sharp knife.

The boxes holding the worms hatched the first day should be marked No. 1. Those hatched the next day should be marked No. 2. and so on to the end.

EVENNESS TO THE WORMS.

This is a matter of the utmost importance. By this is meant, that all of the same box. begin and finish their moultings at the same you can remove them a twig at a time to a wild or black mulberry. remains motionless as though dead. This twigs or whole leaves in the box, they will be when he is spreading his coccon. This en-

stage lasts from 18 to 24 hours, during which time no leaves should be fed to them. Those that come out of the moulting stage should be kept fasting till all in the same box are out of ener if possible. When this is done, you it. This is needful to keep them even. In

throwing away the litter from the boxes, be falling on the green leaves; it is the noise of careful that you do not throw away some of their teeth chewing their food. the worms that may be hidden beneath it which would be likely if the litter was removed, when the worms are near or in the moulting stage. The age of the worm is to be determined, not by the number of days it has lived, but by the number of meals it has eaten. They will need 18 meals between each moulting. Their food needs to be spread as evenly as possible, so that each worm can have an even share. If after the 18th meal, including the one given in taking them up, some few worms have not gone into the moulting stage, feed them sparingly on chopped leaves till all cease to eat, etc.

Just before moulting the worm will have short, thick body with a large head. When they come out of their moulting, they will have a long, stender body, the snout will be they will begin to wander about in search of distance between the boxes. food but, as we have said, let them fast till all are out of the moulting.

You can tell when the worms are going to monit. They gradually lose appetite; the body swells, and they stick with their silk fluid to the leaf in order to rid themselves of their old skin out of which they crawl as they come out of the moulting stage.

During the moulting stage the snout of the worm grows to twice its former size and will grow no more till the next moulting. After moulting the body of the worm will be more slender and lighter in color.

During the first age of the worms, from hatching to the first moulting, they are very delicate, and need the most watchful care.

After the first moulting, that is, after 18 to

worm-covered leaves as on the worms themselves, for they will spread to the interstices After the second moulting, whole leaves are when the litter is again removed as in the other cases. As soon as the worms lose ap-

From the third moulting your worms will ed. After the third moulting if you cannot As the feeding boxes have open slat bot- give but three meals a day you must feed entirely white if they belong to the breed of meal of twigs, they should be fed on leaves silk, you will know by their feet which will chopped up like ameking tobacco, using a be of the color of their silk. Those producing white silk, will have white feet.

The fourth moulting which follows the fourth age of the worm, is the most laborous and dangerous, when it is expected perfect success is certain. At every successive moult. ing the color of the worm grows more light, and now begins to look translacent and will grow more so till they are ready to wind their cocoons. In coming out of this last moulting time You will need to remove their litter the worm is lean and feeble. As soon therefore at least once before each moulting. To this as the greater part of them are out of their end, for the first and second moultings, you sleep or moulting stage, it is necessary to give will need to feed the leaves on the twigs, so them a light feed without waiting for the last that while the worms are on the fresh leaves ones. You can give them this first meal of

clean box, in the same way you took them up After the fourth moulting, clear the boxes when first hatched. When the worms reach- of all stems or twigs, and feed them wholly es the moulting stage it stops eating, and on leaves cut fine, for if there should be stems

tempted to mind their cocoons among them. Now the hurry has come, give them plenty of leaves out fine at least three times a day; oftwill hear a noise resembling a shower of rain

If you have a large quantity of worms, you will have for eight days, regular hard work, but when it is over you will have a rich re-

Some six or eight days after the fourth moulting, if you see the worms loosing appetite and seeming to take a dislike to their food, apparantly growing smaller and becoming transparent, as if containing a clear liquid, vellow or white according to the breed, and also moving their heads too and fro and raising them, and some beginning to spin their cocoons among the leaves, it is time to put up the ladders, for them to climb on to the places prepared for them to spin or wind their cocoons. This is called in France setting up the heath, for there they use small shrubbery for the worms to climb on ; even wheat or rye longer and broader, than the sleepers, and straw will do, cut a little longer than the

> Whatever ladder you use in setting them up you will carefully part the worms in the box at distances of twelve or ofurteen inches and then adjust your ladders bottom of the box above it and so on. Your ladders should stand straight in rows, so as to so soil the food. It will, therefore be needful dred pounds of leaves in fifteen minutes as fine as they will be needed. In this way you can the unfledged locusts. spread your leaves much thinner and save half the quantity of leaves, and the labor of picking them, and then each worm can get a little as he needs.

and raising of silk-worms says, in reference

to the winding of the socoons. "One not used to the raising of silk-worms, can have no idea of the feeling imparted by the sight of these thousand insects starting into motion clibming up the branches, looking for a favorable spot, then leaving a fine, thin thread at every attainable sprig, surrounding himself by degrees, with a thin gauze, which is not silk yet but floss. When the insect has achieved the preparation of the ground by all these ties, then commences a regular work. An elegant form is shaped, the silk-worm is seen yet, but the tissue thickens rapidly-and the insect finally disappears. In twenty-four hours its cocoon is perfected. Imagination can scarcely conceive how an insect, always seen so far destitute of quickness, can in so short a time, work out a ball whose only thread is often 1300 yards in length, so easily wound off, that the real on which it is wound, more than two yards in circumference, may be made to turn as fast as the wheels of a carriage driven at full speed, and if the spinner s attentive the thread will not break."

A word additional in regard to the importance of feeding cut leaves to your worms, after the fourth or last moulting. By doing so you save nearly or quite half of the leaves, that would remain as rubbish and promote fermentation, by which the worms would be come diseased and practically lost to you. Then again, when the werms, have reached maturity, and some of them are seeking places to wind their cocoons if whole leaves are fed or leaves with twigs the worms will spin or wind their cocoons among them and thus they will be lost.

At no time during the life of the worm is a proper degree of warmth needed more than

ables the worm, to draw forth the whole Done BUTTER-MAKING PAY amount of silk within him. High hare ward

Nor should the importance of centilation be overlooked. By all means give your weeks plenty of fresh air. Be careful, in doing as, not to let currents of cold air come onto them. To prevent this, nail across, the open windows of your cocconery, open or alaxy cotton cloth or a double musquito netting. It is well also to have your cocoonery so arranged that you can warm it by a stove in case of a cold storm. Never let the thermometer go

below 75°, Farenhelt.

Never gather your mulberry leaves while they are wet or damp, and never feed wet or to the acre, we have the following result:

damp leaves to your worms.

When the larger part of young worms have seconded to mind their coccons, you will save time and feed, to carefully gather the remainder into a box or boxes by themselves of course with the ladders set. Here you can feed them lightly and often with less labor, till they have all gone up.

DITCHING FOR LOCUSTS.

FRIEND HUDSON: While detained near Kansas City, waiting to hear whether our train can get through to Nebraska City or not; let me wind Profit. The strange of ed. 48:40 send you a few words on the above topic. I ... Here we have nearly \$3 in favor of butter read with interest Mr. A. C. Chandles's article over corn; and in our calculation have made in your issue of May 20th, and there is no no account of the milk, cream and butter used doubt but that, as he intimates, the locusts be- by the family, or the slop fed the hogs which so that the upper ends will fit into the slat haved quite differently, around Leavenworth are worth at least \$3 mere. to what they did in many other sections in a These figures prove conclusively, and no 1875. What I have written about ditching is smount of loose talk can refute them, that it enable you to scatter feed to those worms that first on personal experience. In Missouri, sec- pays better in Kansas to make butter at 8 cts., are not yet ready to spin their cocoons. There endly on the reported experience of very a pound even than it does to raise corn at 25 is no arrangement so handy, and in the long many farmers in that State, in your own other is bushel. Why then should there be run so economical, as the style of boxes and state, in Iowa, Nebraska and Miniscota, such a complaint about the price of butter ladders described in the preceding chapter. ladders described in the preceding chapter. and while ditching seems to have been being as related by less that it does by pay to You will need about four ladders to each box. more or less of a failure around Leaven- make it? After all the efforts you can make to maintain worth, there are hundreds of farmers who savevenness among the worms they will not go ed their drops by it and who believe with me up at the same time. It often takes four or five that, with the qualifications given in my letter days for all the worms in the same box to go to Gov. Anthony it is the best mode of protectup. Almost constantly some of the worms ing a field against the young insects after will be going up, but before they do go, they they commence to travel in schools. The rid themselves of all undigested matter and testimony is somewhat conflicting, according to soil and other circumstances; but I took to feed them light but feed them often with pains to gather information the western counfinely cut leaves. An old fashioned hay knife ties of Missouri with especial reference to the edge of it moving it along as you need to cut perience generally favorable, and the people Tie the shoots up nearly to the trellis, spread, the leaves. In this way a man can cut a hun- of South Europe and Asia used relly aimost entirely on ditching and trenching against Mr, S. D. Payne, of Kasota, Minn, says in the

the Report of the Minnesota Commission; "In my mind the most practical mode, not only of protecting the crops but of destroying the Mons. Crozier in his Treaties on the culture plagues, is the ditching system. I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that an individual farmer can protect himself both against those bred on his farm (by carefully noting the breeding-grounds and the consequent points of invasion) and those raiding from the neighboring country; and a general concert of action by all the farmers will tend to vastly decrease the numbers, if not entirely remove those hatching here." The fact that the banks of ravines will not stay the young insects has little weight against the ditching system because the efficacy of the 2 foot ditches which have been reccommended, is in a large measure due to the demoralization and injury that result from the mass of insects hopping and tramping on each other, which influences come less inte play in ravines or broader ditches. While agreeing with all Mr. Chandlee says as to the desirability of destroying the young before they begin their destructive marches, the fact remains that this is not always done and while admitting that experience differs. I must insist that his experience is exceptional. In giving brief directions it is necessary to state the rule and not the exceptions, The exceptions are instructive and I thank Mr. C. for his experience, which will have still greater value if he will give us more particulars as to the nature of his soil and the character of the weather during his laudable but only particulars as ly successful efforts at ditching against the destructive pests. Having seen truck gardens and nurseries saved in the midst of desolation by proper ditching and watchfulness. I should be guilty not to recommend it, because of exceptionally adverse experience. Mr. C. will find that I discussed the subject pretty fully in my 8th Report.

C. V. Riley, June 8. 1877.

PARMER BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR 81

Sent postage paid to any address. for his experience, which will have still great-

Sent postage paid to any address.

When so much complaint is being made, by farmers and their wives, about the present low price of butter, it seems to be a proper time to show by a few figures that making butter in summer, at even S cents a pound, pays better than raising corn at 25 cents a bushel. Let us try the figures.

To raise an acre of corn and get it to market requires at least the labor of man and horse for forty hours, or four days of ten hours each. Counting the labor of the man and horse at a dollar and a half a day, and allowing 25 cts. a bushel for the corn, and fifty bushels of corn

Profit.

Now, allowing fifteen cows to yield a pound of butter each for 12 days we have 180 pounds of butter. To manufacture the butter and get it to market does not certainly require the las bor of a man and horse more than 31/3 hours each day, a total of 40 hours, or four days of ten hours each. And this is the result ;

180 pounds butter at 8 cts. \$14.40 Loss 4 days labor at \$1.00

COMMON SENSE GRAPE PRUNING.

Many pruners say, cut reverely and to a certain system, without regard to any direums stance that may or may not act disastrously to the health of plant, but I greatly prefer the plan practiced by an old farmer friend, which he styles the "commen-sense system," and which consists merely in pruning very little and only when it is absolutely necessary. I know he has fruit when many of his more scientific neighbors have little or none. The ground sharp is a good thing to cut up the leaves with. Press your leaves tightly between two boards prepared for it holding the upper one down with your knee, then cut along the experience of Kansans for me found that exwhich will form the main stem in after years. ing them evenly over the surface, and cut away all superfluous branches when such are growing thickly together. The ends of all the shoots, as a general rule, are of very little use in furnishing fruit-producing buds, so as to form unalightly spurs, as many vineyardists delight to call them. I have tested most of systems known to grape growers, in a small way, but whether through carelessness or ignorance' have never yet had a handsome vine and large crops of fruit from any of them—the old "stand-by" running over the front front of our wood-house bearing more than all, and this is trained on the "let-alone" aystem. "Bleeding," so called, does really little if any damage, but grafting-wax dropped on the fresh cut will obviate any bad effects. Do not forget to give vines a liberal dressing of old rotted manure and ground hones each assing a the will right. bones each spring; they will richly repay the owner for the trouble. We know mulching also to be very beneficial, and long, strawy manure is excellent.—Josiah Hoopes, in N. Y.

> Elisha Parker left with us a sprig from a peach tree, two feet in length that contained eighty peaches about the size of a grain of wheat. They were in clusters of three and four each, and had not been hurt by the frost. If half the buds were destroyed on all the peach trees this year, there would yet be plenty left. We learn too from an experienced grape grower that the buds on grapes vines will grow again in time to ripen into grapes. This being true, we will have an abundance of fruit this year.—Arkansas City Traveler.

> > RECIPES.

Frogs, frogs, beautiful frogs,
Spear them out of the swamps and bogs,
Carefully cut off the parts that are latter,
Fry them done brown when you've dipped them
in batter.

calcomania or enameled pictures will ad the ornamental appearance of these mats.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

BY GRORDE COOPER

BYB-LO-LAND.

Baby is going to Bye-lo-land, Going to see the sights so grand; Out of the sky the wes stars peep, Watching to see her fast salesp. Swing so. Bye-lo! Over the hills to Bye-lo-land.

On the Bright dreams in Bye-lo-land.
All by the loving angels planued!
Soft little lashes downward close
Just like the petals of a rose.
Bye-lo!
Prettiest sycs in Bye-lo-land!

Sweet is the way to Bye-lo-land Guided by mother's gentle hand Little lambe now are in the fold Little birds nestle from the cold Swing so. Bye-lo: Baby is safe in Bye-lo-land I recry for June.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK SPEAKS HIS MIND ABOUT WOMAN'S SPREEKE.

Governor Robinson of New York, has vetoed the bill authorizing the election of women to school offices. He says : "The God of nature has appointed different fields of labor for the sexes. His decrees cannot be changed by hu man legislation. In the education of our children the mother stands far above all superintendents, commissioners, trustees and school teachers."

That sounds very well, and we believe it all, but it does not look quite so well alongside of this equally true statement : New England alone there are a million more women than men." Does it ? And what or Robinson have us become Mormans, and a cab; as she raised her dainty foot to step inare we going to do about it ? Would Governgive each man half a dozen wives? Let him try living with that many at once himself if he wants to, and we imagine he would be sorry he had vetoed that bill ; he would even be glad to resign the governorship to one of them that she might have a situation where she could earn an honorable living at something besides taking care of her own children.

In the education of our children, we agree; the mother stands pre-eminent. Even that great scholar, Richard Grant White, has said recently in his interesting papers in the N.Y. Times, "I doubt very much the ability of any one to teach pronunciation by the use of letters, or of any printed signs whatever, how. ever ingeniously contrived.

"Pronunciation is acquired slowly during youth; it comes gradually; it strikes root deeply; it is almost ineradicable. After maturity it is positively so in most cases. The excep-tions are so few that they may be left out of consideration. Gross faults in this respect may be corrected by observation, practice, and careful watching ; but let excitement once relay the consciousness and the vigilance of the speaker and early habit, which in language seems not second nature but first na. ture, instantly resumes its sway, and the precise speaker by rule of a minute before lapses into provincialism or vulgarity."

In fact to the mother tongue, whatever that may have been. Association with correct insure correct speech in any one. And there given up, the unselfish love of one true heart speakers, in very early life, is the only way to are other habits, of much greater importance, for this charmer, and yet he could not feel quite as ineradicable as bad pronunciation; quite sure now, that Lizzle's love had ever many lessons that it is just as essential that the child should receive from the mother, as cerrect pronunciation; but if the world is going to progress in the future as it has in the past, the work of educating it must be mainly accomplished with the children; we cannot begin with the mothers; that is impracticable, as Gov. Robinson, and every other intelligent man and woman, knows.

We must have teachers, and if it is right that three-fourths of our school teachers should be women, why is it not just to suppose that a few of those teachers are sufficiently learned in their profession to be capable of filling school offices, to the advantage of both pupils and parents? It is preposterous to think that the Gov. of the great State of New York does not know that there are not enough husbands to go around now-a-days, if there ever were, and that some women are forced to earn a living in some

other way than marrying a man.
It is almost incredible that a man in so high and honorable a position should have the unkindness, not to say impudence, to advise the women who aspire to senool offices to sarn their living by taking care of their own childtheir living by taking care of their own children. How many of the women, who would be willing to the such positions, does the hon orable gentlestes suppose, are happily married and new will dea of their own to take care of and a section to support them. We will venture the assertion, at a hazzard, that not a single woman can be found so situated. who would accept any office in Gev. Robin-son's domain. The most effective speech we of the ever heard that great and good woman, Susan thou B. Anthony make, was one in which she told who "women's rights" were for. First of all, "they are not "she said," for happily married women; they have every thing they want, and are utterly incapable of understanding and approciating the needs of the poor, helpless widows, and the worse than widows, women who are tied to brutal, drunken husbands. Men who take every dollar the mother carps for her

For such as these has she labored all these wages and their own property. We have al- are growing so thin and pale?"

so heard Miss Anthony condemn men as a race, in a wholesale, unreasonable way that certainly did great injury to her cause, as if there were no good and noble men in the world, but we should rather enjoy hearing her opinion once mare, of so narrow a masculine spirit as Gov. Robinson's veto exhibits. Ignorance is not excusable in a Gov. , some other reason than that must be assigned for such an expression of power and selfishness.

"It the God of nature" has appointed separate fields of usefulness for men and women and has assigned to woman, as her especial duty, the care of children, and has not been pleased to give all women children of their own, it seems to us the next most fitting thing for her to do is to teach, and take care of the children of over-burdened or ignorant mothers

And if this is true, why will not her experience teach her the requirements of the offices governing teachers and regulating schools ? Certainly, it seems that some great men receive very few revelations.

MONOHORO T MARKS THE OLD, OLD STORY. BY MARY W. HUDSON.

her dulcet tones, until they alighted from the train in the city ; there that dashing exquisite J. Lawrence Clifton met and escorted her to side, she turned her head with as much grace

as ever, and said, "good bye Dick, come and see me soon." -1 P. Think 2 If a dazed-looking young man, left standing on the platform, was heard to indulge in some expressive epithets for the next five minutes, prob ably none of his listeners suspected he was applying them to himself,or if they did, took it for granted he had left something on the train. It certainly would have been no more to them why a young lady should out in that merciless manner, a good-looking, good-natured young man with a fortune, for that speish Clifton, than it was to Dick himself. A moment later Dick pulled his slouched brim a little farther over his brow, and meditatively took up his way alone, along the busy street, both a wiser and a sadder man. The world was before him frem which to choose, and yet in a moment it had lost its zest ; the new work he had come to enter upon, he could not con-template; he despised himself and thought with humiliation of more than one other person that must share his opinion; where could he go, what could he do, to convince himself that he had not been duped? His reverie was much more unpleasant than the one he run away from them, she was all that was indulged in on the rustic seat, in the garden of the Michener Mansion. Could it be possible he was only a plaything in Nora's hands? same, sad refrain. The dirge of a heart tired could not tell ; he felt that he had deserted, darkened life.

the thronged city was the saddest of his life. about it. But it takes a long time to receive from an attack of beautiful eyes, and though Dick thought himself cured more that one after that afternoon,he met Nora many these again and always with conflicting emotion. The summer sped away; autumn ripened

her fruits and blighted her green verdure, leaving the great trees as bare and storm beaten as some human hearts; great clusters of snow hung from the branches of the rose bushes instead of the bright blossoms Lizzie Michener had gathered there. The cold landscape was overspread by low, gray clouds, which seemed to rest like a leaden pall upon its frozen bosom. The sight of nature's hard face so oppressed one sorrowful heart, that a deep painful, sigh escaped from it; Lizzie's loving old father heard it before she knew it was uttered, and hastened to her side. "What is it my child, is the old home too dreary for young hearts the year are pale and not well perhaps, you must have some change. It is a long time since Dick has been up, is it not ? he should not neglect his old friends in this way, I will write to him immediately to come

up to the country and wheer us up a little."

Jacob Michener Edg, had saddenly discovered that his daughter's step was shower than it used to be, that her theory voice was almost stilled, and straightway attributed these unhappy symptoms to the fact that Dick had been absent a long time, for he believed with the rose of that little world that the marriage of Dick and Lazzie, sometime, was a certainty; though he wondered a little at times that he

was not informed of a formal engagement. But when Dick meither came nor sent an answer to his invitation, he began to be troubled, and at last asked Lizzie for an explanation. His surprise and sorrow were very great when he learned from her that Dick had never asked her to be his wife, that she could not marry him if he did; in fact that she did

not love him. starving children and spend it for liquor, and "You don't love Dick Rodgers, my child, do hear aright? why my old heart thought you had leved since you were babes; whom do you years, to give them the control of their own love pray? or what is the matter then that you

The quick blush that covered his abughter's brow told the astonianed father he was touch ing a delicate subject, and he held out his trembling arms to her; as she sank into their embrace she said "I love you father, that is all

I have to tell you."

How little the roung knew of the disappointments, the scars and the blights they bring upon the hearts of the old; how little they realize of the hopes that have been built upon them, or knowing, with what's ruthless hand they shatter the beautiful temple and leave the builder stricken down amid its ruins. We all have a destiny, even fond mothers and fathers cannot wholly decide, what does de-cide it, who knowsth?

This blow fell heavily on a kind old heart, but the parting between inthe and daughter was tenderer that night because of this sad confidence; Lizzie grieved this che had been obliged to inflict such a would, she had long known that it must come, and it had been no small part of her suffering for months past, to think of the disappointment this knowledge. must came her father.

For the hundreth time she lived over again. CHAPTER III.

Miss Parry decided was a blocky departure from the Micheners. When she and Lizzie met again, after her dight into the house, they seemed to realize that they were playing at cross-purposes; and when Ners announced her intention of going away, Lizzie had not the heart to urge her to stay. Four Dick accompanied her, and like a blinded moth, half conscious that he was restling alonged fintered. the awakening of her own consciousness that conscious that he was getting singed, fluttered and then another thought that always brought before her bewildering eyes and hung upon the hos blood surging up from her heart, came whether it was bidden or not; the remembrance of a face not as handsome as Dick's indeed not handsome at all, but so kind, so intelligent, so full of dignity and unselfishness; a dark face with a steadfast brown eye into whose depths the world might look, and yet withall, the face of a modest man. One whose proud and sensitive nature, only his near friends ever learned to know.

That the presence of this face had helped to econcile Lizzie to Dick's attentions to Nora. she could not but know; how much it had helped her she trembled to acknowledge, and tried in vain to blind herself to this new revelation. She once thought she had loved Dick all her life, now she knew she was just learns ing what it was to love. There was no shade of similarity between her feelings towards these two men; one was an old, dear friend, the other was everything. To have this knowl. edge come upon her so surely and unmistakably, in her loneliness, was more than her woman's heart could bear and as surely she was being crushed under it; for both men had gone out of her life together ; Dick, she could hardly force herself to care where, of the other she dared not ask, she only knew that he was gone, that her life was left blank. But weary as she might grow of her old duties, sad as the old scenes might be to her, she could not was everything she said meaningless? was of its burden of grief, sick from disappointevery act a deception and a snare? He ed hopes and yet savaggling to endure the

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MRS. HUDSON: I have often thought of writing a few items for "our corner" of ly alone than ever before, and his, walk through the FARMERS, but searcely know how to go

I want to sak some questions and perhaps tell seins of the little that I know. First, I have a pair of constructed and trying to raise some young mes, but do not succeed very well; they hatch all right but die soon afterwords. I would like to know what is best to feed the young enes and how to take care of them in general. Will some sister will be so kind as to tell me through the columns of the FARMER? And if anyone can tell some sure method of

preventing little red ants from getting into safe I should be thankful; I've read of ashes, salt and chalk and have tried all and failed Now for what I was going to tell: A theap way of making wall ornaments, such as brackets, paper-holders, and etc. I have made great many andithey were pronounced really handsome. Material needed: pasteboard, (old boxes are best) a sharp knife, glue, varnish, boxes are best) a sharp knife, glee. varnish, burnt umber, sharpekin, and solor you choose, but red is the prestient as it makes such a nice contrast. Now procure your pattern, iron out smooth, lay it ou the pessenoard, and fasten by sitching size in; each a lead pencil mark it out upon the board and then cut it, glue together and when dry variish with umber in the varnish, which satiss it the color of walt nut; if while the varnish is yet soft you should sprinkle ground eaches upon the pockets it will add greatly to their appearance, but the greatest besuty of all is that they cost only a greatest beauty of all is that they cost only a trifle and we women folks can make them.

Now if any one wishes to try it and wants esterns I have quite a variety, 5 different brackets, 6 paper holders, 1 letter receiver, 1 card-holder, 1 comb case, 1 match-holder; the two large paper and letter receivers, I will send for 25 cents with full directions for putting together; the rest will send for stamp to pay postage; anyone wishing will address, MRS. M. E. LEACH.

Wellington, Summer Co. Kansas.

LEMON JELLY TO PUT BETWEEN CAKE.-To one full tablespoonful of gelatine add two ta-blespoonful of boiling water, stir until dissol-wed; then add the juice of one lemen, the white of one egg, and one half cupful powdered sugar; beat until a froth, when spread at once upon the cake.



SIMMONS dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever ferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patients how they recovered health cheerful spirits and good appetite
they will tell you by
taking SIMMONS.
LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICR HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart-

Burn, etc., etc..
This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warrented not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where AN always and always and always and all Liver diseases most prevail. If WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; SOUR STOMACH; Loss of Appelle; Bowels alternately egstive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY, Low Sprrits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

mption, Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few: but the Liver, the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend as as a sefinacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Hearthurn and Drappetia, Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Liwis G. Wildon, 18 Master Street.

"We have tested fits virtues, personally, and know that for Dyappetia, Billousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the, world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver. Regulator, but none of them gave us more than personary relief; but the Hegulater not only relieved, but oured us."—ED. TELESCAPP AND MESSEMBERS, Macon Ga.

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Take Four choice, the entire lot of \$0 pieces, sent post-paid for \$1: or any \$ pieces you choose for 50 cts. Now is the time to make money. These goods can easily be Retailed at \$10.



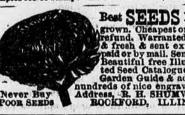


\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine,

\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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And History of Wabaunsee County, Kansas. Will be ready for distribution about June 1st. It will be a book of 16 pages, and contain a map of the State, and also a map of the County. It will give a concise history of the County its resources, productions, population, improvements, advantages, and a complete list of lands for sale in the county. It will be a valuable pamphlet to those contemplating a removal to Karpas

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Mrs. Metcalfe and play this Spring is finer than ever, embracing besides all that is new in Hats and Bonnets, a great variety of Ties, Ruches, Lace Bibs, Linen Collars, Cuffs, etc. Her assortment of flowers is unusually fine and full, and her straw goods are unprecedentedly cheap.

Her long experience and her large force of help enable her to fill all orders with dispatch and satisfaction. The petronage of old customers, whom she will be more than ever happy to please, is cordially solicited, and strangers are assured polite attention at all times. Orders by express to any part of the State, conscienciously filled, and in order to give the satisfaction desired, ladies ordering bonnets by letter are requested to state the style of features, hair and complexion, whether the face is long and thin, or short and full.

Call and see the pattern bonnets.

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HOW TO POST A STRAY. PY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ntdays after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their eppraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the East up and the East up

THE STRAY LIST. Strays for the Week Ending June 1st, 1877.

Franklin County-Geo, D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by T. O. Embry, of Centropolis Tp., May 1st 1877. One sorred mare pony, some white in forehead, white hind feet, stifled in right hind leg, shout 15½ hands high, supposed to be 11 years old, medium sized. Valued at \$20.00.

Also, One dark bay horse pony, saddle and bridle marks, two white hind teet, black mane and tail, about 14½ hands high, 3 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. HORSE-Sorrel horse colt, 8 years old, no marks or brands visible.

Also, horse colt, red roan, 1 year old, no marks or brands visible. Beta taken up hay 2, 1571, by Fresley Martin Lola Tp. Both valued at \$40.00.

Roshof-taken up by E. W. Defew, Pleasant View Tp. April 20, 1571, one sorrel horse, four years old, blaze in face. Valued at \$30.00.

La Bette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. HORBE Taken up by James Goodwin in Eim Greve fp. Abril 17, 1877. One sorrel horse colt, white face, three white feet, I year old. Valued as \$120. Also. One brown mare colt, one white hind toot, I year also, year as \$15.50.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by S. D. Cole, of Vernor, black horse 15th hands high, 10 or 12 years old, star in forchead, and white on end of nose and hind foot, stringhalted in both hind legs—sway backed. Had an old leather halter on when taken.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Oscar Olesan, of Ohio Th. One bay mare, 14 hands high, 3 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$50.00. Neosho County-C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

Neosho County—C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. T. Gass, of Grant Tp., Neosho county, Kassas, on the 18th day of Agril, 197. One other mare indian pony, flax tail and mane, proving the district of the ning from the root of the tail to the wellion, about 12 years old. Valued as should \$10,00.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Edwards, of Results of the care of the county—Start of the state of the care of

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Mark Sage, Mission Creek Tp.,
May 8, 1877. One bay horse about 14 hands sign, branded
(N) on left shoulder; no other marks of transfer except
collar and saddle marks, 8 years old, gelding. Valued at
\$55,00.

Wilson County-G. E. Butte, Clerk. Wilson County—G. E. Bauts, County—G. R. STEER—Taken up by A. J. Mannen, of Officen Tp. March 1st, 1877. One 4-year-old Texas steer; cefor—black and white speckled; medium, rather asxall the large; car marks, none; branded on left hip and shoulder, but not plain enough to make it out. Valued at \$18.00.

PONY—Taken up by Thos. M. Marmon, of Centre Tp., April 25th 1877. One bay mare pony, 7 to 8 years old, star in forehead, one white hind foot, branded "S. R." on both shoulders; saddle snd harness marks; no other marks or brands preceivable. Valued at \$25.00.

Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield, Clerk. HORBE.—Taken up by Daniel Birkett, of Franklin Tp., May 12th, 1877. One chestnut sorrel horse, collar and harness marks, star in forehead, white spot on left hind foot, 12 or 14 years old. Valued at \$20.00.

HORSE.—Taken up by W. H., Fairbanks, of Grant Tp., May 25th, 1877. One bay horse pony, right hind foot is a little white, and a little white in forehead, collar mark on top of neck, has plates on all his feet, 10 or 12 years old. Valued at \$30.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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



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The most perfect in the world. Bores from 13 to 44 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dosen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others thit. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

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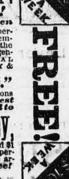
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FORTY YEARS RESPES THE PUBLIC! OF DR. C. MOLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

POR THE CURE OF THE C. C.C. Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the tep of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a theumatism in the arm.

The stomach is affected with less of The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensition of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body. after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are un-

equaled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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The genuine MoLANE'S LIVER FILLS bear the signatures of C. MOLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the

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pared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally. To those wishing to give Dr. C. MCLARE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

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as Avenue, Topoka, Kan. of choice and farcy goods have been added to our large stock of ies. And we now offer our customers the finest assortment of Groceries

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We sell the best and Warrant our Goods. Call and examine our stock.

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JOHN D. HNOX & CO...

Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

We pay the lighest these lot

SCHOOL BONDS.

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

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,
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6 New pieces Sheet Music, retails \$1.75 sent for 10ct & stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass.

Farmers should bear in mind that every thing in the line of Sewing Machine Attachmania, Needles, Oil and the different parts of Machines, are kept constantly on hand at the Singer Office in Topads. These goods are bought direct from the different Companies and are, therefore, perfect, every part wantabled.

Needles 50tts, per dog. by mail. Pure Sewing Machine Oil put up in any quantity. Old Machines repaired at reasonable prices or taken in exchange for new ones. Orders by mail filled premisity the day received.

The following is a list of Machines for which Needles and parts are kept consuming on head.

Singer, Howe, Hiese, Dementic, Hower & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, Wilson & Wilson, Weed, Wilson Shrifts, Vicens, Sanington, American, Elliptic and Band Hadden.

Singer Agency Toping, Essant.

TOPEKA BANK

Topeka, Kansas.

State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$210 900.

Corres

JACOB SMITH, Pres't. JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r. B: ROBERTS, Ass't Cashier

"The Best Thing in the West." Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

In Kansas. 8,000,000 ACRES

CAUTION!

To Farmers and all others who put harbs up-on wire fences, making a barbed wire fence and to all manufacturers and denters in fence barbs and barbed feace wire.

harbed fence wire.

YOU are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs for wire or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66, 183, 67, 114, 74379, 84, 692, 183, 965, 157, 124, 175, 508, 164, 161, 165, 661, 173, 700, 173, 491, 173, 697, 180, 351, 181, 433, 185, 889, 187, 126, 187, 176; re-issue, Nos. 7, 186, 6, 976, 6, 903, 7, 035, 7, 036, 6, 913, 6, 914, 7, 566.

Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, COBURN & THACHER, Chicago, Ill., or of our counsel, THOS. H. DORGE, Worcester, Mass.

WASHBURN & MOEN MFG. CO.

DeKalb, Ill.



MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

Original Grange Supply House 227 & 229 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

The Kansas Farmer

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

BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Kansas Farmer.

IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER, And should be in the hands of every Farmer in the West. The FARMER offers no cheap pictures as premiums to secure subscriptions. The course of the paper will continue to be straight to the front as a fair exponent of the rights and interests of Agriculture, without truckling or pandering to prejudices for sup-

port. It aims to commend itself to every

thinking citizen as worthy a place at his fam-

ily fireside. IT WILL PAY YOU!

BECAUSE It is Reliable, Truthful and Independent, and as such is endorsed by the People.

BECAUSE It is fearlessly the Peoples' Advocate-Progressive, Aggressive, and Original.

BECAUSE It is unobjectionable as a Family Paper, and of interest to every or thereof.

BECAUSE It publishes a Reliable Summary of the Proceedings of the Legislature. BECAUSE It publishes the Official Stray List of the State, of value to every far-

BECAUSE It gives full original Crop Notes, by farmers, from every county in the State.

BECAUSE It gives Reliable general Market Reports from the great business BECAUSE It gives the Experience of Prac-

tical Farmers on every subject. BECAUSE It is not the organ of any ring; sect, clique, or political party.

BECAUSE The Departments devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Breeding, Dairy, Aplary, Poultry, Sheep and Wool Growing, Science, Literature and Home Reading are carefully edited, and contributed to by the ablest writers in the State and the west.

OBITUARY.

DIED at the residence of Frank Hudson, in Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday, June 10th, 1877, MR. JOHN HUDSON, in the 59th year

Mr. John Hudson, whose death is chronic cled above, has been for a year past assisting his oldest son in the publication of the FARM. ER. At the time of his death he was visiting his other sons living at Kansas City. For some six weeks past he had been under medical treatment for Diabetes which had assumed a chronic form. For a few days before his death it was complicated with a low type of malarial fever. All that human skill, and the most careful and loving attention could do, was done to restore him to health. While in a peaceful sleep he passed away on that quiet Sabbath evening, without pain, leaving his good name, and the memory of his kind and generous heart to the stricken wife and sons who stood around his death bed.

John Hudson was born in Philadelphia, Pa. His boyhood was passed in Medina; Ohio, where he learned the printing trade. While quite a young man he moved to Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ohio, where for a number of years he he continued in the printing business with more than ordinary success. During the past few years, Mr. Hudson has not been exclusively engaged as a publisher, having sold his business in Salem, and at Alliance, Ohio, where he published a paper for sometime.

In the communities where Mr. Hudson passed the greater portion of his life he took an active part in local affairs, especially in church and educational matters. In all the relations of life, as husband, father and as a citizen, he was a true, honorable and manly man and bore

The Protection of Birds .- The following let Kansas, makes a suggestion which should be acted upon by the farmers of every county in the State. The enforcement of the present bird law of the State means profit to the farm.

Can you or some of you many readers furnish for publication in the FARMER a "constitu-tion and by-laws" suitable for adoption in a "Society for the Protection of birds?" We intend to enforce the bird law in Davis county and see that the little songsters have fair play. Can't you take this matter up and urge it on the people of Kansas?

A New Kausas Seedling Apple.—We re-ceived June 1st from Mr. L. Bishop of Osawatomie, Kansas, specimens of a new seedling apple which Mr. Bishop writes us, originat-ed on the farm of Addison Barnard. They were of good size and fine color, firm, and

THE GOVERNMENT TO BE CONDUCTED ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

The Commission which has been investigating the Custom House of New York, report that the force can be reduced 20 per cent and that the hours for work can be increased. The Secretary of the Treasury before issuing his orders wrote the President as follows : "As this involves questions of general policy which affect other departments of your administration, I desire instructions as to the rules you wish adopted on this subject matter." The President's reply goes straight to the point, and if consistently carried out in all departments of his administration, and through the whole term of his office, it will entitle him to the gratitude of every honest man in the na. tions It is as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, "WASHINGTON, May 26, 1877.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have read the partial report of the Commission appointed to examine the New York Custom House. I concur with the Commission in their recommendations. It is my wish that the collection of the revenues should be free from partison control and or-ganized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of the chief and subordinate offithe selection of the chief and subordinate offi-cers that would be required by a prudent merchant. Party leaders should have no more influence in appointments than other equally respectable citizens. No assessments for political purposes on officers or subordi-nates should be allowed; ne useless officer or employe should be retained; no officer should be required as parentized to take next, in the be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied provided it does not interiers with the discharge of their official duties. "Respectfully, R. B. HAYES.

THE GREAT WESTERN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT HOUSE OF SMITH & KEATING.

Among the successful business houses of the great West,no firm has won a more thorough-Ceating, of Kansas City, Mo. For more than ten years, the members of the firm have given the closest personal attention to every detail of their business and with the rapid growth northern Texas, their trade has had a corresevery class of agricultural machinery in large and small lots extend over a large part of the territory, west of the Missouri river. This large success is based upon a thorough acquaintance of the business; handling first-class implements and transacting all their trade with promptness and with strictest integrity. In making this statement we speak from an acquaintance commencing with the establishment of the firm, in Kansas City, more than en years ago. The goods of the firm have been presented to our readers heretofore inour advertising columns, and in their new boss add,"which will be found in this week's paper, attention is again called to implements, wagons. &c, needed at this season of

SEASONABLE HINTS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

Since our first volume, wherein we desciples are not well understood, we notice of our assertion. the tree is spoiled. It should be rememshoot has to be shortened at the same time. tion with it as possible, so as to leave as shoots; and in many cases, it is all that is required by the new art. No trees, evergreens especially, should have grass permitted to grow around the roots for a year or so after planting. Grass absorbs moisture, and the tree will probably want all about it for itself. When well established the luxuriant growth shades the ground, and grass cannot grow then very strong, and does little injury.

with him to the grave the respect of all who as they grow. When the height desired has been attained, the top and strong growth should be cut back while they are still watery. The side shoots need not be touched till past midsummer. All wise people .now employ the conical shape for hedges. In cutting back the top growth at this season, the conical form can still be preserved.

The care of the lawn is always a leading object in a well kept American garden. Mowing machines are often set too low. It is an injury to cut grass too close. Better cut often and leave the grass on the plants near half an inch high.

Next to the lawn the walks are the most striking feature of a well-kept garden. Weeds should be taken in time, and the labor of keeping them down will be very slight. The edges or "verges" should be systematical and the color, arm, and trimmed at every moving of the grass-borame of the apple Mr. Rishop informs us is
sawatomic Seedling. It promises to be a
situable acquisition for Ransas orchards.

G. E. Meeker.

horticultural stores, should be kept on hand. Washing by heavy rains should be guarded against; or when so injured, speedily repaired.

After the walks and lawns, the flower-beds should be a constant source of attention. If the plants appear to suffer by drouth, there is no better remedy than to place a you will see in three days as clean a legged fork around the plant and loosen up the second dose is demanded, but not more. soil deeply, without disturbing the plant more than can be avoided. After being thus of horses or other stock that have the loosened, it will not dry out near as much as before. Above all, keep the surface continually broken by horing and raking fine. Nothing is so sure a preventative of soil drying as a loose, porous texture.

Another plan with trailing plants, such as verbenas and those usually employed in masses, is to peg themover the surface as fast as they grow. They thus shade the soil, and so far check evaporation. The best pegs for this purpose are made of any straight twigs about a quarter of an inch or less in diameter, and split in two length- is properly cared for, as to fruit we have none, wise. These will not break when bent in only wild, owing to the newness of the counthe middle, as unsplit pieces will. There is a little art required even in splitting these twigs properly, so as to get them of equal thickness throughout. The edge of the knife should be watched, and when either half is splitting thinner than the other half, the back of the blade must be pressed against the thin section, which will cause the grain of the wood to run in again toward the pith. And so on, as the splitting progresses, the alternate action of the back and edge of the blade will keep the slit straight through the middle at the pith.

Herbaceous plants, now so popular, should not be allowed to seed, unless some be desired for propagation. In that case leave enough for your wants. It does not hurt some kinds, but many are much weakened, and die in the winter, especially some Pentstemons. Cut to the ground as soon as the flowers fade. This is true of other merited success than Mesers. Smith & plants not herbaceous. The best rose-growers cut off the blossoms as they fade.

Spring planted trees often show signs of suffering as the season rolls on. A little pruning is often the best remedy. If that is not a full success, hammer the soil about of Kansas, Colorado, Indian Territory and the roots so as to pulverize, and press firm and if this does not do, give one good ponding increase, until their shipments of thorough watering. Watering newly planted trees requires much judgment. There is always danger in it. The roots, already weak, are liable to rot. If a tree is not growing, that is in growth, water is of little use to it.—Gardner's Monthly.

STICK TO YOUR, BUSINESS.

There is nothing which should be more frequently impressed upon the minds of young men than the importance of steadily pursuing some one business. The frequent changing from one employment to another is one of the most common errors committed, and to it may be traced more than half the failures of men in business, and much of the discontent and disappointment which render life uncomfortable. It is a very common thing for a man to be dissatisfied with his business, and to desire to change it for some other, which, it seems to him, will prove a more lucrative employment; but in nine cases out of ten it is a mistake. cribed how to prune evergreens, it has be- Look around you, and you will find amon come a sort of mania, and, where the prin- your acquaintances abundant verification

There is an honest farmer who has toiled bered that when the sides of an evergreen a few years, got his farm paid for, but does been sustained. From our own observation is pruned to make it bushy, the leading not grow rich rapidly, as much for lack of we think we are safe in stating that after excontentment mingled with industry as any-Shorten this leader to within a foot of where thing, though he is not aware of it. He the shoot pushes, which you would adopt hears the wonderful stories of California, as the new leader—this will serve as a stake and how fortunes may be had for the troubto tie the new leader to, which should be le of picking them up; mortgages his drawn as closely to this "stake," at its junc- farm to raise the money, goes away to the land of gold, and, after many months of published a county paper. In 1847 he moved little of a "link" in the main trunk as we hard toil, comes home to commence again to Salem, Col. Co., Ohio, where for many years can; next year this "stake" can be cut out at the bottom of the hill for a more weary altogether. It is always of more benefit to and less successful climbing up again. the compact beauty of an evergreen to cut out the leader, than to shorten in the side notorious for ability, and equally notorious for never getting ahead, and you will usually find them to be those who never stick to one business long, but are always forsaking their occupation just when it begins to be

Sales of Fine Stock,-Since my last report have sold from the Cottage Hill herd, one two-year old bull, roan, Queen's Duke, got by Woodyear-old bull, roan, queen's Duke, got by Woodlawn Duke 9,321; Dam Queen of Rosedale to F. B. Tyers of Franklin Township, Marshall county, Kansas, for \$150. To John Balderson of Marysville Township, Otce, red roan, 2 Evergreen hedges will require attention Lillie of Rosedale by Mina 8,684, Dam Lilac 5th by Perfection 4,227, for \$150. My stock is doing fine, and the young things from my 3rd Prince of Oxford 12,676 is all I could wish for in color, dark red and red roans. There seems to be quite an interest taken in general this spring, to improve their stock. My opinion is, that it is on account of the heavy shipment to England and they well know that they must have good grade cattle to ship to great Britain to make it profitable. I say welcome anything that will open their eyes to their own financial prosperity. When farmers once learn the profit in good stock, they will never after breed acrubs. F. LEACH. Waterville, May 18, 1877.

From Summer County.

June 4th. The water has been higher in the several streams than ever before since the country was settled, bridges nearly all gone; considerable damage was done to crops on the low, bottem lands. Wheat is looking well, great improvement in the last three weeks, is heading well. Corn not an average

Scaley Legs in Chickens-Sore Eyes amon Stock.—Having seen in the papers an inquiry for the cure of chickens whose legs are effected with a warty excrescence, and seen no reply, I would state that coal-oil is a sovereign dy : Take the chicken by the toe and hold it up and pour the oil on until the whole feet and leg are saturated, then drop it down, and

Persons often ask for a remedy for the eyes coated by white scum. If of late occurrence, ake the oil of rattlesnake on a feather an apply it under the lid and you will see the scum dissolve and the eye is cured. He should be kept in a stable for a few days as too much light is not good.

From Pawnee County. June 10th Winter wheat splendid, early sown a little hurt by late freezing, it will undoubtly be a paying crop. Spring wheat, rye oats and barley, all look splendid; all kinds of stock do well here, no kind of disease seems to be prevailing has among stock that try, no insects with us, as yet; interest from 12 to 18 per cent, school privilege good, church privileges; fair. Henry R. SALMANS.

From Neosho County. June 6th. And still it rains. The heaviest rain of the season to-day, corn on high land doring well, low lands badly damaged. Hopi pers doing comparitively no damage, but lita tle wheat in this section, what there is is doing well. Peaches plenty, apple trees 10 years old and over are loaded with fruit; young trees bearing some; small fruit doing well. Stock of all kinds look fine; we want more good farmers.

Pawnee County. June 2d.—The prospect for good crops have never been as good since our young county had an existence as at present. The wheat is all headed out nicely, and heads six inches in length have been reported; the straw is of good uniform length, and the head is equally good ; there is but little rye in the county, what we have seen is fair ; oats and barley are in splendid condition , corn is looking well everything considered, we have had too much rain and not enough hot sun for its rapid growth. The prairie ground squirrel has been very destructive in some localities. The pos tato crop looks well , there is an extraordinary amount of sweet potatoes being set out this spring. Considerable broom-corn has been planted which bids fair for a good crop; nearly all the farmers have their cane patch. The indications at present are that we are going to be blessed with an abundant crop, and the grass crop is as good as any. Cattle and sheep are doing well on the range. The potato beetle has not put in much of an appearance yet; grasshoppers have been flying over, but not in very great numbers; some stopped but are doing no harm ; no damage by prairie fires but some by high water. Excursionists are daily riding over our beautiful prairies with A. J. B.

a view to locating. After three days of diligent inquiry there exists considerable doubt in our minds touch ing the condition of the growing crops of Sedgwick county. So many conflicting ru-mors and opinions makes it a difficult matter to arrive at any conclusion worthy of printing. A dozen men have declared to us that wheat, in some portions of the county, has sustained a damage of twenty-five to fifty per cent., and that the corn is 'gone up' while others are equally as certain that little damage has Cowskin, Chisholm and the Great and Little Rivers, no considerable damage has been done to any crop—that the aggregate loss will not be more than five- per cent. if so much, un-less visited by further floods.—Wichita Eagle.

THE ACME WASHING MACHINE.

Mr. D. E. Eckert, of Topeka, Kansas, will have an advertisement of this machine in our next issue. Those wanting machines should write to him immediately, as this is the best machine ever made.

Kausas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, June 13, 1877.

WHEAT—Weak and lower; No. 9, \$1.50 spot; No. 3 \$1.50 spot; \$1.56½ to 1.57 June; \$1.27½ July; \$1.17

August; No. 4, \$1.50 June; \$1.15 July; \$1.10 August; rejected, \$1.18 spot. rejected, \$1.18 spot.
CORN—A shade lower; 34%c spot; 34%c June; 34%c
July; 35%c August; rejected, 31%c July.
OATS—Steady; No. 2, 33%c spot; 33%c June.
RYE—Unchanged; No. 2, 50c bid spot, 48c June; 8%c July; 45c August. PROVISIONS—Unchanged. BUTTER—Steady; 18 to 14c for dairy; 11 to 13c for

ore packed.

KGGS—Stoady at 10 to 11c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, June 18, 1877.

CATTLE—Receipts, 783, shipped, 1,011; strong and active; shippers, \$5.00 to 5.75; native cows, \$2.15 to 3.66; 'exas cows, \$2.85; do, steers, \$8.35 to 3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 361; driven out, 338; weak; \$3.90

New York Produce Market. NEW FORK Froduce Blarket.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1877.

FLOUR—A little more doing; unchanged.

WHEAT—Rather more doing; a little better demand; rejected spring, \$1.12%; No. 2, spring, \$1.66; amber tate, \$1.92%; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, \$1.70 to 1.75.

RYE—Duil and heavy, western, 78 to 80c.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady.

CORN—A shade firmer; ungraded western, 55 to 60c; iteam mixed. 59c. CORN—A shad and the country mixed, 59c.

OATS—Higher, and less doing; mixed western, 41

Acc: white do., 46 to 68c. o 65c; white do., 46 to 68c. COFFEE—Quiet, SUGAR—Dull and lower, MOLASSES—Lower. RICE—Quiet. EGGS—Firmer; western, 15 to 16½c. PORK—Heavy; closed firmer; newer mess, \$13 80 to

300. BEEF-Dull. PIOELED HAMS-10c. MIDDLES-Western long clear, dull at 7c. LARD-Firmer; prime steam, \$8.80 to 9.95. BUTTER-Steady; new western, 10 to 20c. OHLESE-Heavy at 6 to 11c.

St. Louis Produce Market. Sr. Louis, June 18, 1877.

FLOUR-Firmer; fall XX, \$7.25 to 7.60; XXX, \$7.75 to 8 25. WHEAT—Inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall, \$1.81 bid; No. 3 do., \$1.73 to 1.75 cash; \$1.39 July; No. 4 do. \$1.01.

OORN—Better; 44% to 44% coath; 43% to 44% o July; BUTTER-Unchanged.

BGGS-Lower at 9% to 10c.

OFFEE-Steady; Rio, 19% to 23%c, STATE

BUGAR-Quiet; raw Louisiana, 10 to 11c; clarified,

BC.

MOLASSES-Dull; plantation, 45 to 55c.

MOLASSES-Dull; plantation, 45 to 55c.

PORK-Lower; \$18.35 August.

PORK-Lower; \$18.35 August.

BACON-Firmer; \$16.55 August. Firmer; 5%c, 7%, 7%.

HOGS—Steady: \$4.35 to 4.70; bulk sales, \$4.45 to 50. Receipts, \$.700. CATTLE—Shipping: grades active and higher; noice to fancy steers, \$6.75 to 7.09; good to prime, 5.60 to 6.87%; light to heavy, \$5.50 to 5.25; other rades anchanged. Receipts, \$,000. SHEEP—Unchanged. Receipts, 150.

Chicago Produce Market. "CHICAGO, June 18, 1877.

FLOUR-Firmer, but not quotably higher.
WHEAT-Fair demand and higher; No. 2 spring,
1.52% cash; \$1.51 July; \$1.32 August; No. 2 spring, CORN-Active and a shade higher; 46c cash; 47c

nly; 49c Angust.

OATS—Quiet and weak; 38c cash; 37%c July.

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged.

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged.

FORK—Active and a shade lower; unsettled; \$12.60

EARD—Fair demand and lower; \$8.70 cash; \$8.55 July; \$3.67% August, BULK MEATS—Easier; shoulders, \$4.62%; short ribs, \$6.50; short clear, \$6.62%;

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1877. CHICAGO, June 13, 1677.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,300; active and strong, with the best prices yet paid for best grades; one lot sold for \$7.12½; calves bought, \$3.95 to 3.50; fair cows and butchers' steers, \$4.12½ to 4.90; feeders, \$4.50 to 4.75; fair shipping, \$8.40 to 6.00; good to extra prime shipping, \$6.15 to 7.18½.

HOGS—Receipts, 19,000; active, but 10 to 15c lower; light to smooth, \$4.40 to 4.75, a few extras at \$4.80 to 5.00; heavy packing, \$4.50 to 4.70; light packing, \$4.60

SHEEP—Beceipts, 300; poor to choice, nominally Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE. June 18, 1877. CORN—Western, quiet and easier; closed steady; vestern mixed, spot and June, 58%c; July, 59%c; western mixed, spot and June, 50 Angust, 60% to 61c; steamer, 55c.

ł	Topeka Retail Grain Market.
۱	
١	Wholerale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekl by W. Edson.
ı	WHEAT-Per bu. spring 1.5
ı	1.8 No. 9
ì	" No.4
	" White
1	" Yellow
è	DVD Dee be
j	BARLEY—Per bu
j	10 No. 2
į	No. 3
ì	CORN MEAL
	RYECHOP1.
	CORN & OATS
	SHORT
1	Topeka Produce Market.
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Le

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly to Country produce quoted at buying price APPLES—Per bushel.

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy

Medium

Common. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice...

Medium

CHEESE—Per lb.

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh

HOMINY—Per bbl.

VINEGAR—Per gal.

POTATOES—Per bu.

Chickens, Live, per doz.

Ohickens, Dressed, per lb.

Tuvkeys,

Goose. 10to

SWEET POTÂTOES—Plants.... ONIONS—Per bu..... CABBAGE—Per dozen.... per 100 .7501.00 Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in
Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. HIDES—Green.
Dry Flint.
Dry Salt.
Calf, Green.
Kip, Green.
Sheep Felts, green.
Damaged Hides are bought at ½ off the pric
TALLOW in Cakes.
Topeka Lumber Market.
Topeka Lumber Market.

oist and Scantlink Common boards, surface... Stock D......

Flooring.....

By the carcass per lb The following are current jobbing quotations for arm seeds in the Kansas City market: Farm Seeds. Orchard grass.
Top onion sets.
Red and yellow bottom sets.
White bottom sets.

Osage Orange..... Seed potatoes.

Extra varieties.

Chicago Lumber Market.

First and second clear. Rough. \$35.

Third clear, 1 inch. 30.

Third clear 1½@2-in. 32. Third clear 13(@2-in.
Select, 1-in. A...
Select, 1-in. B...
Select, 13(@2-in. A.
Select, 13(@2-in. B...
Wagon-box b'ds. 13-in. and upwards A.
Wagon-box b'ds. 13-in. and upwards B.
Stock boards, 12-in. B.
Stock boards, 12-in. B.
Stock boards, 10-in. A.
Stock boards, 10-in. A.
Stock boards, 10-in. B.
Stock boards, 10-in. B.
Stock boards, 10-in. B. tock boards, 12-in. C.....tock boards, 12-in. D..... mon boards.....

encingoists and scantling, 12018 ft......

Matched
Flooring, second common, dressed and
Matched
Siding, first and second clear, dressed.
Biding, first common, dressed.
Biding, second common, dressed.
Bilingia, sawad a.

WHY ADVERTISE 1

People sometimes ask why does Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffelo N. Y., spent so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale. It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellence of his merchandise. The grand secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then through liberal and persistent advertising making people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. Men do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Grand invalid's Hotel at Suffalo, which costs over two hundred thousand dollars, unless their business he legitimate, their goods meritorious, and the dred thousand dollars, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious, and the services which they rander the people gentime and valuable. Dr. Plerce does not attempt to humbag you by telling you that his Golden Medical Discovery will cure all diseases. He says "if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, my Discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughe, and all curable bronchial, throat and lung affections. I believe it to be unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have convinced in his medicines beacause he does not over recommend them, ands when tried they give satisfaction. His Medical Adviser, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and bound in cloth and gilt, is offered to the people at so moderate a price offered to the people at so moderate a price (\$1.50, post-paid), that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have been sold. His memorandum books are on every druggist's counter for free distribution.

Wyandotte County.

June 4.—We are having a great deal too much rain. All kinds of small grain looks remarkably well. No grasshoppers. The general prospect for fruit is good; budded peaches are very full; seedlings not more than half or one-third of crop; apricots and plums are very full, and little injury done by curculio as yet. Never a better prospect for grapes. Blackberries are blooming well, and fraspherries are very full and promising. Strawberries now ripe and a good crop. Why is it that the apple crop is so near a failure ? trees bloomed very full, but did not set; some think the chilly east wind destroyed them. I think that the drenching rain washed out the bloom and failed to fertilize-who knows? G. F. ESPENLAUB.

May Brothers, of Galesburg Illinois, wish to employ young farmers as canvassing agents for their late Improved Wind Mills. Retail price \$50,00. Write for terms.

Cash paid for butter at Ewing's, 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka

THE SEASHORE AND WATERING PLACES Of the East become uninviting after frequent visits, but the wonderful scenery of the Rocky Mountains and the magic waters of the minerals springs have continued interest for the tourist and unfailing benefits to the invalid. The Kansas Pacific Railway is the valid. The Hansas Facinc Railway is the highway to all the great resorts of the Mountains. Buy your tickets direct to Denver over the Kansas Pacific Railway. Send to E. D. Cornell, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo. for descriptive pamphlets.

IN THE SWEET BY-AND-BY.

Cannot be but the happy thought as the rtunate recipient of the "ROCKY MOUNTAIN Tourist"scans its wonderfully attractive pages and persues its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter-press a model of typographical richness, and the arrange. ment throughout simply superb, the ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURIST is worthy of comparison with Picturesque America or The Aldine. It with Procuresque America of The Advice. It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains. Jaunts are made to all the famoute research of Calcardo the value. to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and in short, to every point of interest to tourist, agriculturalist, capitalist, miner, and invalid.
With the TOURIST, the SAN JUAN GUIDE keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas.

That splendid Livrpool Dairy Salt so value able and necessary in making good butter, i for sale at A. A. Ripley and Sons, Topeka, Ks

See advertisement of "Farrell & Co., Receipt Book." 37 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. It is sent for 25 cents.

25 Visiting cards with your name printed. 25 Flirtation cards, 25 "May I see you Home" cards, one parlor picture, printed in 10 colors, the whole lot sent postpaid for 25 cents. Post-age stamps taken as money. Kurtz & Bro, S. E. Cor. Fifth & Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa.

INVALUABLE FOR RAILROAD MEN .- "I sufered for more than a year with indigestion, during the last six months I was very bilious, occasionally having a dumb chill, followed by fevers, which prostrated me. I took Simmons' Liver Regulator, and for several months. I have been as stout as any man could desire to be. I am thoroughly satisfied that it is all it is recommended to be for indigestion and bilious complaints, for mine was certainly a stubborn case. I have heard many of my friends speak of it, and all agree that it possesses all the virtues you claim for it.

"A. H, HIGHTOWER,
Conductor M. and W. R. R."

YOUR NAME PRINTED on 40 Mixed Cards for 10c. CLINTON BROS., CLINTONVILLE, CT.

STRAYED.

From the undersigned, at Scranton, Kansas, on May 30th, 1877, a light gray horse, heavy built, heavy light gray mane and tall. About 16 hands high, had haiter an with rope attached. Will weigh about 1000 fbs. Any person finding this horse will please take him, up and notify PAT RYAN, Scranton, Kansas.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Missouri,

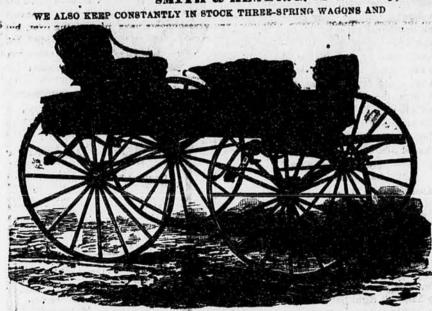
Farm Machinery & Wagons.

Being the Pioners in the trade in this city, we have been able to take our choice of the best implements made, which our long experience in the business enabled us to do win great satisfaction to our customers as well as to ourselves. Having the Largest House in Kannas City we have feellilities for keeping a full supply of goods on hand suitable to the wants of the trade. Manufacturers goods, whose reputation is world, have made our house their Western Depot, or distributing point; thus taking savantage of freights wide, have enabled to furnish the Best Implements at a very reasonable price, We call your attention to the Celebrated Goods handled by us, all of which are warranted. We publish a "Farmers" Diary and Memorandum Book," which will be sent free to any farmer writing to us for one



THE Massilon Manufacturers also make a Vibrafor Threshing Machine, which has all the advantages possessed by the best known of the VIBRATOR class, and many others. It is particularly adapted to threshing fisk, timothy and all small grain and seeds. It should be seen in operation to be fully understood and appreciated. Send to us for circulars and Price Lists. Smith & Reating, Kaneas City, Mo.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.



PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Pane'ed Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts' or both, as desired, with or without Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN. Kenosha, Wisconsin.

We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United States where greater care is given to the selection of material need. A thorough system of inspection is strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be replaced without charge. A better quality of strings is used in their construction than is used in ordinary vehicles in the market.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlets giving full particulars. Any information in gard to Prices, or Freight on Wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

NEW FORCE-FEED FOR BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL. THE FOLLOWING CUTS REPRESENT OUR NEW FEED:



VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR SMALL QUANTITY.

Received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It wests them all. Just what you want. Will sow any desired quantity without change of gear. Send for circular. Note carefuliv. that the BUCKEYE DRILL has been Emproved for the season of 1877. That it is MOW. And ALWAYS HAS BEEN the "LEADING" Drill. It has now a FORCE FEED CRASS SOWER as well as a FORCE FEED CRAIN SOWER. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It has a new device for measuring smount of grass seed sown per acre. It is new device for measuring smount of grass seed sown per acre. It is new device for measuring smount of grass seed sown per acre. It is new device for measuring the LAND sown. It is the best made, and floest finished Drill in market. It sows more evenly, and at a more uniform depth than any other drill "This is the only drill that will sow JUST AS WELL, on rough, uneven ground, or on a hillside AS IT WILL ON LEVEL LAND. It is unnecessary to have any printed DIRECTIONS showing how to une this Drill, as there are no cog-wheels used with which to change the amount sown per acre; everything about it is Simple, Durable and Effective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra gears. This very desirable feature is accomplished with our new force feed and in a very simple and effective manner. Our improved HOE SHIFTER for changing the hoes from straight to zigzag, and the reverse in an instant, without stopping the team; is without doubt, the most perfect arrangement for the purpose that has ever been invented. A small boy can operate it with ease. We have sold this Drill of the best in use. Don't buy a Drill unity ou see the NEW FEED BUCKEYE.

SMITH & KEATING,

Dealers in Bain and Schuttler Farm and Spring Wagons, Massillon, and Vibrator Threahers, Eureka Corn Shellers Euley Hay Rakes, Buckeye Plant Sulky and other FirstClass F VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR LARGE QUANTITY. VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR SMALL QUANTITY.

Dealers in Bain and Schuttler Farm and Spring Wagons, Massilion, and Vibrator Threshers, Eureka Corn Shellers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Buckeye Plow Sulky, and other First Class Farm Machinery. Send For Circulars.

SALE OF SHORT HORMS

The Jackson County Live Stock Breeders Association.

Will seil at Independence, Jackson County, Mo., on You 15th, 1877, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on said day thirtyness—\$1.25 to first horse, \$75 to second, \$50 to third.

No. 1—2: 40 trot, \$300. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harmess—\$1.25 to first horse, \$75 to second, \$50 to third.

No. 2—Running mile dash, \$150; for all lages. \$90 of cows and heiters, and man bulls of the following to first horse, \$40 to second, \$30 to third.

No. 3—Free for all trot, \$400 Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harmess. \$300 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to third.

No. 3—Free for all trot, \$400 Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harmess. \$300 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to harmess. \$300 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to harmess. \$300 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to harmess. \$300 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to harmess. \$300 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to harmess. \$300 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to harmess. \$300 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to harmess. \$300 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to harmess. \$300 to first horse, \$125 to harmess. \$300 to hire. toases on top. Constance's and Lady Newham's; top ne same. Arabella's, Young Mary's, Blossom's, by

Pritz Favorites. &c.
The cattle to be sold at this sale were selected expressly for the foundation of new herds; great attention being paid to pedigree, form and style.

There will be a credit of six months given purchasers giving notes with approved security, with ten per cent, from date.

H. M. VAIL, gre suit ton the gilwinio, c. CHILES,

vite to standard C. PUGBLEY,

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO

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IMPORTERS OF AND DWALKER IN AN-PERCHERON HORSES



terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Correspondence solicited.

Stock Harm 2 22

Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St. 104 South. Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

GIDEON BAILEY.

Tipton, Cedar Co,, Iowa



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED

Poland-China Hogs

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.



Cane Growers can't afford to risk Crops With light, weak, unfaished mills, liable to break in the midst of the season. They can't afford to waste crops with mills that don't presson all the juice, or evaporators that make syrup and sugar unit for market, and too little in proportion to the labor and fuel they require.

Blymyer Manufacturing Con. Cincinnait, O. Steam Engines, Threshers, Bells. Circulars sent free.

50 Fine Card. Damask. Repp Etc., with name on.

50 Fine Bristol Cards, 9 tints, with name, 10c and stamp, F. W. AUSTIN & CO., North Haven, Gt



Habit Cured at Home. No publicity, Time short, Terms moderate, 1,000 testimonials, Described case, Dr.F.E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich Our Quaranteed. Especially those of a squamous or scaly character. Don't fail to write, as I positively cure these obstinate cutaneous diseases in a few

BOPS Y our rapping. State your are, to comers. Parties desiring early pigs should send in their contents there are the condition of beweight on their orders at once, so as to secure choice. Parties desiring early pigs should send in their orders at once, so as to secure choice. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. CHARLES F. MILLS.

Kansas City Industrial Exposition

Agricultural Fair Association, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th, 1877. 9800

harness. \$200 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to third.

GENERAL CELEBRATION ON THE GROUNDS.

Brities close Monday, July 26, 1817. Troubing to National Association rules; running to Larington rules. For information address



OUSEHOLD NECESSIT A BOOK OF A BOOK

VALUABLE RECIPES HOUSEHOLD,

PRIOE 25 cents. Postage prepaid.
This book contains an INVALUABLE collection of RECIPES needed in every FAMILY.
Sample copies by mail. Postpaid for 25c. (Postage stamps taken the same as cash). Address FARRELL & CO. 871 Broadway, Brooklya, N. Y.

Poultry Journals Given Away.

High Class Poultry.

Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Brown and White Leghorns, B.B.R.Game, and Silver Seabright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys,

Rouen and Muscovy Ducks. The above stock is bred true to feather, and from the best strains in England and America. My fowls are not bred in confined city lots as many are. I have a large farm devoted specially to breeding and raising time poultry. I select by the "Standard," and strive faithfully to please my customers.

Pure Berkshire Pigs.

I have a few fine pigs of the above breed for sale now. Send stamp for prompt reply. Circulars, lists of mating, and premium list to purchasers.

Write name, P. O., County and State plainly, and address.

B. J. WILLMER,

BADEN, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO.

Springfield, Illinois.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine and Cotswold Sheep.

Elmwood herd of Berkshires contains the finest and most noted strains of blood in England or America, descending from the most successful prize-winning families.

descending from the most successful prize-wisning families.

Young stock of superior excellence and fashionable pedigree for sale at low prices.

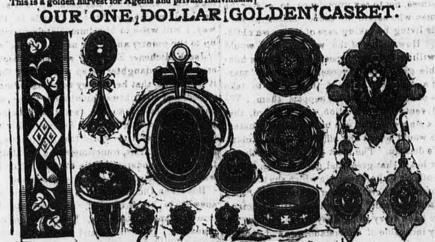
Have some extra fine young sows, sired by the famous Imported Berkshire Boar Sambo 86, 851, and safe in pig to imported Cherub, 501. Cherub has no superior in point of form, style and fashionable breeding, and is proving himself to be an excellent sire and is without doubt the best Boar I ever imported from England.

Our brood sows are not surpassed by any herd in America, and excel in all that goes to make up the model Berkshire—short legs, necks and hoads, broad hams, loins, and shoulders, with fine thick coats of hisr, large size, good feeders, reliable breeders, and healthy. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in quality and price.

Pigs not akin p operly mated for breeding purposes. Breeding stock is recorded in the American Berkshire-Record, and extended pedigrees furnished customers.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!!!!

We will sell the largest stock Jewelry of a bankrupt firm, at one-tenth of the manufacturing cost. This is a golden harvest for Agents and private individuals.



OUR DOLLAR CASKET OF

PAMILIAR PARM TOPICS.

JAS. HANWAY. NO. XL.

THE ECONOMY OF LABOR.

No one who is any way observent of the manner which a great amount of labor and expence is annually distributed over a farm, canbut observe that a large per centage is frequently unproductive ; that it benefits no one, and is therefore a loss to the community.

Each owner of a farm situated in a community of enterprising and go a head energet. ic farmers, is increased by the aggregate wealth of the whole. Land in a flourishing and progressive settlement, surrounded by an enterprising class of farmers, always finds purchasers, more so than in one where the exception the rule. Even if we do not desire to sell, or remove from our present locality, we receive advantages which are not to be ignored.

Rich and fertile land is an inheritance always to be prized, but good society is the first consideration; for an old poet has said that, "Life without literature is death."

We are all anxious to secure the best improved machinery to lessen the burden of labor. This is one of the chief characteristics of the present day to the farming generally pursued by our grandfathers one hundred years ago: but it is very doubtful, whether there is that attention bestowed by our present farmers of Kansas, on the important problem of economizing the fruits of our labor.

We are a homogeneous people, perhaps more than any other state in the American Union. swill barrel, and soon there will be a way dewided to remedy it. If she have any pride at impulse. We denounce the voting of bonds all in her reputation for making good butter, than any other state in the American Union. impulse. We denounce the voting of bonds for purposes of public improvement but let a project be started to run a Railroad through a certain line of counties, and our anti-bond criers jump at the prospect, and become the criers jump at the prospect, and become the leading supporters of the measure.

In the first settlement of the States west of the Alleghany Mountains, people from the Eastern States emigrated by colonies, the country was heavily timbered, and the wild nomad Indian wandered through its vast fore ests. At the present day in many sections of Ohio, the descendants of the first pioneers are still the occupants of the district of the country first settled. The portion known as the Western Reserve, is an example ; its first settlers came from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and even at the present day they constitute a marked contrast to many other sections of the the country. The land they occupied is not naturally as rich and fertile as in many other portions of the State, but the frugality and industry which they inherited from their progenitors, more than counter-balances the lack of fertility of the soil.

The German emigrants which recettled in Pennsylvania over a century ago still retain the economical habits which they brought with them from Germany. They have become wealthy, for they understand the important problem of economizing labor, and saving that which has cost them labor.

We may find similar cases to the following in other portions of the State. A farmer concluded to set out an orchard of about 400 apple trees, he employed an expensive hand to assist him in planting them out; they were se and stripped the foliage off the the su tra attention, he became discouraged, the bits had full privilege to girdle them at pleas of temperature takes place, little or no go ure, for no remedy had been adopted to save them from these destructive pests. The borers also did their share to destroy them ; out of the four hundred trees, there may be a dozen or so left struggling for existence.

The cost of the trees, the planting and caring for them cost considerable outlay. This is one of the many cases of unproductive labor, which we occasionally witness in traveling over the country; and this class of persons are generally the loudest in crying out aginst the extravagance of our State expenditures, and no one was more bitter in his denounciations against the members of the late Legislature who voted funds to the Centennial Exhibition, than in the case we have referred to.

Human nature has certainly some strange kinks in its composition.

KEEPING QUALITIES OF BUTTER.

BY D. W. DAKES (BELOIT, WIS.)

[From an address before the North western Dairyman's Association, at Chicago, Febru-

The marksman hits the mark when his piece is correctly sighted and held with a steady aim; a variance of only one point at the muz zle sends the ball clear of the mark, but the bore must be true and bullets must fit, the powder must be strong and the priming dry, the sights well adjusted and true to a hair, the nerves steady, the eye quick, the breeze gentle and the weather clear; for with all precautions possible there will be an occasional miss,

random shots. So also in making butter, there are many things to have just right, and others to guard against, or there will be many shots at random to one that hits the bull's eye. And so it happens that a large percentage of butter is not worthy the name, while so little is up to a high standard of excellence. To explain of butter is se many points pro and con is a master's task, to enumerate them all would try your patience, to exhaust the subject would fill a dume. I shall therefore pass over many im-

and without them there will be nothing but

These points in the minds of many comprise These points in the minds of many comprise the principal part of what is called butter making; the fact is, however, they are only links in a chain which reaches far back to the very soil any one of whose links being broken renders these also futile.

Affiking, like all dairy work, is work, notwithstanding it is a practice with many to milk after the day's work is done.

Cleanliness in this department of dairying is perhaps the most difficult to manage, and

is perhaps the most difficult to manage, and the lack of it is no doubt the greatest of all causes of the product being off flavor. Every practical dairyman knows full well that great care is necessary, even if the pail is absolutely clean to start with, to draw it full from the ow without more or less of filth getting into s while doing so. No skill or care in strain; ing can cleanse it and leave it as pure as be-fore hairs, specks and filth were allowed to enter it. Hairs are really the least objectionable part, the worst is that which dissolves and mingles with the milk becoming incorporated with, and from thence being part and percel of it, imparting its own peculiar taste and smell in such a manner that no amount of at ter care and skill can remove.

No one need hope to acquire any great reputation in the art of butter making who is the least careless in this particular; and I know it to be shamefully, most shamefully neglected by many who would be offended to be called slovenly or carelees even. The dairywoman who will receive a pail of milk with the froth on top full of hairs and specks with a goodly amount of sediment at the bottom of the pail without raising a "breeze" about it, is not fit to have charge of the milk. to have charge of the milk. Let her utterly refuse to receive it in such a condition a few times, or receive it only to carry direct to the and big at the top is to reverse this and make them large at the bottom and small at the top and high enough to nearly reach to the cow's tests, the advantages are that there is less chance for filth to get in, and they are less li-

able to get upset, etc. , etc. Regularity in the hour of milking is important, if quality and quantity are considered. Occasionally allow a cow to go over without milking until the second or third regular milking until the second or third regular milking time and she will be nearly ruined. The principle is the same, although in a less noticeable degree, when they are allowed to go a few hours beyond the regular time. Milking should be done quickly by grasping the teats with the hands and successively closing the fingers with a gentle but firm pressure, imitating as nearly as possible the manner of the calf while sucking; stripping with thumb and forefinger is to be condemned; never stop until all the milk possible is drawn.

Kind treatment with quiet and comfortable quarters and many other kindred topics might

quarters and many other kindred topics might very properly be noticed in this connection, but I will not try to exhaust this portion of my subject, but pass along to the next topic. SETTING THE MILK AND SKIMMING THE CREAM

In setting milk for cream there are a number of methods employed. I shall not under-take to decide for others, which in all cases and under all circumstances is to be preferred, as all of them no doubt, have their advantages and disadvantages. There are, however, some fundamental principles which underlie all true success, by whatever method you may adopt, whether it be in the old style of shallow pans, deep, open pails in spring water, or inclosed in deep pails within an ice box, as by the Hardin system. And system is a partial well cared for the first two years; then the milk sweet until all the cream has raised to more severe on the young poultry. He has a m is procuredafter acidtrees, which of course was an injury to their ity is developed, and when acidity is develgrowth. In place of giving them a little exon why by the shallow pan system as ordin a blues took possession of him; the next year rily set in pantries by the common dairy wothey were permitted to go without plowing;
men, that when the temperature of the pantduring the fall and winter following, the rab-more successful way, but so soon as a change cream or butter can be got from the milk with-out some controling influence over the tem-perature of the milk room. Deep setting of milk is entirely impractical and small shallow pans become a necessity. The reason is obvious, and is nothing more nor less than this, that in deep setting the milk acidulates before the cream reaches the surface, having too far to travel to reach there before being arrested by the thickened milk, while in the challow pans it travels no faster, but having a less distance to go, reaches the surface, or at least a large per cent does, before arrested by acidulation

J. Wilkinson, of Baltimore, is the originator of a system of underground air passages lead ing into the milk room. The air is drawn out by means of ventilators which cause a current to constantly replenish the milk room with air at a temperature of very nearly that of the earth through which it is drawn. The principle is a good one, not very expensive, and when properly constructed is entirely sufficient to insure getting all the butter from the milk in as good condition as possible. It is also a permanent arrangement needing little or no after care or expense. I. Boies, of Marengo, Ill., a man of deservedly high reputation for making butter, has established a large factory at Byron, Ill., and employs this system of ven-tilation, and I am told thinks there is nothing

equal to it. He uses shallow pans.

The system of sitting milk in deep, open pails in spring water is so well understood that I need sap but little of it. Where springs are found in the right place to be made available there is no doubt but results are obtained equal to any other way. One great obstated, however, especially in the west, is the lack of suitable springs in suitable places, and

so cannot be very generally adopted. A substitute is provided in what is called the Hardin system, invented by L. S. Hardin, of By this system the milk is Louisville, Ky. strained immediately after being drawn into deep palls and covered with a well-fitting lid to exclude both air and water. It is then placed in a refrigerator with ice above it. The drippings fall upon the palls of milk and form know he makes fine butter through the en tire season, and he thinks that the system is ahead of everything yet devised. He thinks few notes on the quite new ones. the trouble of procuring and using the ice is

portant points, such as preparing the soil and keeping it in its best condition, the care and feed for stock, and the best breeds adapted to the purpose of dairying, etc. . etc. , etc. , and confine my remarks principally to milking, skimming, churning, coloring, working and packing for market.

These points is the minds of many amounts. saved by the use of pails, etc., instead of pans.
Many in his vicinity are becoming converts to
the plan, and some have already adopted it
with perfect satisfaction. The above different
methods are sufficient to meet the wants of ryman who is willing to make any exertion at all to keep up with the improvements of the times. A general adoption of one or the oth-er of these plans would result in a great revo-lution in the dairying interests of the coun-

As to the manner of akimming there is litt tle to be said so that the cream is entirely re-moved. But the time of skimming is of great importance, and under no circumstances abould the cream be allowed to remain on the milk after acidity is developed, and certainly not until it becomes thick, as there is great danger in getting clabbered milk incorporat-ed with the butter to its great injury. A good rule is to remove the cream as nearly as practical the moment is commences to thicken at the bottom, or before if you are satisfied all the cream is at the surface. There cer-tainly will be nothing gained by leaving it longer to become oxadized or contaminated with any imparities that possibly may be in showing the air around it, for in this condition it is very the head. liable to injury from such exposure. No doub very much good cream is spoiled by such need-less neglect. Cream when once removed from the milk should be well mixed with the previous skimmings and kept in a cool place until prepared for

THE PROCESS OF CHURNING.

This preparation consists principally in geting the temperature of the cream to the best point or degree, which is generally conceded to be about 60 to 62 degrees. This is quite generally a matter of guess work with the dairywoman, and performed in a bungling manner, often doing positive injury to rather than benefiting it. The practice of setting the cresm jar on or near the stove is bad, as one side may be very hot while the other is yet frozen. A much better way is when the cream has become sufficiently soured the stone jars or tin pails containing it should be surrounded with water and brought gradually to the proper temperature. The water gives a more uniform distribution of the heat or cold which ever is needed, to all sides and if the cream is stirred while warming it will be all the better; it should then be emptied into the churn and churned.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

EDITOR FARMER :- The address of Prof. Snow, on birds, published in several of the late numbers of the FARMER, has given me much satisfaction, and if all would heed it we would have less complaint of miscrops.

Ornithology has been a study with me for nearly a half a century, and to-day, yet I will spend and hour or two to study the habits of some rare bird. The writing of the Professor, show that he is well informed on the subject. It is with almost a sad pleasure I can refer back to the time when S. F. Baird, (now holding a prominent position in science,) then a young man, and myself rambled through forest and along streams with gun and rodat times a saw, hatchet and chisel, collecting blocks of various woods.

Much of my early knowledge of our birds

was learned from him. For years I have shot but very few birds, but one kind is never safe near me when a gun is within reach, and that is the Cooper Hawk. It is the most impudent, rapacious and daring of the whole tribe, and kills more quails than all others put together. How many years have I nursed coveys of quails all winter only to see them picked up by this place more severe on the young poultry. He has a very keen eye and the velocity of an arrow almost, so that he will dive down and snatch womb or bowels, coming from labor. up a chick within ten feet of you, and be off will occur in any cow-good, poer, or indiffer-

But the crowning piece of the Professor's remarks, are the winding up of it, where he ping the calf, it is mink fever. In the first six recommends the instruction of this subject in our schools.

The work on natural history, by Goodrich, published some twenty years ago, and for which I paid sixteen dollars, has afforded me more pleasure than any other work in the house; my children all refer to it when any subject is brought forward about birds, beasts and reptiles.

There are works on natural history of much later date, and some condensed and cheap, that it would be well for farmers to get, and learn which are their friends and which are their enemies.

Just now while I am writing this, there are more than a dozen different birds chattering and singing around my house; the mocking opiates, while you may be sure they are havbird the most conspicuous. The fact is, our ing no bad effect while the cow seems in pain. lawn and orchard is a regular aviary, but I lawn and orchard is a regular aviary, but I be for carnivora, but herbivora will bear them must pay pretty well for the music for they much better. A sheep would not mind a dose take a goed share of the finest strawberries, of strychnine that would kill a dog. and when the early cherries come they usually

take the lion's share. The prospect of a fair crop of all kinds of dry weather will cut down the strawberry crop very much. We have quite a number of varieties in fruit this season, and am very much disappointed in some of the new ones of high reputation, while some old ones (retained for old acquaintance's sake) are doing remarkably well. Among these Seth Boydon and Albany may be counted. Col Cherries, Wonder of far. The latter was to be earlier than any other, but here it is not so. Either ours is spurious or there is nothing in it.

dale are splendid. Berries of the latter two given to the development of extraordinary Cap Jack, Cumberland Triumph, and Springe a pool of water in which they are allowed to measuring five and six inches in diameter are the first to ripen.

When the season is over I may give you a

MILK FEVER.

Dr. Cressy, in a lecture before the Vermont Agricultural College, speaks on this subject as follows: This is a specific disease, a malady attacking animals in good condition, the best milk-ers, and comes on soon after dropping the calf.

The deep milkers, the Jerseys and the Ayrshires, will be most subject to it and the best ones of the breed; and the most marked cases frequently occur at the third period of calv-

The first symptom of this trouble which will be observed is the cow's losing all care for her calf—taking no notice of it; at times her eyes are blood shot; no milk in her bag, sometimes at the first, but certainly in the se ond stage. This will appear in from two to thirty-six hours after calving, and the earlier the attack the more dangerous and the more violent the symptoms. Soon she will be lying down and refuse to get up, taking little or no notice of anything, and sometimes a dog will be brought into the yard to arouse her, which will do it some times when nothing else will. Soon that even will not make her rise, as she will have lost the power and become paralyzed: head and horns warm, eyes blood shot, showing a great amount of blood brought to

This is parturient apoplexy, resulting from peculiar conditions of the system, which means that before parturition, while carrying the calf, a large amount of blood went to the womb to nourish the calf. When the calf is dropped this channel will be suddenly closed, unless there be considerable and continued hemorrhage, which is not, as sometimes supposed, an unfavorable symptom. When this outlet is closed, the blood is sent over the system in increased quantities, going to the head and congesting the vessels there. If the cow is poor, there will be less blood in the system, and it can be taken up and distributed without harm. Sometimes a weeping effusion comes from the eyes, which shows, and comes from the rush of blood to the head.

Deep milkers will be more subject to the disease than poor ones in the same flesh. Why deep milkers? Milk is a secretion of the gland in which is found what are called butter globules. It is now generally conceded that this globule is an epithelial cell, which has ripened and fallen off from the gland; so the cow which increases the action of the gland, will show the greater richness of secretion, and for this reason the Jersey will be found more subject to the trouble than any other breed.

The tendency to this trouble can be guarded against by poorer keeping for a short time before calving, or bleeding freely just before calving, or losening the bowels with a sharp dose of physic, which will bring about a lower condition of the system.

At this time, the white blood cells in the blood are much in excess of the usual quantity. and in parturition the tendency is toward hemorrhage, which we see in the inclina-tion to bleed at the nose or lungs, and when it breaks into the brain it makes a clot there which must be absorbed. In this disease, bleeding should be resorted to at once, as soon as its presence is known, and bleed freely— bleed till you get a reaction. Shower the head with cold water or put ice on above the brain; plenty of cold applications to the head will have no tendency to rupture the blood vessels; do not try and sweat the cow, it will be of no use.

If costive, give physic and injections, and for physic give calomel in drachm doses, or salts in doses of a pound to a pound and a half and being much fluid in the system if you can start the water, so much the better, give nitre. When this is done the physic oprates in a thin discharge like diarrhosa, and the blood turned from the brain and reaction comes, she will rally at once in a remarkable manner. As soon as the clot is formed in the brain you have a partial paralysis, and if she is at first rigid, you may know it is like human apoplexy, and as soon as it lessons and you get sufficient flaccidity so you can bend the legs, you may know that absorption is taking and you may look for recovery. The disease is common with the human patient; in sheep it is also quite prevalent, many dying with it soon after lambing. Another type is known as peritonitis, or in ent, for it comes from a mechanical injury. before the most expert sportsman can bring This will not appear as soon, so it need not be much to bear upon him.

ent, for it comes it is soon, so it need not be mistaken for milk fever; if appearing anybe mistaken for milk fever in the mistaken fever in the mist where from two to thirty six hours after drop hours of this disease, the cow has bieeding, pain, heat and swelling; will put her nose round to her side where the pain is; head cool, eyes clear, for here the tendency of the

blood is to the womb. The cow taken with milk fever will be cured or dead, before a cow with this disease will be very sick, which will not be before six or eight days. In this case, as well as the other, open the bowels; give calomel, one, and one-half or even two drachms as the case may be, or salts in before-mentioned doses.

Then give anodynes to quiet and ease the pain, and large doses of opiates will be well porne; two, three or even four ounces of laud anum may be safely given, and Dr. Lyman, of Springfield, gave sixty grains of morphine with good results.

Injections of cold water into the womb should be given, or lumps of ice to put in, to cool down the inflammation, and continue the The doses named may seem large, and would

In closing this, his last lecture, the Profess. or made some remarks of a general character. hanking the class for their attention and interest manifested in the lectures, and regretfruit it most cheering here, but a week now of | ted the small attendance compared with that of his other lectures over the State. He thought that there should have been no fee charged at first in the notice of the lectures, and the hours been so arranged that all students would have been free to attend the lectures, and he hoped the faculty and the farmers would approve and follow up the nucleus formed by this course till veterinary science should be established on as firm a foundation as medicine, when quackery would the West and Duchess are a sad failure thus perish, and true science come to the assistance of the farmer's stock and his family alike.

THE MODEL HORSE.

By far too much attention has lately been speed in horses. At best this can only serve the purposes of show or amusement, while so stand. Mr. O. E. Merrill, of Beloit, Wis. to be found. Capt. Jack, is this season among great is its liability to abuse that society has, adopted this plan more than a year ago. I the first to risen. trust upon those connected, in any way, with fast horses. Strange that association with the noblest of irrational animals should exercise so demoralizing an influence over his human

owner and attendants! One of the werst results of this undue excitation of fleetness is a tendency to neglect or undervalue the intrin-sic merits of the animal. It is as a helper to man that the liorse deserves the highest praise; and in this espacity, a large, powerful, compactly-built and well-proportioned animal is far more serviceable than one of a lighter,

There are strong indications, however, that the world will soon recognize the preteminent merits of large, massive horses, and among these signs not the least significant is the prominent position of late accorded to the Percheron Norman breed of horses. These are of French descent, and considering the comparatively recent date of their importation is the contract of their importation. into this country, they have already acquired an enevitable reputation.

The characteristics of the race may be learned

from the following description of a model or ideal animal, copied from the Stud-Boek of the breed, just published. We are assured that there is little fanciful about the sketch, as many of the Percheron-Normans are very nearly as perfect. The characteristics of the model

Head clean, bony and small for the size of the animal; ears short, mobile, erect and finepointed; eyes bright, clear, large and prominent : forehead broad ; nostrike large, open and red within ; jaws rather wide; chin fine lips thin ; teeth sound and even. Neck a triffe short, yet harmoniously round-

ing to the body; throttle clean; crest rigid, rather high, and gracefully curved; mane abundant, with silky hair. Breast broad and deep, with great muscular

development; shoulders smooth, and sufficiently sloping for the collar to set snug to them; withers high; back short and strongly coupled; body well-ribbed-up, round, full and straight on the belly, which is much longer than the back ; rump broad, long and moderately slope ing to the tail, which is attached high; hips round and smooth at top, and flat on the sides; quarters wide, well let down, and swelling with powerful muscles.

Dock strong; tail long, heavy, and grace: fully hanging out from the croup when the

animal is in full motion. Legs flat and wide, standing square and firm, and well under the body; with hard, clean bones, and extra-large, strong joints, cords and tendons; short from the knees and hocks down ; pasterns upright ; fetlocks thin ; hoofs full size , solid, open, tough, and well set up at the heels.

Hight 15 to 161/2 hands; weight 1,300 to

,700 pounds. Color various, as with other horses; but a clear dapple grey is preferred, as the best of the original breed were thus marked.

Action bold, square, free and easy; neither forereaching or interfering; the walk four to five miles per hour; the trot six to eight, on a dry and moderately level road, but capa-ble of being pushed much faster on the latter gait, when required.

Temper kind; disposition docile, but energetic and vigorous; hardy, enduring and longt lived; precocious; able to be put to light work at 18 to 24 months old; possessing immense power for his size; never baulking or refusing to draw at a dead pull; stylish, elegant and attractive in appearance; easy, lastic and graceful in motion.

No tendency to disease of any sort, and especially free from those of the legs and feetsuch as spavin, splint, ringbone, grease and founder.

An easy keeper, and quick feeder.

THE MODEL MARE.

With rather less size than the horse, the points and qualities of the mare should be essentially the same, with the exception of possessing a finer head, mane and tail, and a

considerably thinner neck. When in feal, able to work, moderately, to within a few days of giving birth to it; and a short time after, able to resume her work. A careful nurse, and good milker.—Rural New

SHORT-HORNS FROM BIRTH TO MA-

When a calf is born, it should remain with ts mother two or three days, after which the mother may be turned out, but should be let to the calf to suck three times a day until it is two months old. The calf for several days will not suck all the milk of its mother; she should be milked clean until the calf will take it all. When the calf is six weeks or two months old, there should be kept in a box or trough some shelled corn, which it will soon learn to eat, and as it advances in age a little shelled oats should be mixed with the corn,or a little mill feed. After it begins to eat, the calf should be fed all that it will eat clean. At two or three months it should be turned on a grass lot and allowed to suck night and morning, and the feed should be continued all the time. It should be weaned at about five or six month old. Two or three weeks before weaning it should suck but once a day, and then once in two days, and again once in three or four days-thus the mother will naturally dry up and the calf will be gradually weaned and both mether and calf will do well. Still continue to feed all it will eat until one year old. Then give it a mixed diet such as you would feed grown cattle. There is at this age nothing better to develop its organization than sheaf oats. Cut up fine and wet, then put good, fresh ship-stuff with it, mix up thorough. ly; feed this once a day, and shelled corn once aday. This full feed should be continued un. til about the first of May; then lessen the feed until the first of June. By that time the grass will be sufficient for the animal until October. Then commence feeding again lightly until grass fails; then full feed again, or if you have stalk fields they will do well on that with what grass, they will get, up to Christmas, then they should be stabled and full fed all winter, letting them out every day, all day if not stormy; if stormy it i- best not to leave them out all day, yet they should be let out for exercise and water every day, stormy or not. The herdsman should be the judge.

The proper age for breeding, if the calf is a heifer, with the above treatment, is at 18 to 20 months old. If a bull he may be let to a few

cows some younger.

There is one thing to be said in regard to handling animals; that is always treat them kindly, never get out of patience yourself and begin to halloo and abuse the animal. If you would have them gentle and kind, you must treat them so. Also have regular hours for feeding, let nothing interfere with these rules if you expect to succeed in your business.—W. W. Thrasher at Indiana Short-Horn Conven-

Zatrous of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.

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M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bonrbon W. H. Jones, Holvin, Jackson Levi Dumbauld, Hartferd, Lyon Co. Cha'n. County. County.

STATE CO-OPEBATIVE ASSOCIATION. President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Secretary, A. T. Strwart, Kansas City, Mo. Treasurer, W.K. Sins, Topaka, Shawnee, Co.

DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are nereby autherized and empowered to perform all the duties of their said office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed. "Deputies will be re-commissioned, or new appointments made, upon recommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists."

where no such organi	zation exists."		
W. S. HAMMA, Gen'l.	Den. Ottawa.	Franklin Coun	t
W. B. HARRAN	Lawrence.	Douglas Cour	it
GRO. Y. JOHNSON,	Huron,	Atchison Cour	113
JOHN ANDREWS, S. D. UNDERWOOD,	Junction City.	Davis Cour	123
S. D. UNDERWOOD,	Beloit,	Mitchell Cour	13
S. W. FIRRIR,	Fredoni.	Wilson Cour	iti
GRO. F. JACKSON,	Breingtos	Goffey Cour	123
D. C. Brunenon,	Risley,	Marion Cour	ati
JAS. W. WILLIAMS,	Arnet Hend	Barton Cour	1
R. F. BWALT.	Enroka G	reen wood Cour	at
C. S. WORLHY,	Oakslooss.	Jefferson Cour	át
CHAS. A. BUCK.	Barr Oak	Jewell Cour	ati
JAMES MCCORMICK,	Garnett,	Anderson	C
L. M. EARNEST,	Maywood,	Wyandotte	C
JOHN C. FORE,	Newton,	Harvey	C
F. W. KELLOGG,	Elm Grove,	Linn	C
J. S. PAYNE, G. M. SUMMERVILLE	McPherson.	McPherson	C
G. M. SUMMERVILLE	Phillipsburgh		C
W. H. BOUGHTON,	Larned,	Pawnee	C
W. R. CARR,	Oxford,	Sumner	C
W. H. PIERCE,	Iola,	Allen	C
JAMES FAULKNER,	Hill Springs,		C
L. M. HILL,	HIII phimes	Miami	C
W. J. ELLIS,	Glendale,	Bourbon	C
GEORGE AMY,	Hiawaths,	Brown	Č
E HEBRINGTON,	Cedarville,	Smith	(
W. D. COVINGTON,	Holton,	Jackson	i
W. H. JONES,	Rose,	Woodson	(
J. H. CHANDLER,	Mose, W		

THE COMING WHEAT CROP.

Our Illinois, Missouri and Kansas exchanges all speak most glowingly of the winter wheat crop. It has never looked more promising within the memory of man, and should no untoward event occur there will soon be a tumble in the price of flour which will delight all the hearts of the house-keepers. Thirteen all the hearts of the house-keepers. Thirteen dollars is the point touched for the best brands of winter wheat flour and it makes dear bread. But in a few weeks Tennesee, Texas, Georgia and Missouri will be pushing wheat into this market. Arkansss, Missouri and southern Illingis will speedily follow, and the probability of a sudden drop to \$1 25 to 140 or thereabouts for No. 2 winter is encouraging. Winter wheat at that price will pay and will permit of flour being sold at \$5 per barrel, which is dear enough in all conscience.

The harvest weather last year and the year

spring wheat—and ruined millions of busiless more. But the rainy season throughout the wheat belt this year has been April and May, and hence it is hardly likely that there will be much precipitation in June and July. By all accounts the breadth sown to winter wheat is very large and the yield promises to be is very large and the yield promises to be large. The snows which fell upon it in March and the fore part of April, did a world of good, and then the soaking rains of the last half of April and the first half of May have completed the job and the promise now is one back and would not talk freely. of the largest and best crops of winter wheat ever harvested in America. - St. Lo publican.

THE ECONOMIES OF THE FARM.

learned there. The young men of this rapidly the same end, can accomplish what either alone could hardly approach. There should be no jealous feeling between the cultivated, and the merely practical, because they belong together as much as the surveyor's compass belongs with his records.

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The economies of the farm, and of the farmer's household, are taught in agricultural papers and books, these being the channels through which men and women give publicity to their modes of performing various duties. in door and out, and whatever appears from week to week, should be accessible to the young of both sexes. It would seem that it is hardly required to argue this point, but only to refer to it as one of the now, self-evident facts. In this connection we will mention that but few farmers are prepared to make experiments, especially complicated ones, nor can they spare the time for this during the busy Yet the successful modes of doing much of the work upon the farm and in the farm house, have been wrought out by experiments carefully and laboriously made. Of these, are facts in regard to seeds and manur-ing; testing implements and machinery; tedious and expensive tests of trees and the proper treatment of these. The proper man-agement of the dairy with the endless detail belonging thereto. The freedom of fine stock, fencing, and marketing the products of the farm; and in the farm house, the numberless modes of doing the various important duties that come under the housewife's care; all these, and many things beside, go to make up the agricultural literature of the day, and come to the farmer's fireside every week.

Improvements upon these modes certainly

cannot be promptly made unless the ground already gone over be fully surveyed. This cannot be done without a history, of what has been achieved, be within reach. Those who depend for their information upon tradition, have a very poor dependence indeed, and the sons and daughters who grow up on this kind of mental food, will remain as though in the dark ages of the past, with a blurred vision for all the new things and modes upon which the world depends for its push.—Western

Farm Journal.

A DRUNKEN FARM.

Often and often, while passing through the country, we have passed a farm whose history we can read at a glance. The door-yard has disappeared—burned up in the shiftlessness

we can read at a glance. The door-yard has disappeared—burned up in the shiftlessness born of drink. The house was unpainted and battered; broken panes of glass were stopped with rags or eld hata; the chimney stood in a tottering attitude; the doors swung in a creaking condition on one hings; the steps were unsteady, like their owner's; everything was dilapidated, decayed untidy, cheerless. A single look showed that its owner had traded too much at one shop—the rum shop. The spirit of thrift had been killed by the spirit of the still; fresh paint, repairs, improvements, good cheer, and beauty for the farmer's throat.

Outside matters were the same. The barnyards were wretched stys; the doors were off, the roes were leaky, the gates down, the carts crazy, that tools broken, the fodder scarce, and the stock poor and wretched. Neglect, cruelty, wastefulness, ruin all had come from drink, the farm showed the trail of the same serpent. The straggling and tumbled stone walls, the sparse and halt-haseded crops, the dying orchard, all said to the passer-by. "Whisky did it." Drink had given the plaster of a mortgage instead of a costing of fertilizer, sloth instead of labor, unthrift instead of labor, untarift instead of care, and demoralization in lieu of system. The farm was drink-blighted. instead of labor, unthrift instead of labor, un-thrift instead of care, and demoralization in lieu of system. The farm was drink-blighted, and advertised its condition as plainly as its owner did when he came reeling home from the town. One of the most impressive tem-perance lectures, for young farmers especially, is a good look at a drunken farm.

FRUIT GROWERS' COMPESSIONS.

At a meeting not long since of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, as reported in The Prairie Farmer, it was agreed that the members "enter into a general confession of the errors we have made in our horticultural life," Each one was requested to state but one error, and that to be a prominent one, "for everybody knows if we should undertake to tell all that we have done amiss we should not get away from Franklin for three months." Mr. Minkler said his greatest error was planting too many varieties of apples. He has at this time 50 varieties that are worth. months." Mr. Minator satisfies of apples. He was planting too many varieties of apples. He has at this time 50 varieties that are worth less. It was a serious mistake and had entailed on him a heavy pecuniary loas. He warned young orchardists to avoid this blunder. Dr. Slade said his error was in planting dwarf pear trees when he should have dwarf pear trees when he should have planted standards. He had not in ten years had any fruit from his dwarf trees. Mr. Piper said his error was in digging great holes and filling in with stone and planting his pear trees on them. They died the second year.

Mr. Scott said that the blunder of his life hortfilling in with stone and planting his pear trees on them. They died the second year. Mr. Scott said that the blunder of his life horticulturally was in planting a pear orchard at all. He planted with great care and on the most laborious and improved plans, but it was labor lost, and he would have his neighbors avoid his error. Mr. Cochrane said that about eight years ago he planted 100 plum trees, and he hoped the Society would forgive him this time and he would have rid so any more. Mr. Schofield had blundered in planting his apple orchard in the wrong kind of soil. Mr. Herochard in the wrong kind of soil. Mr. Herochard is strained lemon juice (according to the sweetness of your berries), and the sugar; stir and skim thoroughly. and Missouri will be pushing wheat into this market. Arkansas, Missouri and southern Illinois will speedily follow, and the probability of a sudden drop to \$1 25 to 140 or thereabouts for No. 2 winter is encouraging. Winter wheat at that price will pay and will permit of flour being sold at \$3 per barrel, which is dear enough in all conscience.

The harvest weather last year and the year before was very wet. It rained almost every day in the last half of June and during July, and ruined millions of bushels more. But the rainy season throughout the wheat balt this years have a how and minnestating the first open the occasion, got up and varieties of apples on the occasion, got up and varieties of apples, while it was some salt is faction to be able to show so many varieties, in last to prevent its cracking. If the fruit is not too ripe, and these directions are followed, the jelly is sure to be firm, and much lighter than it would be by boiling the sugar and in the wrong kind of soil. Mr. Hansen, who exhibited 50 varieties of apples on the occasion, got up and varieties of apples, while it was some salt the sull of a small pitcher fill the glasses with the hald of a small pitcher fill the glasses first to prevent its cracking. If the fruit is not too ripe, and these directions are followed, the jelly is sure to be firm, and much lighter than it would be by boiling the sugar and the superior of the whole length of time.

STRAWBERRY JAM.

Allow % of a pound of sugar to each pound of his many errors was the greatest. He had of first. had made so many blunders that he did not know where to begin, nor could he tell which of his many errors was the greatest. He had made a great mistake in ploughing his orchard late, followed as it was by very dry season He nearly lost his orchard by so doing, and it was four years or more before the trees recovered so as to show vigor and life again. Mr. Whitney was requested to tell how it came about that he never made mistakes. He re-plied curtly, "By keeping my mouth shut." It was remarked that the "old sinner" hung

A CURE FOR LUNG FEVER IN PIGS.

The gentleman who handed us the following cure for cough and lung fever in pig states that a hog dealer of his acquaintance lost half a car-load of fine shoats from lung fever, and The art of farming successfully is learned upon the farm, yet there are many things of the highest importance to know, that are not upon to try this prescription and succeeded in upon to try this prescription and succeeded in arresting the disease entirely. It is easily tried developing period aspire to something beyond the mere routine of labor, as it presents itself upon the average homestead. This labor is a necessity of course, but suitable reading is equally important. Neither can do without the other. Both united and worked toward the same and can accompilish what aither of one scruple for pigs under half a year, and powders of a drachm for older ones; such a powder to be thrown well back upon the root of tongue of each animal. About six months thereafter, and then once daily, give the fol. lowing in one dose to each hog coughing; Sulphuret of antimony, two drachme; licorice powder, half drashm; mix. and give it two tablespeonfuls of honey, smearing upon the root of the tongue. In the beginning of lung fever, give an emetic such as the one named above. Thereafter give three times daily, to each animal, according to age, a dose as the following, mix the honey or treacle: Hydrochlorate of ammonia, from a half to one drachm: or the following dose may be given thrice daily, in a little honey; Tartar emetic, accord ing to age, two or four grains, and calomel, five or eight grains, mixed. The animals should be comfortably housed, and have a perfactly dry and well littered floor. Give plenty of sloppy food, sour milk, etc., and access to green feed, apples, cabbages, carrots, etc. In-flammation of the lungs in pigs runs its course rapidly, and may be considered as a disease renerally fatal, if not taken in hand as soon as the first symptoms appear, such as labor-ious breathing (often mistaken for "thumpe") shivering, cough, loss of appetite, ets'-Iowa Register.

In many fields that we passed the wheat was waist high, and the process of heading was well advanced; in some fields, this proce already completed. We found spring wheat, eats and barley looking finely.

We have lived in Salina county for more than ten years, and we never before saw, even here, as fine a prospect for winter wheat as our This farmers now have, and we never saw, any where else, a crop that even approximated it. Some of our best farmers say that, unless some unforeseen calamity occurs, the average yield cannot fall much below twenty rive bushels per acre. Couple this large yield with the fact that, in Central Kansas, winter wheat properly seeded, has never failed, the conclusion that Salina county is in the center of the finest wheat growing region in the world, is inevitable.—Salina Herald.

STRAWBERRY RECIPES.

These recipes are rather long but they are so plain and so nice that we copy them from the Prairie Farmer.

STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE.

Pick over 2 quarts of firm, ripe berries, sprinkle them plentifully with sugar and set them in a cool place while you make the crust, for which sift 4 teacups of flour, and 4 tear spoonfuls of baking powder thoroughly together; into this put 1 tablespoonful of butter, and 1 of lard; add ½ teaspoon of salt, and with a spoon stir in enough sweet milk (about 2 chungle) to make a pery soft dough. Handle and 1 of lard; add ½ teaspoon of salt, and with a spoon stir in enough sweet milk (about 2 cupfuls) to make a very soft dough. Handle only enough to shape, and cut it into 4 equal pleces. Roll one of these out on a floured board, and place on an oblong tin; roll anothis er and lay evenly on top of it; dispose of the other two in a like manner in a second pag of the same size, and bake in a very hot oven. Mash the berries slightly and stir with a wooden or sliver spoon. When the short-cake is done pull it apart (it will separate easily where it was joined), but do not cut. Lay the lower half on a platter, butter well, and spread a thick layer of berries on it, then add the other half, crust side down, butter and spread with berries; add the bottem of the second cake, with butter and berries in the same manner, and place the upper crust, well buttered, on top of all, with the brown part uppermost. Sift powdered sugar over the top, and serve while warm with sweet cream. This will make a very large cake; if you wish to make a smaller one take half the quantity, making only two layers of crust and a very thick one of berries.

To make it still more delicious, and at the same time more ornamental, beat 1 pint of sweet cream (it must be pure cream and very cold, and should be beaten in a tin pan set on ice) until it is so stiff that it will stand alone.

cold, and should be beaten in a tin pan set on ice) until it is so stiff that it will stand alone. ice) until it is so stiff that it will stand alone. Sweeten with powdered sugar, and flavor with extract of vanilla to taste; if the weather is very warm and there is any liability of the cream making butter instead of remaining smooth and white, a small pinch of soda will correct this tendency. When it is stiff leave on the ice and just as the short-cake is to be asswed place whitness cream on the top and served place whipped cream on the top, and over it scatter a few fine large berries reserved

of fruit. Bruise the berries slightly, and put them into a preserving kettle to cook. Stir frequently to prevent burning, and let boil for 1/2 an hour. Add the sugar and boil for twenty minutes or 1/2 an hour. Skim thoroughly and put (while boiling hot) into jars— selfsealing if you have them, or, if not, put bran-died papers on the top of the jam; dip soft paper into the white of an egg, and with it cover the tops of the jars, pressing it down thoroughly so that the air cannot penetrate. If the jars are glass, set them in a cool, dark place, or wrap two or three thicknesses of paaround them to exclude the light as the action of it affects fruit, especially strawberries, causing them to ferment and lose color. The addition of a little red current juice to the jam improves the flavor. Boil it with the berries before adding the

SIMPLE METHOD FOR TANNING A LAMBSKIN WITH THE WOOL ON .- Make a soap suds, using hot water; when it is cold, wash the skin in it, carefully squeezing between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool; then wash the soap out with clean, cold water; next, dissolve alum and salt, of each half a pound in a little hot water, which put into a tub of cold water sufficient to cover the skin, and let it soak in it over night or twelve hours; now hang the skin over a pole to drain; when wall drained apread or stretch carefully to dry. It need not be tacked if drawn out several times with the hand while drying, When yet a little damp, sprinkle pulvarized saltpetre and alum (an ounce each mixed together) on the flesh side, rubbing it in well. It is now to hang in the shade for two or three days, the flesh side in until perfectly dry. When entirely dry, scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any scrape of flesh. Trim off all projecting points, and rub the flesh side with pumace or rotten stone, and with the hands, Prepared in this way, it is white and beautiful, snitable for a door-mat, and also nice for the feet in a sleigh or a wagon in cold weather. It can be dyed any color with a bottleof analine dye.

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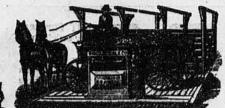


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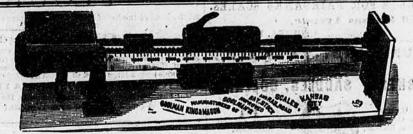
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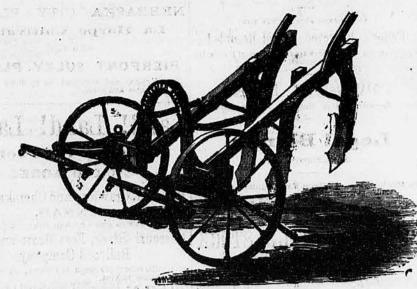
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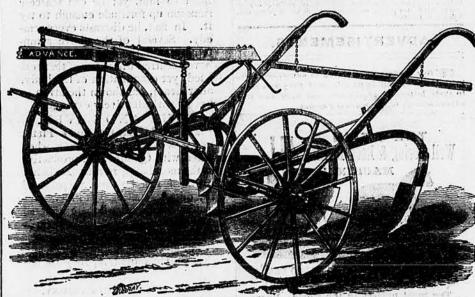
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