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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kanses.

The Railroads and Middle States Farming.

A traveller through the Middle States of the Union can not fail to be struck with the evidences of decadence of farming that meet the eye on every hand. In New York, New Jerto make any actual progress; relatively, it is on ly acted upon. Added to the great natural adsey and Pennsylvania, agriculture had ceased the decline, and this not only in the more isolated sections, but those that verge upon the great lines of travel. The farms have a neglected and poorly cultivated aspect; the homes are dilapidated; the implements are scant and mostly old, including a few of the modern labor saving inventions; and the farmers and their dependents show evidences of poverty American yeoman. With the exception of a age and generally so low as to leave no fair that ill befit the reputed prosperity of the well to-do few of exceptional enterprise, the profit on the cost of the service; and the state utmost hope of the farmer is to eke out a bare living by much toil and little enjoyment. He ing permitted to enjoy their advantage of conhas no longer any surplus to send to the market; he produces to suply merely his own necessary wants and the limited local consumption. He has consequently no chance for expansion, no incentive to ambition, and he drags along from year to year, getting worse rather of the farm does not suffice to support the owner and pay the taxes; and a system of borrowing has consequently been adopted which has placed a large portion of the land under mortgage, the burthens of which are steadily bankrupting the owners. This is a true representation of the condition of two thirds of the farmers of the Middle States,-a picture that strangely contrasts with the condition of things that existed twenty years ago.

Taking New York State as a specimen of this relative decadence of the agricultural interests, we find that while the city and suburban population increased, between 1865 and 1875, from 2,413,708 to 3,256,768, or at the rate of 34.93 per cent. the rural population increased from 1,414,110 to 1,442,190, or at the rate of for distance, are equivalent, on an average, to

only two per cent. Dairy farming (which has been stimulated by the factory system,) hay, potatoes and hop growing are almost the only branches of farming that made any progress between the years

the fourteen years from 5,155,362 to 4,008,736, or at the rate of 22½ per cent. The five prin- advantage in the cost of carriage to part of dence required by law," with the proviso, howcipal cereals have increased about 43 per cent. The wool crop has fallen from 9,454,473 the to 7,369,982 lbs. Yet while there was this preponderant backwardness in agriculture, the aggregate population of the state increased in the interval 818,223, or at the rate of 21 per cent. Thus the agricultural interest has utterly failed to keep pace with the general progress of the state; and therefore, relatively, farming is retrogressing. Nor is this the worst aspect of the case. The impoverished and debt burthened condition of the farmers leaves no hope for their recuperation, but rather foreshadows a still worse condition of things in the future. What we have here shown to exist in New York is but a specimen of the state of affairs in Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania also; and the conclusion to be drawn is that, in this group of states, farming is verging towards a condition of things in which it will be virtually confined to dairy products and vegetable growing, to the extent necessary to supply the city populations, while the larger and more solid branches must steadily decline.

These are the results that have followed the introduction of railroads. The states thus affected are pre-eminently supplied with railroad facilities. They are more thickly gridironed with railways than any other part of the country, having, 20,230 miles of track, provided roads received their charters. The powers at a cost of \$990,000,000. The companies have they conferred upon these corporations have been granted the most valuable franchises that been turned directly against their enterests. have ever been conceded to railroads, in the Those powers have been exercised to protect expectation, first of all, that large benefits would accrue to the citizens of these respective states, and therefore with the implied understanding natural and equitable arrangements, but through that the interests of the people making these a system of charges that wholly disregards the grants should be especially considered. Yet comparative cost of the service rendered to the the fact is undeniable that the period of the chief development and prosperity of these roads | Such a policy of discrimination amounts to a has been coincident with the decadence of the direct breach of faith between the railroads the United States for cancellation, and thereagricultural interests of the respective states. This coincidence is not an accident; it is cleary traceable to causes connected with the policy endangered interests, they will lose no time in

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not in the lack of vitality and resource in the lands of the suffering states. The lands are good; their owners or occupiers have had the means of properly cultivating them; and, with the enjoyment of fair facilities for transportation, they could be made largely productive and their cultivation might become remunerative. How then does it come to pass that, in this large section of fine farming country, agriculture is being gradually crushed out?

The answer is to be found in the policy of the railroads. A system of discrimination in favor of the Western farmers has been uniformvantages the Western farmer has enjoyed through getting fertile virgin lands at a nominal price, the railroads have brought his produce to the Atlantic at a nominal charge, as compared with that levied on the farmers of the seaboard states. Competition between the trunk roads at points where they meet has fixed the charges for carrying Western products at rates frequently below the actual cost of carrifarmers on the route of the road, instead of beup for the deficiency of charges for bringing forward the Western crops; in other words, the farmers of the Middle states have been compelled to contribute upon all there products sent to the ports a large percentage of their than better. In very many cases, the product value to enable the Western farmers to send their produce to market to compete with them. The farther the Western farmer emigrated westward, the more aggravated this pressure upon the local farmer became; until at last a point has been reached at which the seaboard farmers are virtually shut out from the use of the railroads, except for a few articles, and all they can do is to produce for a narrow strictly local consumption; in which also they are subject to competition from the cheaply carried Western products being brought to their door. It is useless to cumber our remarks with

specimens of the gross inequality between the charges for Western and way freight, for they are matters of common knowledge; grain being brought from Chicago at rates which, allowing one-eigth only of those charged to the farmers of our own state, excepting those fixed for competitive points in the state, such as Rochester, Utica, &c. Under such a system, no other fate could happen to the farmers of the Middle States than that which is befalling them with The number of farm animals (horses, milk such destructive effect. In the states which the export markets,-which should culture is being extinguished in one section tional entry "at least one year." dried up the sources of their local travel, it much concerns the railroad companies to consider. Having relatively less local traffic than they can tax to support the Western, they will be driven to charge proportionally more for carriage from the West; and the increased toll on Western products will put that section at a disadvantage in supplying the European markets, which in turn will react upon Western agriculture none too profitable already, and produce in that section a severe relapse. This sort of outcome from the artificial stimulus now applied to Western development is inevitable sooner or later; and, when it arrives, the railroads will have reason enough to regret their folly in having slaughtered the agricultural interests of more favorably situated sections.

In the meantime, the farmers of this group of states should have something to say about the treatment to which they are subject. They constitute an important element in that sovereign power of the people from which the railthe foreign producer at the expense of the state farmer; and this effect comes about through no home citizen and to the foreign respectively. and the states to which they owe their privileges; and, unless the farmers are insensable to their

of the railroads. The cause of the decadence is inquiring what measures should be taken for

#### The New Homestead Laws.

We publish the following rulings by the General Land Commissioner upon the recent new homestead law. It is of general interest: Register and Receivers of United States Distirict

GENTLEMEN: I have to call attention to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to grant additional rights to homestead settlers on public lands within railroad limits,"

approved March 3, 1879. 1. That act provides that from and after its passage "the even sections within the limits of any grant of public lands to any railroad company, or to any military road company, or to any State in aid of any railroad or military road, shall be open to settlers under the homestead laws to the extent of 160 acres to each settler, thus doing away in this class of entries with the distinction between ordinary minimum and double minimun lands, or lands held at \$1.25 per acre and lands held at \$2.50 per acre, which had existed under section 2,289 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so far as the double minimum lands may be found in even sections within the limits of land grants for railroads or military roads. Congress has not seen proper to extend this provision of the act so far s to embrace any double minimum lands which may be found in odd numbered sections or in the limits to grants for any other description of public works. It must be held to be inoperative in any case where the even sections are granted and not reserved. You will observe the change in the law, as above noted, in future proceedings respecting the entries under said ection 2,289 of the Revised Statutes; observing however, that the commissions are in all certain sizes and carted ovar fifty miles. I was

sections 2,238. 2. The act further provides that "any person who has, under existenting laws, taken a homestead on any even section within the limits of any railroad or military road land grant, and who by existing laws shall have been restricted to eighty acres, may enter under the homestead laws an additional eighty acres adjoining the land embraced in his original entry if such additional land be subject to entry," without payment to fees and commissions, and that "the residence and cultivation of such a person upon and of the land embraced in his original entry shall be considered residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon a channel two or three feet deep; lay a board favorably of the wheat prospects. The harvest The number of farm animals (noises, mile are geographically best suited for supplying and for the land embraced in his aditional entry, on the bottom; place tiles on it; cover with will begin in the central counties of the State five to ten cents per bushel over Western states, ever, that in no case shall patent issue "until production is suppressed by rates for carriage the person has actually, and in conformity with as it may seem, he has depreciated the value of which shut the farmer out of the market. the homestead laws, occupied, resided upon, his land in the growing of crops; particularly probably that of John R. Young, Jr., about Thus, by an arbitrary regulation of rates, agri- and cultivated the land" embraced in his addi-

Upon any party proposing to enter an adresult will be when the trunk roads have thus ditional tract under these provisions you will four quarters of the globe, his neighbors getting will be much larger this year. require him to make homestead application and affidavit, according to annexed forms. Nos. 1 and 2. - You will then, if you find his originnal entry to be intact on your records, whether patented or not, and if no objection appears in any respect, allow the entry applied for, note the same on your records, giving it the proper number in the regular homestead series, and report it with your monthly homestead returns, indicating its character as an additional entry under said act on the margin of the monthly abstracts, with a reference to the original entry by its number and the description of the land. The money columns in the abstracts will of course be left blank, since there will be no fees

and commissions paid. In the class of entries the party if still resident on that original entry tract, will not be re quired to remove therefrom to the additional entry tract in order to make a new residence on the latter, as the two forming one body of land residence on either will be regarded as satisfying the legal requirement, but in making final proof on the additional entry the party must show such residence with occupancy and cultivation of the tract taken as additional under said act, for five years from the date thereof less the time to be deducted on account of residence and cultivation on the original entry, which shall not exceed four years in any case.

3. The act further provides that, if the peron so elect, he may, instead of making an ad ditional entry, "surrender his existing entry to upon be entitled to enter lands under the homestead laws the same as if the surrendered entry had not been made." with the same provisions

as regarded fees and commissions not being reremenying the abuses of power that are thus surely ruining them.—New York Balletin. occupation, and residence as have been already stated with regard to additional entries. In case of any party electing to surrender his entry under this act you will receive his relinquishment, which shall specify for what purpose made, and be accompanied by the receipt issued for the relinquished entry or by a statement under oath showing a good reason for its absence report the case in a special letter to this office, and await instructions before proceeding further in the matter. Existing regulations will be observed as to the manner of executing relinquishments. Very respectfully.

J. A. WILLIAMSON. Commissioner.

### Stone Drains Better than Tile.

Geo. Howatt, giving his experience on draining, in the Country Gentleman, prefers stone to tiles. When stone can be procured in Kansas in close proximity to land that needs draining, food than that which he requires for his subsiswe believe stone would be altogether preferable. Kansas is noted for its flat, flag-like stone, which would build admisable trunks for underground water courses. On this subject Mr. will obtain a surplus produce, and that may either Howatt says:

I have drained over one hundred acres in one piece of swamp land with stone and tile, Nine car loads of tiles were ordered at Albany, N. Y., which had to travel over 300 miles, on plished. In many sections of our country three railroads, so that they were pretty expengress principle is being carried out. The grant principle is being carried out. sive tiles on their arrival. I have also darined with split timber, round timber and brush. We buy and borrow a great deal from our English road corporations. Cheese factories and crean Cousins, but in that we are independent. Tiles used for the simple reson that they are fashionable. Our English cousins use tiles because they are cheaper than stone. The stones that they cover tiles with are broken in prisons to cases to be computed on the cash price of the engaged in draining the Downham Flats, Norland under the third and twelfth subdivisions of folk Co., England. I know something about in it. perience of draining I have never had to take. Indian corn is being extensively used in Lon-up a bursted stone drain, but have frequently don for feeding horses. The American consulthe modus operandi of draining. In all my experience of draining I have never had to take

As to the depth of putting them, this of course depends on what you are draining for, whether for surface or bottom. Let it be distinctly understood that it is cheaper to put a drain six feet deep than three. (I mean the paying effect in the end). Unfortunately draining is very imperfectly undrstood. It is genrally thought all that is to be done is to dig I know a gentleman who has one thousand acres done so, and laid forty feet apart. Strange his specialty of pasturing and hay. The water he is carrying off should be left to bind his 250 acres. The yield last year was 2,000 quarts sandy soil. When it is dry it blows to the to the acre, and it is expected that the product all his special manures.

In using stones open the drain according to the size of the stones. The man that is laying the drain builds on each side of his boot, capwith any sort of stone, round or flat. When filling a large drain, I keep a pair of horses, mules or oxen on one side, and a road scraper on the earth side, with an ox chain or two attached to the scraper. If the ground thrown is hard we plow it before scraping. By using stone we are getting ready for the mower and reaper. In some cases it may be necessary to lay boards under, but generally, when such is required, I lay stones under and build on them. When we are in a quicksand, we find them nuch more substantial than boards and tiles.

### Treat Your Team Kindly.

C. R. D., tells of the following anecdote in the New York Tribune :

Don't get angry at a dumb beast, just be ause you sometimes fail to understand each other. Animal nature is very much like human nature—and it appreciates kindness or resents insults or outrage in precisely the same manner. A few days ago, while out with a friend in the vicinity of Washington, I saw a darkey ploughing a bit of scrubby bottom land that had not been tilled since the war. The roots were tough, and the horse was tired and at length refused to pull, so the darkey, after deafening the animal by his screaming, cut a beech rod and-lost his temper. Of course the horse was frightened and pranced and kicked in fine style in his endeavors to get away from his merciless master; then the negro unfastened the trace-

reelty, I stepped up to the trembling animal, and with a word to the man, took the bridle in my hand, and patting and stroking the horse's nose and face, let him rest and b He soon had confidence in me, and a few mo-ments later, when the colored man took the lines in hand once more, only a little more patting and coaxing was required, and away he went as briskly as could be desired. As my friend was sketching in the vicinity, I rémained until after the ploughing was finished, but there was no need of further blows. Have you an ugly horse? If so, don't loose your temper, and set him an awful bad example

A correspondent writing to the Country Gentleman on the advantages of co-operaton remarks:
"A single person working by himself in agriculture will not, it seems plain, obtain more tence. Several persons' combining their labor in the most simple operations in agriculture. will obtain more food than they require. They be used as capital or for the employment of more labor." Now, if farmers would co-oper ate in both capital and labor, much me for their common good would be ac movement is only a co-operation to resist con-bination on the part of middle men and rai ries are also the practical results of farmers' combining for their own profit. It is evident to all that much labor now wasted in making up our dairy products could be saved by a movement of this kind. The fact that by this system a much better class of either butter or cheese is made ought to be a sufficient reason to embark

had to take up bursted tile drains. I would general at London says: When the land-lockmuch rather make 300 feet of new drain than ed water way from the Mississippi to the Attake up and relay 100 feet of a bursted drain. lantie is opened, as it is sure to be in due time, the immense corn crops of the Mississippi valley will find a cheap outlet to the markets of Europe, and an immense export in trade in breadstuffs will be the result.—Florida Dispatch.

The Indiana Farmer says of the wheat crop

"Reports from almost all directions speak

The largest strawberry farm in the world is

Never try to get a very heavy day's work out of a team. Moderate and steady going is what counts in a long race, and the farmer's race is a long one. It takes but a few hours, or even a few minutes, to so tax a horse that he is out of fix for months.

It is stated that within the last esght months some fourteen joint stock companies have been formed in the United States and Canada for the manufacture of sugar from beets. The satisfactory success of the Maine company has given an impetus to this particular industry.

Five hundred people attended the fourteenth annual sheep-shearing of the Southwestern Wisconsin Wool Growers' Association, at Caldwell Prairie, in Racine county, on the 7th inst. A grand dinner was served.

The national department of agriculture reports the number of swine in the United States in 1869, at 23,482,476 head, and in the year 1878 there were 32,262,500.

Cling to the farm, make much of it, put yourself into it, bestow your heart and brain upon it, so that it shall savor of you and radiate of your virtue after your day's work is done .-Exchange.

Over two and a quarter million acres of land have been taken up in Kansas during the past nine months, under the homestead and Preemption laws.

The wool clip of California is reported as fair in amount of production.

## farm Stock.

### Quietude for Cows-Labor for Taurus.

My experience of over fifty years has convinced me that cows kept in the stable the year round-a proper stable, of course and thoroughly and regularly stabled throughout the green-food season, and judiciously fed and handied, may be made fifty per cent, more profitabie than the same cows would be if required to graze in summer, and exposed to the inclemencies of a northern climate, as dairies are usually churning is determined by the milk globule and kept. I would grant only occasionally a few minutes' freedom in a suitable dry yard, and only when the temperature is temperate. The yard should be small, and only a few animals turned out at a time, or they will exercise too violently, or injure the feeble and timid by crowding and goring. The underlings should be separated from the herd when put out for exercise.

If any of the herd are prone to run too violently, as some will, such should be liberated more frequently, but should in no case be allowed to become specially wearied or heated and, as a rule, thirty to forty minutes is all the time required by the cow for exercise for a week. They should always be watered in the stall, and, if practicable, should have a constant milk. The size of the globule however allows supply of running water, and that which is ab- a large amount of nitrogenous matter to remain solutely pure. I find that the average cow will drink from five to eight times in twenty-four this would affect its keeping as ordinarily made. hours, if the water is accessible, in hot weather. I kept a cow in the stall twenty-seven months as an experiment, and milked her twenty-five months, and after she ceased to milk I continued to feed liberally for eight weeks, when she went to the shambles and "died well." Of a herd of twenty-three, this one was the most profit-

Few cows, or but a small proportion of them, will continue to milk so long as did the heroine of the twenty-seven months' experiment. If fed liberally, the average cow will generally cease to milk profitably after twelve to eighteen months, and the nourishment will secrete flesh and fat. The capacity of the stomach of the cow is of course limited, and as she can only eat so much, if a portion of that is required to supply the physical waste occasioned by muscular exertion, it must detract proportionately from the lacteal secretions; hence all unnecessary exercise for the cow should be avoided, and it is conceded by the most intelligent dairymen of the world that very little, if any, is necessary for most cows, though I have no doubt there are exceptions, but I have not seen an in- undoubtedly located in the intestines. For stance in which a cow did not maintain a normal condition under the system of quietude recom-

Taurus, on the contrary, is the better for daily exercise, and he is, if well fed, capable of performing a large amount of valuable labor. A three-year-old bull, properly harnessed and with a proper vehicle, is capable of hauling all the soiling crops to the stable, and all the ma- I have, however, at long intervals, lost one nure to the fields, and cutting or chaffing all the with some difficulty in the crop. This would cut fodder for a herd of fifty cows. The stamina of his get will be greatly enhanced, his labor will be worth as much as the ordinary farm horse, which costs much more to keep, and if properly worked he will never be vicious. In no animal, except in man, is the adage, "Idleness is the parent of vice," more thoroughly verified than in the bull. I have worked bulls for twenty years, and I never knew one of any breed to be cross if he was testinal worms. These sometimes attain to a properly worked .- J. Wilkinson, McHenry Co., Ill., in N. Y. Tribune.

## of the Draft-Horse Business.

Breeders of draft horses have every reason to feel encouraged. There has never been a time when good, heavy horses were in greater demand than at present; and the prices which such horses now command are very little, if anything, below those of five years ago.

Notwithstanding the extensive importations of draft stallions from France and Great Britain to the United States during the past ten years, the supply of large, well-formed draft horses in this country is still largely below the demand; for as the supply increases, the demand grows apace; and little horses, unless they possess exceptional speed, are correspondingly neglected.

We are satisfied that the increased size, which must inevitably result from the extensive use of these imported stallions in the west, cannot fail vent much desease among the swine of the to have a beneficial effect upon other classes than those especially used for draft. Many of vention will generally be found the surest remethe stallions imported from France show unmistakable indications of possessing a large share of the Percheron blood, once so famous for ability to make long journeys at a quick pace with a heavy load, and from their descendants in this country, out of well-bred mares, we may reasonably expect to produce, by a proper course of breeding hereafter, another type of horse for which the demand is active, and the supply very light-good, stylish, high-stepping, large coach or park horses. The use of the Clydesdale is also giving us a foundation of much the same sort, upon which we can build, with large, stylish, thoroughbred, and well-bred trotting stallions of good size and style, with certain profit.

Breeding for speed alone is at best an uncer tain business; and when to this uncertainty we add the expenses of training, the chances of profits are so slight, that we would not advise any general farmer to engage in the business, either with trotting or running horses. As an amusement or recreation for gentlemen of wealth and leisure, it is most fascinating; but those who have found it a remunerative business are scarcer than 2:20 trotters. On the centrary, those who breed large, stout, and well-formed draft, or active, stylish, good-stepping coach or

### The Jersey for Butter.

The milk of the Jersey is better adapted for butter-making than cheese; it seperates its cream more completely than that of the Ayreshire and its cream usually churns into butter more readily. The milk of the Jersey breed has larger globules than that of the Ayrshire. The varities between the time occupied in we find the cream with the largest globule takes less time to churn. The richness in globules and their readiness to seperate renders the milk of the Jersey unsuited for the manufacture of cheese and there is a difficulty experienced in retaining the cream in the cheese. A certain quanity rising to the surface in the intervals of manipulation will not again mix with the milk in the ordinary process if making and is accordingly lost to the cheese. A milk whose globule rises quickly and completely would seem to aggravate this trouble wherever used.

For butter, the Jersey milk is well situated the cream rises quickly to the surface and churns with great facility under favorably circumstances, and little of the butter remains in the skim entangled with the butter and theoretically The butter is usually of an orange yellow col-

### Deseases of Hogs and Chickens

"L. J. T." of Hutchinson, Kansas; in Ohi Farmer says on the above subject.

"Some years ago I lost some hogs and chick ens with what was called cholera. This led me to study somewhat the nature of the deseases with which my stock was affected. From this I learned that what is popularly known as cholera is in fact several different and distinct diseases. My chickens, at the time referred to, were afflicted with a desease of the liver. When a fowl was examined after death, this organ was found to be enlarged two or three being very much changed so that it presented little or no resistance to the knife, and seemed ready to break down of its own weight. Calomel, administered in small doses in the food, was found an efficient remedy, if given in proper time. In other cases the seat of the desease i many years my flocks have been entirely free from this desease, although my neighbor's fowls have often died off at a fearful rate. My custom is to occasionally dissolve some copperas or green vitriol in the drinking water of the fowls. I also occasionally mix in the food a small amount of cayenne pepper and sulphur. My chickens have been remarkably healthy. become largely distended with a watery fluid, the fowl would droop, and in from one to three days, die. I knew of no remedy. Two years ago a fine Light Brahma pullet was attacked. I determined to experiment, so I gave her a good dose of common spirits of camphor. I expected her to die, but to my astonishment she recovered. I have not lost one since. Much foot in length and as large in size in the largest wander about through the various passages of the system. I have known them to get into the windpipe and lungs, and thus strangle animals

like cholera for me. Copperas is also, as I believe, a specific for kidney worm that so often affects hogs with an apparent weakness in the back or loins, sometimes causing them to drag their hind parts. An occasional dose of this in the slop will destroy most of these internal parasites, and precountry. In dealing with these diseases, pre-

that appeared to be in fair health. I have

thus treated have never suffered with anything

## Korticulturc.

### Strawberry Culture.

I see an item in the FARMER of May 28th, on board mulch for strawberries. It might be a good thing but it would be too expensive when lumber sells for \$30 a thousand. I think clean had some experience in the culture of strawberries, as I raised them for the Chicago market for several years. I tried different kinds of plants and found the Wilson-Albany the best variety for home or market use. It is a dark red berry when ripe, firm and solid and will not crush. There are many newer varieties that are spoken highly of, but for general use I like the Wilsons the best. I think hand culture the most profitable for home or market use; you get fine large berries and the plants will last they may not choke the crop, and that the right longer. My plan is to prepare a bed with some the soil should be sand and clay loam. Plant, either early in spring or in September, eighteen inches apart each way. In October hoe all the ter sell our horse and hand-hoes, and save our

hands. After they are done bearing take off the straw that has not rotted, hoe the weeds if there straw back and some fresh straw over it to make the required thickness.

Plants, if taken proper care of, will last four years, then they should be removed and young ones put in their place. It is a good plan to have a succession of beds as the first and last crops are the poorest. Straw & the best mulching there is. It keeps the berries clean, it protects the plant from drought in summer and even of sand, will keep the soil moist, and often from frost and cold in winter. It keeps down save a strawberry or other crop, or keep a the weeds, hinders the runners from taking root and enriches the ground. There is not much labor in taking care of a bed large enough to supply the table with that delieious fruit, and have some to can for winter. I need not mention the pleasure there is in having a well made strawberry cake brought before you to induce you to plant a bed in your garden.

T. W. HEY.

Coal Creek, Russell Co.

### The Cultivation Of Raspberries.

There is nothing easier to grow than the raspberry, and of all our small fruits it is the most wholesom and to be prefered. The blackberry may be as wholesome when it is in perfection; but the strawberry, while it is a delicious fruit and preferred by many to all others, is positively injurious to a considerable proportion of persons. It contains an acid of a very peculiar and powerful nature. It affects the blood and produces eruptions; and people subject to gout are prohibited from touching the fruit Raspberries, on the other hand, are not merely innoxious, but they are extremely wholesome and can be eaten in any desired

Raspberry canes should be planted three feet part in the row, and rows three feet and a half o four feet apart. Cut down the canes to within six inches of the ground and set firmly. We prefer a rather moist spot for them, and if in the shade a portion of the day, so much the better. They can be planted under fruit-trees berry will be larger and finer. They like a cool, moist soil, kept so by liberal mulching with leaves, light manure, or any trash, and if town Telegraph.

### Advantages of Summer Pruning.

Perhaps the want of care to fruit trees, especially to young apple and pear trees, is nowhere more noticeable than in neglect of proper pruning. Young trees set in good situations are left to themselves, and in a few years have a superabundance of wood, so much so, indeed, that they bear little or no fruit at an age when they should be a source of profit; or they have put in proper shape by saw and knife, to the injury of the tree. And this could all be avoided by attention to summer pruning, often without the use of pruning tools, in the early period of the growth of the trees. It is not unfrequently the case that one finds healthy, wellgrown fruit trees that have been kept in shape wholly by the use of the thumb and finger, of what is called hog cholera is caused by in- brushing off the buds here, and shortening in expressed it, "In order to spend on one side or removing the branches there, having been the only pruning the trees have received. place as a common lead pencil. These often When trees have been left to grow as they have a too large expanse of leaf, with but few flowers fasten themselves by their heads to the inside pleased for a number of years, and then are and little fruit. To turn this rampant growth the juices imbibed by suction. I have seen not an easy matter to make good-shaped trees filled with them. At times they let go and large branches often gives the tree such a shock as it is a long time in recovering from.

Now the better mode, in fact the only true way, is to summer-prune gently, while the tree is young, and then keep it within easy control, found an occasional dose of sulphur and copper- and make of it just such a tree as you wish. as the best preventive I have ever tried. Hogs A sharp pocket-knife is better than the thumb and finger, and is the only pruning implement ever needed. Clip off the ends of the side shoots, and where two are inclined to grow near together, or in the same direction, or to cross each other in such a way that they would interfere with one another when they become large, and in this way shape the top of the tree at will. This shortening of the shoots also checks the sap, and by this means fruit buds are developed, whereas without it the branches would only grow leaves for a long time. The earlier fruitfulness of the tree is therefore induced, and profit sooner obtained. Not only this, the leading shoots make a vigorous growth, and are better enabled to withstand the cold of winter, than where from an excess of woody growth full development is not attained. This delight- terculture" to the greater advantage of the ful work of summer-pruning-for it is delightful, is not labor, but a pastime, making one acquainted with his trees, which he learns to love—should be kept in hand constantly through oat straw a better mulch than boards. I have the season, and the top of the tree shaped at will.—American Cultivator.

### Root-Pruning Tillage.

killing, are held by the majority to be the reasons for cultivation. The killing of weeds, that plants may have the benefit of the fertility of well rotted manure, but not to have it too rich; the soil, is an essential feature of crop raising; but if that and the absorption of moisture were the only good results derived, then we had betweeds out of the bed and scatter oat straw over labor. What good farmer has not observed rate experiments of scientists, who have dem-

park horses, invariably find a ready sale, at good prices, and this demand must be a permanent one.—Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

The Tourism of To the soil is dry would have the best effect. Then

Dr. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, an able experimenter and thinker, tells us that there are two other reasons for the tillage of a growing crop, or "interculture," as he terms it. We all know that a mulch of fine straw, sawdust, or nowly-set plant from drying up. The action of the mulch is not to absorb moisture from the atmosphere, but rather to prevent evaporation from the soil; which evaporation means the passing off into the air of the soil moisture, and the consequent drying up of the earth. The mulch acts as a barrier to and preventative of evaporation, much as a woolen garment prevents the escape of heat from the body. As the wollen is a poor conductor of heat, so the mulch is a bad conductor of moisture.

Now the stirring of the dry soil breaks up the communication between the surface and the moist earth beneath, making in effect a mulch of the layer of light, dry soil; thus benefiting the crop in a drouth by preventing the escape of fourths grown, and that to cut it as soon as the moisture, and keeping what is in the ground, rather than absorbing water from the air by day, or gathering the dews at night. The small much less nutritious food than to wait until a amount of dew condensed and absorbed by the portion, perhaps the larger portion, is fully in soil is easily realized by stirring what was dry earth the day before, on the morning after a heavy dew, and observing how little it is

So much for shallow cultivation. Let us see In hoeing or cultivating we must necessarily cut numerous roots. Where a vigorous growing root is cut, several new roots immediately start forth, thus multiplying the feeding power of the plant. In wet weather hoeing of cabbages, the conditions are entirely favorable for the sprouting of new roots, which doubtless explains why hoeing at that time is so beneficial. It is a not where scarcely anything else will grow, and the uncommon practice to dig around a tree which is spending most of its energies in producing wood and foliage; the result of which digging is to cut off a large number of its roots, stopa foot in depth it is an advantage.—German- ping its growth for a time, and allowing it to mature, and changing its energies from wood and foliage to fruit production. Why not apply the same process to corn, wheat, and other crops? We do. And we have been rootpruning ever since our fathers began to handle a hoe or run a cultivator; but we didn't know

it. We were waiting for Dr. Sturtevant to tell us what we were doing. Cutting the roots checks the growth for a time, and allows the plant to mature; and as soon as the root is severed, several small roots start out where but one grew before, and so many more feeders are large and unbalanced top which can only be given the plant; and since the checking of the growth turns the energies of the plant to using its already stored up nutriment in fruit production, when the new feeders begin to work they contribute directly to the same end.

A plant or an animal often develops to exess in one direction, to the detriment of other parts, as a cow to beef, with little milk; or a plant to folinge, with little fruit. As Goethe nature is forced to economize on the other side.' Plants grown on a too fertile soil often develop of the smallest intestines, where they live on taken in hand with saw and pruning-knife, it is in the direction of fruit and profit, we must and runs of the confined fowls, the ground change its course. We do this by checking the these so numerous that the whole passage was of them, while the severe cutting off of the growth by "root-pruning;" thus directing the energies of the plant to seed and fruit produc-

tion. This is the work of deep cultivation. In cultivating corn, Dr. Sturtevant, to rootprune, runs a deep-cutting, sharp-toothed cultivator three times through the rows, beginning when the leaves reach knee-high, and stopping when the blooms appear, or when the tassels show themselves, it being too much for the plant to cut their roots much after that period. This deep cultivation, too, or "root-pruning," will only be found advantageous on a rich soil either naturally fertile, or made so by artificial applications, as the conditions we wish to change are only present thereon, that is, excessive leaf growth to be changed .o seed production. Herein, too, lies another argument for high manuring, as the more we fertilize, the more profitable will be our cultivation.

Shallow interculture is beneficial as often as one can afford to do it, say once a week or less often. Drilling and hoeing of wheat is based on these same principles. Now, knowing why we cultivate, we should be able to practice "incrops, and our profit.-American Agriculturist.

## Miscellaneous.

## When to Cut Grass.

Farmers have changed their opinions, and to some extent their practices, as to the proper The benefits of cultivation are well known, time for cutting grass for hay. In olden times but the explanation of the reasons for the effects they thought clover should be pretty much out are not so generally understood. Stirring of of bloom and timothy should begin to shell out the soil that it may absorb moisture, and weed- the seed a little before it was in condition for cutting. Their practices were still more dilatory than their theories, for timothy was often allowed to stand until it was so ripe as to be but little more nutritious than woody fiber be- tained, we do not think there is danger of mo-

such times, is the most common, and very bene- cut later, have brought about a gradual change ficial. But, according to the old view of the in the aims and methods of farmers. We could are any, cut off all the runners, then put the matter, if the theory was correct, hoeing when give elaborate tables from analyses and experiments by German savants, showing that grasses there must be something wrong with the old than after, but suffice it to say that as soon as grass or clover has attained its full growth and begins to put forth the organs of reproduction, the proportion of digestible matter decreases, and consequently it loses a portion of its nutritions properties. Practical dairymen have proven by experiment that blue-grass, cut be-fore it blossoms, and carefully cured, would cause cows to make nearly as much butter, or beeves to lay on nearly as much fat in winter as they would on the fresh grass in summer.

In view of these established truths it is advisable for farmers to cut their forage for their cattle when it is in the best condition for nourishing them, and that would seem to be, according to the best authorities, when it has fully attained its growth. If all the grass in a meadow attained its growth at the same time, it would probably be expedient to cut it just before it is in bloom rather than just after. But we know that grass seldom grows perfectly even, that some spears will commence blooming while others are but half, or two-thirds, or threemost forward begins to bloom would give us much less burden to the acre, and undonbtedly

One objection, and we confess that it is quite a forcible one, against cutting grass while moistened, not deep enough to reach the roots. it is in bloom, is that it then scatters the pollen so as to make the hay dusty, and bad for horses what Dr. Sturtevant says about deeper work. to eat. In consequence of this, many good farmers have adopted the practice of cutting their grass, timothy and red-top especially, after it has shed its pollen, and possibly this is the best time for getting the largest amount of nutritious food from the ground, although we think that if we could always choose our time we should prefer to cut it after it has headed out, and before it is in blossom. When a plant has once attained its growth, chemical changes take place rapidly, the stalk hardens so as to be able to sustain, in an upright position, the forming seed, and much of the solvent juices left, flow into the head to nourish the seed. In nature, we know that all other parts of the plant are sacrificed, if necessary, to perfect the seed and provide for the reproduction of the species,

It may be asked, with reason, why, if the nutritious juices of the plants flow into the seeds, we may not save them by feeding the seeds? We must recollect that while a portion flows into the seeds, much of the sugar is converted into starch, and the starch converted into woody fiber, which is much less digestible than the substance from which it is formed. We must also bear in mind that grass seed, especially after they have been hardened, are difficult of digestion. All these facts go to show that grass is in its best condition for food when the plant has perfected its growth and before it has commenced that preliminary death which ensues when it begins to form seed for its own reproduction .- Ex.

## Spade up the Fowl Runs.

and dig over the hen-house earth floos this month. The frost is well out of the ground now, even in shaded places. And where the increasing warmth of the sun is felt in the yards or light plowing-where the yards are more extensive in dimensions.

The advantages of this are two-fold: myriads of angle-worms, grubs, beetles, etc., are thus turned up to the light, and your poultry will not only quickly put them where they will do the most good, but the birds are very largely benefitted by this means. Secondly-this spading freshens rheir floors and affords them a new footing for two or three weeks. The top soil, tainted from long use, is turned under, where it will be out of the way for future harm. Once a month during the summer, if your stock is still confined to the same limits, go through with this digging and spading process again. it will

pay you, every time you do it. Rake and pelverize the dry, gravelly ground in the warmest corners of your houses or runs (or both), where the fowls can enjoy the coveted dust-bath in the fresh earth. Sprinkling in such corners, in a warm day, a pound or two of powdered sulphur or carbolic powder, where it may be rubbed by them through their feathers. This is admirable as an aid in keeping them free from lice, and when the hot weather is appreaching, and they will enjoy such a lyxury immensely.—Poultry Yard.

Vermin of all kinds are very willing to move in with the first occupant of a new house; and rats and mice begin to build their new homes without asking leave. Carbolic powder or red pepper, or both, put in with the first coat of mortar will do much toward keeping these nuisances at a respectful distance. Clothes or paper rolled in powdered red papper, and some filled with potash, will give a warmer salutation than they will find agreeable. If used plentifully in any spot where these agents can be employed, and if, after a mistress is established in a house, a suitable degree of watchfulness is mainlestation from these intruders. But the carpen-The experiments of progressive farmers, who ters, bricklayers, and plumbere must be responhave found that stock flourish best on grass cut sible for the first and important step-namely, when in bloom, and the more careful and accu- combining these safeguards with the morter and

### The Weekly Crep Review.

FROM THE DAILY CAPITAL OF JUNE 13.

Dickinson County:—Harvesting has now well begun. The prospect is very good although the grade will be somewhat lowered by the uneven ripening of the wheat. Old wheat selling at 90c for No. 3. Oats and spring wheat will likely prove a failure. Cora not damaged thus far, but will soon feel the want of rain. Dry and terribly hot

Neosho County:—No rain the last three weeks; oats are suffering, and will be almost an entire failure; in this immediate neighborhood, wheat harvest is in full blast, and will be a medium yield of good quality. Although we have very dry weather, the corn is still growing, in the bottom fields it is shoulder high; custor beans are likewis, will growing prefix wells carely year. are likewise, still growing pretty well; early po-tatoes are full grows. C. Y. tatoes are full grows.

Clay County:- We had another young deluge last night, and the creeks are impassible, and the country is aflost for miles in the bottom land. Our harvest has just commenced, and the quali-Our harvest has just commenced, and the quali-ty of the wheat is unsurpassed, and the small per cent. of loss by the early drought is more than balanced by the superior quality of the grain. G. R. B.

Morris County .- Local showers around us with good prospects for some for jourselves. There may be a half crop of winter wheat here. Oats and spring wheat will be nothing. We have a good stand of corn, and it is generally asked. worked well; looks good, never better. In view of the dry season, we hope the farmers will work their corn more; it will pay.

Woodsen County:—Wheat never better, harvesting now. Outs short on account of drought. Corn, much larger acrenge than ever before; is looking well but needs rain. Early potatoes are almost a perfect failure. Weather very warm and dry, with continued high winds, terminating every two or three days in a perfect huricane.

Jacksen County:—We had a good rain last night and there is a prospect of more to-day. Wheat harvest has commenced, wheat is well filled, but generally thin on the ground. The average yield will not be as much per acre as last year. Oats and spring wheat will hardly be tall enough to bind. Corn is looking fine and the ground is clear of weeds. The prospect is be tall enough to bind. Cold is because the ground is clear of weeds. The prospect is good for all kinds of crops except spring wheat J. G. P.

Wyandette County:—We had a good rain Monday afternoon to refresh the thirsty earth, which did not do much damage. Farmers are which did not do much damage. Farmers are busy harvesting. Wheat will average about a halt crop. Excellent spring wheat. Hay will be a light crop; oats the same. Corn is looking well, considering the dry weather. Business outlook is good; more improvements being made this summer than for the past five years.

D. R. E.

## farm Letters.

..... From Saline County.

This morning, while feeling good over the copious (not "splendid") showers of rain that are falling, and enjoying the comfortable reflection that I finished sowing my millet yesterday, and also that the growing wheat and corn are benefitted. I took from its file one of my agreeable associates and companions, the FARMER of the contract of the contra the 14th inst., and found among many other good things what I regard as a very correct and well timed article on "Capital and Agriculture." Epithets are not arguments and the most insincere can use them. It is not even good evidence of one's earnestness to employ them, and I remail the use of them. gard the use of them, however, by demagogues, as a sad commentary on the intelligence of farmers in the case referred to in your article. Can farmers, and if they can, when will they rise su-perior to such clap-trap stuff? When will they cease being content with the shadow instead of the substance? I was brought up on a farm and then engaged in another business for fifteen years, and seven years ago resumed farming again, since which time I have observed as closely as I was capable of, and have labored in a whose opportunities were greater, and who were earnest in their endeavors to "open a way that is brighter and better to the future of the furming class," and I confess that the advance appears to me to be slow, and it is not even steady but wavering. There seems to be some kind of disintegrating influence among farmers that prevents them from moving together. Can it be that their lack of capacity in this respect grows out of the nature of their can who were abler, and Mational Grange.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. W. M. Alken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. Kansas State Grange.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope and State Grange.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope and State Grange.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. D. C. Kansas State Grange.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope and State Grange.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

Kansas State Grange.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope and State Grange.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope and State Grange.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope and State Grange.

Executive Committee.—Wm. James and James that their lack of capacity in this respect grows out of the nature of their employment? To illustrate. A few zealous farmers in a county may spend their time and money endeavoring to enlist their brethren to co-operate with them in the support, at the polls it may be, of some measure for their mutual benefit, and some gentleman

ure for their mutual benefit, and some gentleman of the legal persuasion comes along that has no more sympathy in common with the farmer than a hawk has for a dove; and he destroys in a single night, perhaps the labor of days.

I am aware that reforms are often slow in their inception and in their movements. Ours, it must be confessed, is exceedingly slow, and one great cause of it is very forcibly put by you in the article referred to, the lack of "self-education and discipline" on the part of the farmers. I have been disposed to think that there is no real antagonism between capital and labor, that is of necessity; but that the obstructions that do exist to the disadvantage of the producer is by reason of the superior discipline of the er is by reason of the superior discipline of the capitalist, which the producers are not qualified to counteract. But of this again. I had intended to easy appealing of the ed to say something of the crops in this county. The ground plowed last fall before it became dry, and sown to wheat early, will produce a fair crop. Late dry plowing, very light. Spring wheat, oats and barley almost a failure. Corn is yet looking well and it is a good time to kill Occasional.

### Atwood, Rawlins County, Kansas.

June 7th .- We (in Rawlins county) are situated in the north line of the state, with Cheyenne county between us and Colorado. The general surface is undulating; about 10 to 12 per cent, bottom, which is first-class; 4 to 6 per cent, forest, and the remainder prairie. The ent. forest, and the remainder prairie. The bottoms are not wide, but the high or plateau lands are extensive, not flat, but have graceful swells and depressions that give them the ap-

pearanc of ocean waves.

Our timber is ash, which is long and slim and many trees 2½ feet in diameter, and stand close on the ground; for instance, Clerk Ward, of Maple Hill, Wabaunsee county, has a quarter section, homestead land, that has fully a quarter section a quarter section, homestead land, that has fully a quarter section a quarter section, homestead land, that has fully a quarter section and the properties a quarter section a

100 acres of fine timber; Capt. R. J. Stephenson, your sheep-raiser, of Wabaumsee county, has fully 50 acres of timber on his quarter. The stone that crops out is abundant, but not good for all purposes, yet we have found on the land of Charles L. VonBerg, a Prussian, ten miles west of the center of the county, a quarry of extraordinary limestone, which is regarded as a good thing for this country. Mr. VonBerg has also discovered a five-foot vein of white emery sand, which can be used for polishing silver or brass vessels without leaving any indentations or marks, that may, in all probability, be of market value soon.

Not being a geologist, I am unable to use any terms in geology, but say that in many places are to be found slate and fire-clay, which leads old miners to the belief that coal can be found.

old miners to the belief that coal can be found.

Water plenty and good.

The county is settling rapidly, and will probably have 1,500 inhabitants by next winter.

Atwood is situated at the confluence of the three Beaver creeks, in a beautiful location, and the town-site contains the best mill-power that three streems: in fact, it is the confluence of the streems. on the three streams; in fact it is the confu-ence that makes it so good. A man with a little means can do well to build a mill here as soon

means can do well to build a mill here as soon as grain can be raised.

The town has but few buildings yet. Lumber is being shipped from Kansus City to Grinnell, our shipping point, and will soon be on our town site, when a Topeka man will begin at once the erection of a hotel; another a storeroom, a bakery, and one a dwelling. Four parties just left here for their homes in Nebraska, after securing lands and town lots, who are going to build, inside of sixty days, a stone blacksmith and wagon shop, and a livery stable.

Mr. T. A. Andrews is our assistant-superintendant of public schools, and is so deeply interested in his work that he is determined to build a school-house, 18x30 feet, at his own

build a school-house, 18x30 feet, at his own

expense.

Those coming here in search of homes, can do no better than to camp at Atwood, where they can get wood, well water, a large bake oven and grasses, from which point they can radiate to all parts of the county.

It is the finest stock country I ever saw; no grain or hav required. Mr. McCoy holds thought

grain or hay required. Mr. McCoy holds thou-sands here that never tasted hay or corn. The "blue-stem" grass is fast taking hold on the Fuel will be had at low figures for many

years, on account of the immense quantity of down-timber—the effect of fires for many years past, and being ash, it gets harder as it lays.

The stock men are generally: "oig-hearted," yet it hurts to be compelled to shove out of the

est range in the whole northwestern country. J. M. MATHENY.

### From Osage County.

June 10th.—The FARMER comes like a tried friend in a new suit, everything fresh and vig-orous. May you reap a rich reward for the benefits bestowed on the agricultural population of this state and the country at large, for

the Kansas Farmer has a national reputation. We are receiving a liberal share of immigrants (white) in this part of the state, apparently men liberally supplied with brains and muscle, assisted by Scrip, or his brother of a

more substantial nature.

We are delighted with our prospects of corn crops in this section; never saw a better aver Corn is king here this season.

age. Corn is king here this season.

Wheat crops considerably under an average.
Oats will be very light. Rye, light. Castor beans comparatively a failure; a great deal of land that was planted in beans, plowed and planted in corn; still some have a good stand.

Scarcely any fruit here this season.

Potatoes look well. I broke some sod about two inches deep and planted potatoes every third furrow, and from present appearances they will be the best that I will have.

I have broken, this season, considerable sod from two to six inches in depth, which you shall well rotted, hauled out last fall and plowed under, will pay well for labor this crop. Observe where fall and spring plowing were done in same field planted to corn, with otherwise equal cultivation, corn on fall plowing considerably larger and of a darker green color.

W. B.

## Latrons of Husbandry.

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer; W. P. Popenoe. Topelox; Lecturer; J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

EXECTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

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## TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$100.

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

## Grange Picnics.

vited, and at which we hope to have addresse from not only our own state master, but from the masters and other officers of the adjoining state granges."

This is a good movement on the part of the Virginia grange, and worthy of imitation by

#### Education of Farmers a Work for Farm ers to Accomplish.

[From an Address by Dr. W. M. Ellis before a Missour

Grange.] Some will say the grange has failed to accomplish its most desirable purposes, when they have not lifted a finger to further its wishes! And others who say that whenever they find the grange has accomplished these great ends, that they will become members, too; but that they will wait until they can see that the grange has done so first? Why, this is one of the most stupendous works ever prompted by man, the complete education of farmers to the standard of any other class. Can we, as western farmers, not recollect the many times we have visi'ed a house-raising, when all the help around was needed to raise the edifice? What would the men say then about a man who would stand off and say, when he saw others straining every muscle to raise the logs to the desired points Those fellows make a very little show towards getting up that house, but if they can accomplish it without my help, then I will go in and enjoy the fruits of their labor; and, in after years, will take upon myself the credit of being here when the house was raised." This job of educating farmers is too stupendous to permit any to stand off and talk about the laborers not doing their duty, when the undertaking is too large for the few who are at work. It is true, a few persons can do a large job by having sufficient time to do it, but how much quicker it can be done where all join in the work. Suppose all in our neighborhood felt that the

most laudable thing they could be employed in was the improvement of their fellow farmers and all would enter into the employment heart. ily with this praiseworthy object in view, how long would it be before we could see the vast amount of information gained, showing itself unmistakably, and if this would be so praise worthy in our vicinity, what would it be where we take in, not only the confines of our own state but that of the United States-aye, of the whole world? To see a world of farmers teaching and learning would be a glorious sight with most glorious fruit,-continual education in those regions least infested by temptation, man progressing in knowledge as he advances in age until the sickle of time would sweep him from the scene of terrestial learning. How long will our farmers stand aloof from the good cause? How long will they complain of the grange and do nothing themselves? How long will they look on a few toiling grangers, and let their fellow farmers live and die in ignorance? How long will they let a few grangers do much good, and not have the satisfaction of knowing that they had lent a helping hand? The conduct of farmers reminds me of those who complain of the little good that the church is doing; and of God's cause trailing in the dust, when they have not even done so much as to attach their names hear of again. My experience, so far, is to break as light as possible, cutting everything clean and turning an unbroken furrow. The depth must be gauged by an even or uneven Until we can devise some better plan to elevate the farming class, all should enter the fold of the grange, and push forward the glorious work, and not feel satisfied as long as they know that

> I suppose we cannot find a farmer who will not say, that if the object I have tried so hard to picture, could be consummated, that it would meet with his co-operation and approval. Then, how can it be done effectually without the cooperation of all? I know that a few can do much good, and a greater number, more good but it takes all to do the most good.

### Useful Maxims and Safe Counsel.

Attend to your own business first. If you would not lend do not borrow.

Ten hours labor, daily, and two hours devoted to reading and meditation will accomplish more than fourteen hours' labor.

Wealth without intelligence is not worth having.

Nothing yields so large a net profit on its cost, as true politeness.

If the child is so instructed that he is truly kind, nothing will tend more to make him

Always live within your means, and you are always surrounded with means.

The judicious farmer will drive his work, that it may not drive him.

The farmer who gives his wife green wood, cut daily, for cooking, will be very likely to give somebody a mortgage.

Lean animals require more food than fleshy ones, and are often ready, but never fit to die. Good crops and perfect animals cannot be produced from poor seed and imperfect ancestors.

"Like produces like." "An animal well wintered is half summered." It is cheaper and easier to maintain a vigor ous physical condition, than to produce it.

Plow no more than you can plow and cultivate well, and manure liberally.

Avoid plowing steep lands. Judicious irrigation may be made to quadru-

ple production. Interval lands, needing draining, are gener ally more productive when drained than higher

## Advertisements.

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

## A GOOD PLAN

Anyone can learn to make money rapidly operating in stock by the "twohnerring rules for success," in Mesers. Lawrence & Co's new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount, and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages or the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from \$5 to \$5,000, or more can be used successfully. N. Y. Baptist Weekly, September 26, 1878, says: "By the combination system \$1 to would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$50 pays \$350, or 7 per cent.; \$100 makes \$1000, or 10 per cent. on the stock during the month, according to the market." Frank Lexile's Haistrated Newspaper, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successfull ever adopted." New York Independent, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messys. Lawrence & Co." Brooklym Journal, April 20th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in one of Messrs, Lawrence & Co's combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied, Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

## Shannon Hill Stock Farm



G. W. GLICK, **High Grade Cattle** 

For Sale. 25 head of very superior high-grade sho,4-horns, all young cows, heliers and calves. Address J. C. STONE JR., Leavenworth, Kan.

# Apple Trees,

Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and a general line of Nursery Stock at wholesale and retail.

Order direct and save commissions. Price List, Free. KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo.

## FRUIT TREES!

Parties in Kansas who wish reliable Fruit Trees adapted to the climate of Kansas will get them in condition to grow by ordering of me direct. Also. Maple. Elms, Box Elder, Green Ash, and Catalpa of small size, cheap, for Groves and Timber. Also Evergreens of all sizes of the best possible quality. All the new Strawberries. Send for Price Lists. Address D. B. WIER, Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill.

## Western Missouri NURSERIES,

LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO, MISSOURI.

(20 miles east of Kansas City, on the Mo, Pacific R. R.) These Nurseries are very extensive and all stock young and thrifty. We call the special attention of DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN

to our superior stock for full delivery of 200,000 Apple trees two years old, 4 to 6 feet high; 50, 000 Peach with Pear. Plum and Cherry, grapes and small fruits for the wholesale trade.

With our system we can fit out Dealers promptly end on time. Wholesale prices will be printed by June. We desire every one wanting Nursery stock at wholesale to call and see us and stock, or send for prices before purchasing elsewhere. All stock will be boxed if desired.

James A, Bayles, Prop'r.

## Scott's Improved Sheep Dis.

Has been theroughly tested for the last two years. We know that it will cure scab, and kill all insects that infest sheep. We are prepared to furnish customers with it on reasonable terms. Apply to A. Scott, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

## Berkshire Hogs,

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country, Canada and England and are all select animals of fine quality, representing the best families of Berkshires living. I have paid higher prices than any other Western breeder. My herd has won more premiums than any other in the West. This year I won the grand Sweepstakes prize at the Kansas City Fair for best collection of hogs of any breed, against the largest show that was ever there. The boars in use now are Lord Liverpool, 221; British Sovereign, 533, and Conqueror, 233.T he first was a prize winner at the leading shows in England and Canada; the second was never beaten in his class and won the first prize this year at the great St. Louis and Kansas City Fairs; the third won the grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas City in 1875, and at St. Louis in 1873. I have now on hand a fine lot of Berkshires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. Including young pigs just weaned in pairs not related, young boars ready for service, and sows safe in farrow. I ship nothing but first-class animals, and gurraute satisfaction in all cases. I have reduced rates for shipping by express. Send for new catalogue just out, Address N. H. GENTRY "Wood Dale Farm," Sedalia, Missouri.





### SAM JEWETT.

Breeder of registered AMERICAN MERIN-OS. Specialties. Con-stitution, density of fleece, length of staple and heavy fleece. All animals ordered by letter guaranteed sat-isfactory to purchaser. Corresdondence and examination of flock solicited. Sam'l Jewett, Independence, Mo.

## Breeders' Directory. L. A. KNAPP, Bover, Shawnes Ge. May., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas,

FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Correspondence solicited.

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

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 54 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

#### Murserymen's Directory.

TEE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas, Cat-alogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES. 11th year, large stock, good assortments, stock first class. Osage hedge plants and Apple trees at lowest rates by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on applicatioe. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., has remov-ded her office to the west side of Harrison St., 1st

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

TEETH extracted without pain, by Nitrous Oxide gas, or laughing gas, at DR. STULTS Dental Rooms, over Funk's Clothing Store, Topeka, Kansas.

## **Durham Park Herds**

ALBERT CRANE,

## **Short-Horn Cattle**

Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Catalogues free. The largest and best herds in the west. Over 200 head of cattle, and a like number of pigs. PRICES LOW. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

## GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.

## WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contaglous disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANYEED an immediate cure fer scale and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. GUARANYEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUARANYEED to improve the texture of the fleece instead of injury to it as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANYEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return, GUARANYEED to be the most effective, cheap-and safe remedy ever offered to American Wool-growers. No flock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

## GREAT Cattle Sale.

## THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS,



The Stock breeders of Jackson county, and H. S. Grimes of Cass county, Mo., will sell in

KANSAS CITY, MAY 24, 1879,

About 50 thoroughbred cattle, and about 30 high grades, consisting of bulls and heifers, mostly Bulls
This stock has, in almost every instance, been bred
by the person offering it for sale. While our number
is not large.

Our Stock is of Superior Quality. TERMS OF SALE—Cash, or four month's satisfactory paper will be received. Catalogues ready May 10th, 1879.

A. J. POWELL, Cor. See. Independence, Mo:

## Hereford Bulls

For Sale.

Fine Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls; pedigrees guarteed. These Bulls are all superior animals and were bred from imported stock. Ages, one, two and three years. Also two thoroughbreu Durham Bulls.

#### Call on or address JACKSON & WARREN,

Maple Hill, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.



## THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, " " 15 " per insertion.
Three months, " " 12 " " "
One year.
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburs securing space in these advertising columns.
Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Fammer.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is disc; indued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

### The Economic Condition of the Farmer.

On our first page we publish an article from the New York Bulletin, under the caption of "The Railroads, and Middle States Farming," which presents a discouraging picture of agriculture in those formerly wealthy and progressive agricultural states. The writer attributes the state of affairs depicted, to the extortionate rates for freights of farm produce in the indispensable as the latter may be, states whose condition is under review, and the ruinously low rates granted the western farmer. Western farmers, on the other hand, are crying Systematized Labor Applied to Farmout against railroads and their heavy tolls, which rob them of their hard earnings. It does not seem possible that both can be right, and yet their complaints are measurably just.

No western farmer ships a bushel of grain or produce of the entire west is sent to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other "centers," where it is collected into extensive warehouses or elevators, and stock-yards. The farmer has no interest in this produce after it leaves his nearest railroad station. The agent of the great "operator," whose headquarters and collecting depots are in the large cities, buys the produce on the farm or at the farmer's most convenient railroad station, and it is forwarded to headquarters—the large city. There throughrates are quietly fixed with the heavy operating middle-men. What those rates are none outside of the interested few ever know. A chronic quarrel is always on hand between the rivals who gather up the millions of tons of in many instances, if a series of years is taken produce to ship east, on account of clandestine attempts on their part to get freights through at less than the published rates. From a Chicago paper of recent date, we clip the following item, which shows the animus of these gladi-

"A very bitter fight has been going on the past few weeks between the rival railroads eastpast iew weeks between the rival ratiroads east-ward for freights, etc., which has been of im-mense advantage to shippers and producers. So desperate did it, become about a week ago that shippers could get their own terms. As a sample, flour can be shipped to New York as low as 8c per barrel, and live-stock \$15 per car, and other freights proportionately low." and other freights proportionately low

This transportation warfare is as ruinous to the trade of a country as the conflicts between contending armies, which march and counternarch, and contend for the mastery, over a ter-

"The farmers of New England and New York," says an eastern paper, referring to the article republished on our first page, "have just reason for complaint at the discrimination made against them by the great railway lines, in rates of transportation, and in favor of the great farming regions of the west. It is a noto-rious fact that a barrel of flour can be freighted from St. Louis or Chicago to Boston, for fifteen cents; while the rates from Berkshire county in cents; while the rates from Berkshire county in this state, or from almost any railway station in Vermont, would be at least fifty cents per barrel. Western railways, in connection with their eastern allies, are making contracts for the delivery of meets from Chicago to Liverpool, at the rate of thirty-four cents per one hundred pounds, or at less cost than the average New York State or New England farmer can send his pork, mutton or beef to New York or Boston market. Western corn has recently been transported from Illinois to the seaboard at six to seven cents per bushel, a much lower rate than seven cents per bushel, a much lower rate than could be secured between Albany and Boston. A car load of dairy products can be freighted from Chicago to Boston at nearly half the charges exacted between St. Albans, Vt., and the latter market."

The mistake made by this New England paper is in supposing that these discriminations He does not enjoy any of the advantages of those low freights. His grain is in the hands of farmer that it is a very reasonable one. a class of middle-men who are so closely allied with the railroad companies, in most instances, as to be unrecognizable from them. They either control an influencing share of the railroad stocks, or divide the profits with officers or owners of these powerful railroad lines. By well devised combinations the produce of western farmers is drawn into the hands of those monopolies at prices that will barely pay the western farmer's expenses for cultivation, and all intermediate territory east of the western depots of the great trunk lines, has a ruinous transportation tax levied upon it, which cripples the farmers and drives them from producing those staples of the farm which would aid in swelling the bulk of the articles which these powerful combinations trade in.

If the picture be true which is drawn by the writer of the article from the Bulletin, reproduced on the first page of the FARMER, the farmers of the eastern states are beginning to solve to divide their labors and choose the best approach the condition which is found matured | brains among them to direct the whole.

in India—an effeminate, imbecile rural populaion, perishing with famine in seasons unfavorable for crops; cared for as paupers by the government. These people have been reduced to their present unenviable state by causes similar in their effects to those which are at work in this country. All burthens of taxation have been piled on non-resisting agriculture, which is powerless and despised in its isolation.

It has been the work of centuries under despotisms, followed by the despoiling system of the British government, to keep up her aristocracy, which has reduced the old Asiatic countries to their present condition.

The remedy for this evil is two-fold-the safe and convenient tributartes to the ocean, and a thorough adjustment of the entire railroad system of the country under a code of laws founded in equity. The theory of vested rights which monopolies so often entrench themselves behind, is not essentially different from that stupendous iniquity, the "Divine Right of Kings," by which the millions were robbed and brutalized through the centuries, by the few.

The same causes which are at work in this country, to-day, under different phases, have world, because agriculture has never been organized and properly educated, and because its wealth can never be concealed. The history of age and business of the present time-in this country, unless the agricultural class is organized and enlightened. There is no time to lose. a knowledge how to grow crops and stock, as

Classified labor is the road to cheap production without lower wages or less profit, because skilled hands perform more of one class of work, pound of beef to the Atlantic ports. The farm while no time is lost in frequent changes from one thing to another. Farmers must strive to imitate other industries in this system of economic labor. Where it has been introduced in manufacturing the quality of the product has been vastly improved and the quantity greatly increased at a minimum cost.

Labor saving machinery has been largely adopted by farmers of the United States, but the panied this change in the husbandman's tools-The farmer of the present day can accomplish considerably more work in the same time, and with less strain on his muscles, possibly, than his ancestors, but his annual out-lay in proportion to his income has not been diminished, but together, we fear, will be found to have increased. This result is owing to the increased cost, and variety of machinery and implements which have been introduced on the farm, over the old style of tools, which the fathers and grand fathers of the present generation worked

The cost, of farn implements in use at the present time are five hundred to a thousand per cent. greater than the old style of utensils, when their destructable nature is included with their original cost. Much of the modern farm machinery is large and finely finished, and speed ly goes to ruin if not carefully housed and protected from the weather when not in use; or if not properly oiled and carefully watched while in use the same result follows.

These aggregate losses tell very heavily the farmer's income at the present time, while the increase of his crops over the more primain an equal ratio. Economy in expenses has not kept pace with improvements in laborsaving implements on the farm ; but rather the reverse

If the improved implements and machinery were worked to their full capacity and only those pieces best adapted for the crops raised, the texture and configuration of the land, purchased, a saving of two thirds on original cost could doubtless be made; and if the tools of the farm were under the supervision of competent men while in use and carefully cleaned and housed when out of use, the time of their duration would doubtless be doubled. These are neglected economies that run away with millions which should be placed on the profit side of the farmer's balance sheet. Here is an immense field of waste in agriculture to be im proved, which if properly utalized would doubt. less amount annually to a sum as large as the entire public debt of the government. This, at are made in the interest of the western farmer. first may seem like a large estimate, but a little reflection must convince every well informed

> To effect this saving, however, involves a radical change in our system of farming. An amount of muscle is expended on agriculture entirely disproportioned to that of well directed thought. There are many pairs of hands in the world to each well informed, administrative mind If every score or dozen pairs of strong and willing arms could be directed by one competent brain, the profits to be divided among the whole would be greatly increased for each one. Farmers like every other class of men, cannot all, individually think for themselves to the best

These results are what co-operation in itsmore advanced stage promises to achieve. When communities of farmers becomes impressed by the fact that the struggle individually against well organized systems in other departments of labor, and the multitude of hardships which beset them, is a hopeless struggle, they will re.

The thinking men among farmers must control those who are unwilling or incapable of thinking for themselves by convincing them that their interests are mutual, and drawing them into organizations. The waste of misdirected labor in farming is astounding when properly considered. There is wastein all departments and on every hand which organized system and intelligent direction would in a large measure prevent. The possibilities of agriculture under system, organization, mutual aid and intelligent direction are so vast, when compared with its achievements of to-day, that when contemplated they rise to the sublime.

## opening of the Mississippi and its tributaries as The Kitchen Garden and the Farmer's

Farmers use comparatively few vegetables when their facilities for acquiring an abundance, and at a trifling cost, is considered.

Potatoes are a standard vegetable. Cabbage, too, boiled, is liberally patronized by some. Beets, beans, parsnips and onions occupy the third place, and are familiar in farm houses generally. Nearly all other kinds of vegetables are either wholly unknown or but rarely preyed upon agriculture, in all ages of the found on the tables of farmers. Boiling is the manner of cooking those mostly in use, and the best and most approved modes of preparing and serving vegetables, by which they are renthe past will be repeated—it is being repeated dered most palatable, wholesome and nutritious, under conditions somewhat changed to suit the are almost wholly unknown to farmer's families. From this lack of knowledge of the manner of preparing vegetable food, this part of the farmer's cuisine is greatly curtailed, when we con-The case is urgent, and is more important than sider what it might be if all the resources most easily attainable were used.

Bacon is the chief substitute, the "stand-by of the majority of farmers, which being chiefly composed of fat, is unwholesome, comparatively innutritious and unsavory, satisfying only the grossest appetites. That desirable vapriety to the table is greatly curtailed in the majority of farm houses, on account of the neglect of the vegetable garden, and a lack of the knowledge and skill in cooking to make use of and serve in the most acceptable and appetizing manner, the wealth of wholesome vegetable 14th. riety to the table is greatly curtailed in the mamanner, the wealth of wholesome vegetable food which may be made to run through the entire year.

Fruits, green, dried and otherwise prepared, are much neglected by farmers as an excellent article of standard food. Nothing is more wholesome and nutritious than ripe fruits, both in their green and preserved state.

It is the fashion with a certain class of wouldbe expounders of the laws of health, and diet doctors, to hold up all manner of pies as standing at the head of disease-provoking food, while theory and experience point directly the opposite way. We believe there is no dish more wholesome than properly-prepared fruit pies. Fruit acid, taken with other food, is one of the best promoters of digestion. Fruit baked between crusts has all its aroma and rich juices preserved, and what is pronounced "sad" and indigestible undercrust, by this school of the orists, is in fact well-cooked bread permeated by the wholesome juices of the fruit, and made the most tender and digestible part of the dish The "shortening" of the crust is pronounced most unwholesome. If crust or pastry is properly made, it is a light, shelly bread, containing a small quantity of sweet lard. What composes its unwholesomeness? The best slice of ham or beefsteak that is served up, praised and eaten with so much gusto, contains more grease than the most generous slice of pie. Puddings and pies, especially when largely composed of fruits, are among the most wholesome, ecoeomical and appetizing dishes that grace the table, and the sooner the standard fat bacon diet is largely superseded by a more varied vegetable tive mode of cultivation has not nearly been diet, the more healthy and contented will be the rural population. Not one-half the quantity of vegetables and fruit is used in country families that is consumed in those of towns, although the farmer could have them in all their freshness and superior excellence. The reason mainly is that the mode of preparing heavy, boiled dinners on the farm becomes habitual, and a kind of routine cookery obtains, which soon excludes all the more delicate dishes which require more careful preparation. This may be winter not proved dangerous, very few cattle having been lost, though it has proved a very ounted for in a great measure by the amount work which falls to the lot of the farmer's wife to do or look after, with but limited assistance. It would pay many farmers to employ a man or stout boy to assist with the labor in the house where efficient female help cannot be

we have not space more than to refer to and notice some of its most prominent features.

### Harvest.

The wheat harvest commenced last week in eastern Kansas and fields of wheat that were seeded early in the fall, the ground having been put in proper order, will yield well and the grain is of good quality.

should be hint enough to business men who have that stock for sale.

THE Canadians expect within a few years to complete a water way to the west through the valley of the St. Lawrence, which will enable ocean steamships to load grain and cattle at the docks of Chicago.

An English Agriculturist has for years presmall fruit orchards, which aid meterially in part of the butter is destroyed. The old lady's keeping them clear of curculio, canker worms, ice recipe serves in place of a properly temcurrent grubs, borers and other insect peats.

Soor is valuable, not only as a manure, but to drive away insects that attack your cabbage, turnip, radish and other plants. It is one of the most valuable substances the gardener can em-

Horse racing at agricultural fairs holds about he same relation to the fair as a lottery does to the legitimate business of a community. The former is tolerated under the plea of assisting the fair; the latter on the pretext of aiding some useful or beneficial enterprise.

### The Weekly Capital.

July 1st, as heretofore advertised, we begin the publication of the WERKLY CAPITAL, first-class family newspaper, giving latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world, state news, news of the cities of the state, and local news from the capital. It will be full and com plete in all its departments, bright, newsy, and ntertaining. It will be sent from July 1st to January 1st 1880, for fifty cents. One year for One dollar. Address Hudson & Ewing, Topeka July 1st, to January 1st, 1880,

### A Dictionary of London.

We have received from the publishers, Mac-millan & Co., 22 Bond street, New York, a marvelous little volume, containing 300 pages. This curious book is edited by Charles Dickens. It is full of interest to the general reader, who never expects to see the great city, but to all visitors we should think it indispensable.

### Large Sale of Champion Reapers.

The firm of Kennedy & Stone gave a dinner at the Fifth Avenue, to-day, to those of their patrons who have purchased the "Champion" reaper. It was their intention to have a proreaper. It was their intention to have a pro-cession of reapers, led by the Topeka Cornet band, but so many of the machines have been called for, owing to the fact that harvesting has been begun sooner than they anticipated, that they dispensed with that part of the programme. Up to noon to-day this firm had sold forty-nine (Chargion), respects this senson. They have

### The British Embargo.

The repeal of the exemption from slaughter and quarantine, permitted up to March to the cattle of the United States, under the British Contagious Disease Act, has wrought a serious check to exportation. The trade was expanding with great rapidity, and promised still It will be the greater extension for stock purposes up to 1877, when 4,991 animals were exported, there was a jump in the following fiscal year, ending last June, to 23,985 sent to England, and 997 to Scotland. What was begun so auspiciously continued with accelerated movement, so that up to April 1, of this year, 49,352 were sent to England, and 2,924 to Scotland, as the contribution of the preceding nine months. But the change wrought by the order for compulsory slaughter or landing, has been a disastrous check to the live cattle trade, as the following statement of exports to England, shows:

1878.—January, — ; February, 518, \$49,100 ; March, 1,379, \$130,375. 1879.—January, 3,607, \$344,136; February

3,796, \$362,679; March, 1,358, \$154,130. Instead of a three-fold increase in March the relative proportions of February and March exports were reversed. The objections to com pulsory slaughter on arrival in England, are thus summarized by the Kentucky Live-Stock

"The advantage of the live cattle trade is that when the cattle are landed in Great Britain they can be held for a market, can be pastured and improved. During the past year very many cattle arriving in that country were bought by graziers and carried on for some weeks; the markets watched and the most favorable time for sales seized. On the other hand when dead meat arrives in England it must go at once on the market. It cannot be held. A glut at once carries down prices and losses are incurred. Beside, the offal (hide, tallow, etc.,) of the live beast is worth enough more in England than in this country to pay all the freight of the animal to England. The traffic is perfectly safe in summer and has this they can be held for a market, can be pastured stormy one at sea."

### Junction City, Davis County.

June 12th.—I believe it to be our duty when we have found any thing valuable, to let it be known, that others may have the benefit. For Much more might be said on this subject, but the past two summers we have been troubled in the past two summers we have been troubled in getting our butter to come all at once. We have churned sometimes three or four times, and would get some butter every time. I even wrote an inquiry to your paper (which you published) asking for information, and if any one else had been perplexed in the same way, but never saw any reply. An old lady was visiting us this spring, and she said if we were troubled in this way again, to take a piece of ice and put it in the cream before commencing to and put it in the cream before commencing to churn; that it acted the same as warm water in cold weather. We have done so, and it is a fact. We have used it twice, and got fourteen pounds of butter from the same quantity of cream that the week before only gave us ten Jersey Stock.

We have inquiries for Jersey stock, which the soaking rain this afternoon, that was so much needed, I sign myself—

A KANSAN CONTENT.

When butter will not all "come" at the same time that is in the cream, scientists tell us that it is owing to sweet and sour cream being placed in the churn together. See that all the cream has acquired the same degree of acidity before churning, and the butter will all apvented the distruction of birds in his gardens pear at the same time. Cream, when churned and fields, and gives fowls the range of his at a temperature above 62°, is too warm, and

pered dairy room.

## UNTIL

# January 1st.

## FOR 50 CENTS.

We offer our readers a first class weekly newspaper from

FOR 50 CENTS.

-THE-

# **Weekly Capital**

Will be a complete family newspaper published at the low price of

## One Dollar Per Year.

Every farmer in Kansas wants a newspaper published at the Capital of the State. It will give the latest telegraphic news from all over the world, full state news, news from the cities of the state and a splendid miscellany of useful, interesting, and humerous reading matter.

## BRIGHTEST,

# AND CHEAPEST Paper in Kansas.

A fit companion for the reliable old Farmer. Send in your name at once and begin the first issue July 1st.

### TERMS:

## Cash in Advance.

1 year to any address, \$1.00. Postage paid, from July 1st to January 1st, 1880, 50 cents.

Sample copy of daily or weekly, (after July 1st) sent free to any address.

The reading matter of the FARMER and the WEEKLY CAPITAL is entirely distinct and different. That printed in the CAPITAL will not be put into the FAR-MER. The one is an Agricultural paper, and the other a Newspaper. The two will give every farmers' family a splendid combination at a price within the reach of all. Send money at our risk by postoffice money order, registered letter, or enclose 17 three cent postage stamps.

-ADDRESS-

## **Hudson & Ewing,**

Editors and Proprietors,

: KANSAS.

### Edible Puff-Ball Mushroom.

There are many edible mushrooms, but it is very difficult to describe them. The Puff-ball rdon)) however, is easily distinguished, and is one of the most delicious of all mushrooms. We had read descriptions of this species, and, last summer, found a great number ate with fear and trembling, but, no ill-effects resulting, we enjoyed the dainty food so long as any could be gathered.

The color is snow-white, somewhat soiled on the top; the texture like the finest white kid drill evenly mixed with seeds of the old stock. and is common in rich pastures, gardens and Puff-ball should be eaten only when young. It is fit for the table when the inside is perfectly white and firm-resembling, when cut, slices of cottage cheese. As it grews older, it grows finally, the skin is a blackish brown. And now, dust puffs out-hence the name Puff-ball.

cut slices half an inch thick; dip in yolk of egg; sprinkle with pepper, salt, and sweet herbs; fry in fresh butter, and serve hot. It is one of the lightest, most digestible, and delicious of all fungi.

In England this Puff-ball grows to an enormons size and is called the Giant Puff-bell (Lycoperdon Gigantium). It commonly measures one foot in diameter, so that a good-sized Puff-ball is often too large for a single day's consumptihn. Hence if the plant is growing in a convenient place, a few slices are cut from it and the bulk is allowed to remain growing."-The American Garden.

### Mulch for Strawberries.

Though too late to practice the present season, those who love strawberries well enough to cultivate a bed, will remember the following expedient of mulching in hot, dry weather. A. B. Allen gives an account of a trial he made, in a letter published in the Country Gentleman :

"Being absent from home the first few days in June, when strawberries began to ripen, I found on my return a violent, hot, dry wind prevailing, which was rapidly parching both fruit and leaf, and if not immediately obviated ty of money to spend. would destroy the whole crop. As I had not the means of irrigating, the only thing I could think of left to preserve the berries from the excessive drought, was to cover them from the scorching wind and sun. For this purpose I resorted to a stack of coarse water-meadow hay, and proceeded to cover the entire beds three or four inches thick with it. This I thought would probably smother the strawbearies, but then they might as well die as to be scorched to death, and although I had never heard of any one trying to save their fruit in this manner, I resolved on making the experiment. After being covered three days and nights, the hay was raked off from one bed, and to my delight I found the ground quite moist there, the vines of a deep green, as if they had just been rained on, and the berries well filling out, and rapidly what you could. redening. Exposed to the sun a single day, forward sweetened, and we picked them. Then another bed lying alongside was uncovered by raking the hay from it upon the one from which the fruit had just been gathered, and that allowed to ripen in the sun and picked. Next, the hay on the first bed was raked back on the second one, and thus it was changed as often as necessary, keeping up a good supply of large, luscious fruit during the whole drought. The hay used for this purpose had been well cured, and was sweet, thus proventing its giving an unpleasant flavor to the berries. It was also quite coarse, which was another advantage in its favor. I presume wheat or rye straw would have answered the same good purpose. The soil being sandy, it required a thicker covering of hay to preserve the fruit than if it had been a loam, and especially a heavy clay. With such soils I would not recommend a covering to exceed two or three inches thick. Perhaps on the latter soil a single inch would be sufficient, and the covering need not lie over a couple of days on the fruit."

### Better Beef.

Judge Jones, of Delaware, Ohio, writing to the National Live Stock Journal, says;
The proportion of inferior beef that is consumed by the people of American towns and cities is still enormous. While being shown through the great cattle yards of Chicago, last fall by that well known, intelligent and public-spirited cattle merchant, Mr. Nelson Morris, I was a azed to find that, of the four thousand cattle on sale that day, only about four car

and cattle on sale that day, only about four car loods, or say sixty head were prime, well-fatted, evenly-fleshed, fine-boned, and entitled to rank as first-class beef bullocks! These. without exception, were grade Short-Horns, and made from \$5,25 to \$5,60 per 100 pounds, while the great mass of the cattle in the yards were selling at \$3,00 to \$4, 25. And yet most unquestionably, the high-priced cattle were the most profitable to the consumer as well as to the breeder and grazier.

The folly of forcing young animals for show purposes is acknowledged on all sides, and those which possess the most valuable blood will not run the risk of damaging their animals by forc-

### Crossing Seed.

The experiments in crossing black wax beans, conducted last season by Prof. W. J. Beal of the Michigan Agricultural College, are quite interesting. There were eight short rows in a again, if it should be colic, what better remedy small plate the seed of which was planted May could you ask? If this amount should fail, 31. Half the rows were planted with seed of give one-fourth of an ounce of landanum and "old stock," so called, raised in the garden the one onnce of tineture of assafestida in one hour farm. Determined to experiment, we at first vear previous from seeds which descended from and a half after first dose. The cure will be those raised on the place for the past, eight or nine years. The "crossed stock" was obtained from seeds of the same variety of beans obtained from Mr. Vick. These were planted in a leather, with the skin frequently breaking into They grew and looked alike, but the flowers minute creases. It grows with great rapidity, were inter-crossed by bees. Seeds of this crop were therefore termed "crossed stock." Durorchards, usually irregularly scattered. The ing the season the plants from the cross seeds were generally much the largest, and kept green the longest. On July 22, the total number of pods of the old stock was 108, on the crossed stock, 353. August 9 the total numdark on the outside and yellowish within, until, ber of pods of the old stock was 883; of the rossed stock 1048, Sep. 16 the total number on the when broken open, a quantity of dark purple old stock was 818; on the crossed stock 1859. Some of the branches died, or contained immature The best authorities agree in stating that no pods, which accounts for the differences; but, French omelette is half so good as that made of making allowance for this, there was a total the Puff-ball. Dr. Curtis, of South Carolina, calls it the "South-Down" of mushrooms, and 1859 on the crossed stock. The beans of the says, "It has a delicacy of flavor superior to old stock weighed 19.77 ounces avoirdupois; any omelette ever caten." Cut slices a quarter of an inch thick, and fry with butter; then ly in the proposion of 100 to 236. Six lots of spread over them raspberry jam or jelly, or beans taken at random from the old stock weighany similar sweet, and serve hot. For fritters, ed on an average, 269 grains; from the crossed

1. Begin by giving him whatever he cries for 2. Talk freely before the child about his smartness as incomparable. 3. Tell him that he is to much for you that

you can do nothing with him.

4. Have divided counsels as between father and mother. 5. Let him learn to regard his father as:

creature of unlimited power, capricious and tyrannical, or as a mere whipping machine. 6, Let him learn (from his father's example)

to dispise his mother. 7. Do not know or care who his companions

may be. 8. Let him read whatever he likes. 9. Let the child, whether boy or girl, rove the streets in the evening-a good school for

10. Devote yourself to making money, remembering always that wealth is a better legacy for your child than principles in the heart and habits of their life; and let him have plen-

11. Be not with him in the hours of recre-

ation. 12. Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel chastise him severely for a foible and laugh at a vice.

13. Let him run about from church to church. Eclecticism in religion is the order of the

14. Whatever burdens of virtuous requirements you lay on his shoulder, touch not one with one of your fingers. Preach; but don't practice:

These rules are not untried. Many parents have approved them with substantial uniformity of results. If a faithful observance of them does not spoil your child, you will have the comfortable reflection that you have done

## New Way to Cook Chickens.

Cut the chicken up, put it in a pan and cover it with water; let it stew as usual. and when done make a thickening of cream and flour, adding a piece of butter and pepper and salt. Have made and bake a pair of short cakes, made as for pie crust, but roll thin and cut in small squares. This is much better than chicken pie, and more simple to make. The crusts should be laid on a dish and the chicken gravy poured over while both are hot.

During the month clover will be ready for conversion into hay. It is best to cut clover after the dew is off, and in the evening gather it into cocks of about one hundred pounds. Here let it cure for one or two days, then open the cocks after the sun has dried the stubble, and in an hour or so haul it to the barn or the rick. Sow a little salt between the layers of hay. Clover hay should be handled in the airing as little as possible, and it suffers from wet or damp more than any other grass, so that a dry spell should, if possible, be embraced to make clover hay .- Maryland Farmer.

Not only should there be a diversity of crops but of stock also. Millions of hogs are lost yearly by the so-called hog-cholera, and no farmer feels safe, who raises hogs, till he gets the money for them in his pocket. Then there are cattle plagues and diseases, and there is talk of shutting off our exportation of cattle, on that account. But no such trouble exists in regard to sheep. We think every farmer would find it to pay to have a small stock of sheep, say one hundred at least. And as mutton is in demand for export and must always remain so, as it can be produced in this country at so little cost, we think it would be well to pay considerable attention to the large mutton breeds, which are wanted for exportation. Kept in small flocks, sheep do well, attain much weight, and will always command buyers .- Rural World.

Five steamers that left New York one day in April took out as a part of their freight, 3,600 packages of creamery butter and 11,500 boxes

CURE FOR BOTS OR COLIC.-Very few perons are capable of deciding whether the sick horse has bots or colic. Therefore, if bots, the laudanum will so perfectly stupefy them that they can no longer injure the animal." Then,

### Preventing After-Swarms.

To prevent after-swarms, it will be necessary to supply the old stock with a queen. This may be done by removing all queen-cells (cutting out with a sharp knife) and introducing a laying queen, or if it is not thought best to procure a queen for this purpose, the stock may be left until eight days from the issue of the swarm, and then all queen-cells but one should be removed; the cell thus left will soon hatch. The largest and most fully matured cell should be selected for this purpose. There is the disadvantage in this method that the stock is left too long queenless. When it is borne in mind that, under the most favorable circumstances, prolific queen will deposit 2,000 eggs per day, the benefit of keeping all stocks supplied with a laying queen at all times is obvious. Unrestricted natural swarming is open to the same objection. If any desire to run their bees entirely to increase, rather than surplus honey, it may be done by dividing, or, in other words, making artificial swarms, without waiting for them to issue naturally. When a stock is populous enough to spare a swarm, take out one card of brood with the old queen, put it in a new hive, and place it upon the old stand. Remove the old hive with the remaining combs (filling the vacancy with an empty comb or foundation), and the bees adhering to them, to a new stand. This should be done on a fine day, when the old bees are working freely. These will return to the old stand, while the bees adhering to the combs in the old hive are mostly young, and will remain in the new location. This last colony should be at once supplied with a laying queen, previously provided. This course may be repeated as often as the condition of the stocks and the yield of honey will warrant.-American Agriculturist.

Chew Wood Tag Plug.

### Loss of Vital Force.

As is well known, the tendency in all acute or chronic forms of disease is towards debility and loss of vital force, which always retards convalescence, and renders a return to health uncertain or impossible. After medicine has done its work of breaking the disease, and the physician leaves, as he must, to nature the business of repair and restoration, he too often finds that nature acts so feebly, and builds again so slowly, that the period of convalescence is frequently prolonged through many weary months, while in many cases the old vitality is never restored, and the patient sinks into a state of permanent invalidism. To meet into a state of permanent invalidism. To meet this condition of low vitality, the "Compound Oxygen," which acts directly on the great nerv ous centers, rendering them more efficient, vigorous, and active, and capable of generating more and more of the vital forces, which are life and health, offers an agent of help and restoration which acts promptly and surely. Our Treatise on "Compound Oxygen," its nature, action, and results, gives the amplest information in regard to this new treatment for chronic diseases, which is being rapidly introduced in all parts of the country. This Treatise is sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Electric Belts.

A sure cure for nervous debility, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address, J. K. REEVES, 43 Chatham Street, New York.

8 and 9 3

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A PRESCOTT & CO

A. PRESCOTT & Co. Fashionable Foolishness.

There is no modern fashionable notion quite so absurd as the generally received idea that to be beautiful and attractive a woman must possess a wan, spirituelle face and a figure of sylphlike proportions—a fragility in nine cases out of ten the result of disease. By many fashionable belles it is considered a special compliment to be spoken of as frail and delicate. They forget that the naturally delicate face and petite figure, are very different from the pale and diseasestricken faces that meet us in the city thoroughfares, look out from the luxuriant carriages of There is no modern fashionable nation quite stricken faces that meet us in the city thoroughfares, look out from the luxuriant carriages of
wealth, and glide languidly through our
crowded drawing-rooms. If disease were unfashionable, as it ought to be, not a lady in the
land but would take every possible precaution to
secure the fresh, blooming face and wellrounded figure that only health can give. Ladies should remember that much as gentlemen
may profess to admire the face and form paled dies should remember that much as gentlemen may profess to admire the face and form paled and emaciated by disease, when they choose a wife they prefer a blooming, healthful, buoyant-spirited woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the acknowledged standard source. for female diseases and weaknesses. It has the two-fold advantage of curing the local disease and imparting a vigorous tone to the whole system. It is sold by druggists.

The Crowning Discovery.

All the "phones" of this phonetic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind, by the discovery of Allen's Anti-Fat, the great and only known remedy for obesity, or corpu-It produces no weakness or other unlency. It produces no weakness or other pleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonacious, or flesh-producing, elements of the food. Sold by druggists,

Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.

Yours respectfully,
Taylor.

We Will Endorse All You Say.

good as the one we have used for nearly twenty years, you can recommend them with entire confidence, and we will endorse all you say, having thoroughly tested their many excellent qualities, we are pleased to say that it is also qualities, we are pleased to say that it is absolutely without a fault or imperfection, and a marvel of economy and neatness.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of the old, reliable and responsible wool-house of Lewis & Tuttle, of Chicago.

## Markets.

New York Money Market. New York, June 16, 1879.

MONEY-32312 per cent. DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 31225 STERLING-Dull.

New York Live-Stock Market. NEW YORK, June 16, 1879.

NEW YORK, June 16, 18:09.

BEEYES—Receipts, 4,700; dull; prices drooped 31 per head to 14c per pound, closing heavy; \$3.75. 79:75 for common to strictly prime, with three car loads of extra steers at \$16.20.

SHEEYE—Receipts, 12,000; firm and higher, quick sales at \$4.65.00; common to prime lambs sull at \$4.75.67.25.

SWINE—Receipts, 8,800; seeady for live at \$4.00 to 100 pounds, with a deck load of fair cornfed of 190 pounds at \$4.10.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, June 16, 1879.

CEIOAGO, June 16, 1879.

FLOUR-Scarce and firm.

WHEAT—Active, but lower and unsettled; No. 2 spring, 31 03 cash; 94%c July; 91%c August; No. 3 spring, 81 1%c985c; rejected, 48c.

CORN—Steady and fair demand; 361%c364 cash; 37@371% July; 381% August
OATS—Dull, weak and lower; 311%311%c cash; 311%7313%c June; 32%c bid July; 30%c bid August.

BYE—Steady and unchanged.

FARLEY—Steady and unchanged.

PORK—Active and lower; 39 75 cash; \$9 771%c July; 31 971%c 190c August.

LARD—Fair demand and lower, \$8 20 cash and July; 41 271%c 190 August.

July: \$8 27kent 30 August. BULK MEATS—Eas'er; shoulders, \$3 95; short ribs \$4 1214; short elear, \$5 05. WHSK 1—Steady; \$1.04.

Chicago Live Stock Market. CHICAGO, June 16, 1879.

The Drovers Journal this afternoon reports as The Drovers Journal this atternoon reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 29,000; shipments, 5,500; market heavy, and lower prices; mixed packing slow; \$3,60/23,65; good fat hogs, \$3,70/23,75; light bacon, \$3,856/3,70; choice heavy, \$3,80/23,85.
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,000; market fairly active and firm; good shipping, \$4,2064,400; butchers, 10 cents higher and strong; cows and helfers, \$3,00/23,00; Texans and Westerns, plenty and firm; grasses, \$2,100/23,25; Colorado and Kansas City, \$1,25/23, 40; peins cleared.
SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 400; market unchanged; \$3,643,70.

Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, June 18, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 3,378 bushels; shipments, 4,282 bushels; in store, 110,456 bushels; weaker and lower; No. 2, 110\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3, 97c; No. 4, 48c. CORN—Receipts, 9,227 shipments, 8,359; in store, 80,541; weaker and lower; No. 2 mixed, 35c bid; rejected, nominal.

OATS—Quiet and nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet and nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet and nominal.

BUTTRE—Steady and unchanged; choice, 86

10c; medium, 5c; grease, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

EGGS—Steady at 9c.

Kansas City Liva-Stock Market. The Indicator reports:

Kansus City Live-Stock Market. Kansus City, June 16, 1879.

The indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts for the 48 hours, 214; ship-cents, 140; dull, and trading in a retail way at proments, 140; dull, and trading in a real way species of the 48 hours, 1,573, shipments, 425; active and 5 cents higher; sales ranged at 83 4023 55; bulk at 83 5023 55.

SHEEP—No receipts and no shipments; dull and

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, June 16, 1879. St. Louis, June 16, 1879.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 red, 31 10@1001/2 cash;
S1146076 July; 9869046/2 August; 9734@971/2 September.

CORN—Lower; 351/4@25c cash; 3534@311/6 CORN—Lower; 3534/2 September.

OATS—Lower; 3234/c bid cash; 3234/2 September.

OATS—Lower; 3234/c bid cash; 3234/2 September.

S14/6/301/c August.

WHISKY—Steady; 31 04.

WHISKY—Steady; 31 04.

LEAD—Saleable at \$50, but held higher.

LEAD—Saleable at \$50, but held higher.

BUTTER—Dull; choice dairy in lots, 10@11c; in small lots, 13@146.

S168—Just at 80 81/2, the latter for candied.

PORK—Lower, 310 25.

Chicago Wool Market.

Tub-washed, choice
Tub-washed, poor to good.....
Fine unwashed
Medium unwashed

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL.—Quiet and unchanged. Tub—choice, 321/4 33c; nedlum. 27622c; dingy and low, 25627c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 206211/4c; medium 19629c; coarse, 16618c; light fine, 17618c; heavy do., 15618c. Burry, black and cotted, 3c to 10c at hlass. newy (10.), baseline western and state, \$3 25@ FLOUR—Dull; superfine western and state, \$3 25@ 3 75; common to good, \$3 65@ 3 90; good to choice, \$3 90@ 4 50; white wheat extra, \$4 15@ 3 25; St. Louis, \$3 80@ 50;

Topeka Produce Market.

Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket.

Sirloin Steak per lb.....

Round "

Roasts "

Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.

Hind "

By the carcass "

MUTTON—Chops per lb.

Roast PORK

Sausage " Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Topoka Leather Market. weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. 

## New Advertisements.

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

FRAZER AXLE GREASE



## **BERKSHIRES!**

The College Farm.

## **Short-horn**

Bull, a choicely bred "Young Mary," calved Aug. 20,

E. M. SHELTON, Supt. Farm,

Manhattan, Kansas

\$1050 profits on 30 days investment of \$100 Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of \$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500.

Official Reports and Circulars free. Address, T. POT-TER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 25 Wall St., N. Y. LEWIS & TUTTLE

WOOL

201 & 212, Monroe St., Chicago. Liberal advance on consignments. Sacks furnished without charge. Quick sales and prompt returns. Write for further particulars. particulars.

Reference, First National Bank, Chicago.

Strayed or Stolen

On the night of June 10, 1879, from 2 miles east of Arington, near Jacob Gibson's in Atchison county, Kan., one five-year-old bright bay house; about 15 hands high, white feet, round splints on insides of both forelegs. Saddle marks on tops of withers and right side under girth ring. A notch in the rim of his Fundament. He either truts or paces. Had on a leather halter with picket rope attached. Hai a leather halter with picket rope attached. Hai a leather strap around left forefoot with a ring in it. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to his recovery. Address A. M. CALLAHAM, Topeka, Kans.

Strayed or Stolen. \$5 00 Reward for Information!

Strayed or was stolen from the subscriber living at Mission Creek P. O., on the 1st of April, one sorrel roan filley. 3 years old, about 1st hands high, very light in the face with a muddy white tall. One one-year-old of about the same description. One thorough bred bay pony colt, well built, one year old, black manes and tail no marks or brands.

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of these animals. Address D. C. REELER, Mission Creek, Kas.

## STRAYED!

\$10 00 Reward.

From near Topoka, one 3-years-old bay mare, rather small, branded on right shoulder with a †; also one 3-year-old mare, dirty brown with a few grey-hairs mixed; blace in face, both hind feet white, branded on right shoulder with †. A reward of sie will be given for information that will lead to their recovery. THOMAS WHITE, Topeka, Kan.

STEAM PLOWING AND THRESHING.—The best for the least money. J. RIBON, Jersey City, N. J.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the undersigned was on the 12th day of June, of A. D. 1379, appointed by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, administrator of the estate of Joseph C. Miller, deceased. Those indebted to said estate will call and settle claims at once, and all persons having claims will present them to the said administrator or said propaga court for allowance. claims will present them claims will be claimed and claimed and

FOR SALE. Shepherd Dogs and Pups. CHAMPION HORSE HAY FORKS.

JAMES C. CURRY, Beason, Ill.



Taurant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperies as the best and most reliable medicine or the people in the above class of diseases. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

## Literary and Domestic.

June.

The blackberry bush is a bride to-day, For she wears a bridal wreath, And the petals fall from her snowy crown On the grass flowers nursed beneath.

There are crowds of daisies everywhere, And always beside them the clovers; So faithful the pink blossom is to the white They surely are pledged to be lovers.

The violet, under the dark green leaf,
Has gone to sleep and to dreaming.
If flowers—and maldens—would tell their dreams
Why, who would care for their seeming?

From the high cool sides of the sheltered rock Falls a wreath of wild grape-vine, But the fairy fingers of slender stems Have swung their last columbine,

Not long age, in early grass, Nodded the dandelions But the summer silvered, her yellow locks, And zephyrs set them flying.

For the first green sweetness is out of the world And the first bloom off the flowers; And a first farewell has stiently come From the vanishing woodland flower.

"Farewell," said the wind flower as it passed, And the erocus nodded a gap "good-day;" And the eye-brights laughed, and called good-bye As they chased each other away,

"Farewell, farewell?" sang the chorus of Sweet things, as the spring went "bye;" And the fruit trees dropping their fragrant bloom Whispered many a soft "good-bye." But this is a parting that has no pain, A loss that is not of death;

For strong and green is the tree, and more swee Than blossom of the young fruit's breath. Strong and green are the hedges grown, And the blackberry decked as a bride, While the strawberry and the dewberry rock Their little ones side by side.

There's a fleep, deep shade in the heart of the woods
That shuts out the summer sun;
There is a deep, deep rest in the heart of the plant;
For the hope of the spring is won.

Oh, come! if you love the later flowers
Where the meadow grass is fall.
And find where the pale pure primrose grows,
The dearest one of them all.

Lost.

BY. M. W. K. CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

His delight with the freedom and beauty of the west, and a desire to take in a share in forming the laws and institutions of a new state, induced him to become an actual settler. Returning to the east only to infect every member of his father's family with his enthusiasm, the result is already apparent to the reader.

"Why, Miss Ellen! you surely do not propose walking home in this storm," said the young man.

"Yes indeed I do. Why shouldn't I?" was Ellen's reply as she glanced slyly into his face, while his eyes were saying what his lips dare not utter just then, and hers fell beneath a gaze that thrilled her very soul.

"Ellen." he said, and his voice grew soft and persuasive, "Ellie, dear, don't go," taking a small basket from her hand as he spoke, "I will take you home to-night. I would leave my work and take you now, if I had not promised to help Mr. Kline finish his house, he needs it so hadly."

badly."
"Robert, this is nonsense. I can get home well enough, so don't worry about me; keep your engagements, and "-

"Will you keep yours?" interrupted Robert, in a low, expressive voice. Ellen looked up, nodded her head femphatically, as the quick, warm flush crimsoned her cheek and brow

"Yes' Robert, you know I will; and now you keep yours with Mr. Kline, and trust me, I shall get home all right. But to do it I must walk faster than I have for the last few mins," (for as they talked they advanced slowly hill), "so give me my basket, for I must lose no

"I can scarce let you go without me, Ellen I feel strangely fearful of mishap to my newly found treasure; but my word is out; I must keep it. So little girl, be careful of yourself, and don't leave the road until you are in sight of home, for there is much danger of getting lost, such a day as this, if once off the beaten track. You will be careful, darling, wont you?"

As Ellen turned to leave him she held out her hand, which he took, and drawing her to him impressed upon her brow his first kiss, and holding her hand to detain her, said hastily,

"I cannot let you go. Wait, I will"- but ere the sentence was completed Ellen, with one shy glance into his earnest eyes, drew her hand resolutely from his grasp and sped up the space that intervened between him and the summit of the hill.

Robert watched her until she gained that point where she paused to trhow over her head scarlet shawl that lay around her shoulders: - as she unloosed it a blast of wind caught its gay folds and waved them to and fro. As flaunted in the murky air, it seemed a beacon of light and hope. As she disappeared from his view he turned hastily and soon his hands were busy with the implements of his trade, while his whole being thrilled with a solemn joy as he realized that a soul had been committed to his keeping-that the weal or woe of life was in his hands.

Ellen Doane could scarce be called beautiful, but the sunshine in her heart played over the face, giving it that leveliness which comes from a pure soul, and a spirit at peace with itself and the world. This constitutes beauty more truly than the most regular of features and the finest of complexions.

She was, as a friend once said, "One of those who would, like wine, perfect by age, and at thirty, or even forty, when her mind was fully developed; be positively beautiful.

What Robert Moreton thought of her face I

promised to be his wife, and so the earth for him too, was glorified.

CHAPTER III,

On the following morning the snow had ceased falling but the clouds were low and heavy, and the wind swept in fitful gusts, whirling the new fallen snow into innumerable drifts of every conceivable shape and form. It was with much difficulty that Mr. Doane made his way through them along the untravelled thoroughfare and down the hill which led to the inhabited portion of Hopeton, for the site of the town extended far up the rugged hill sides and lapped over the summit at some points, making lovely situations for future suburban villas.

When he reached the vicinity of the building known as the store, from the door of which a crimson flag fluttered in the chill air, as sign or token that within could be found all the neccessaries from calico to codfish, from shoes to sugar, checked his fat and lazy oxen and leavin them to their own devices turned up the declivity leading to the home of his friends, the

When he reached the door he was met by Mrs. Moreton, and as they exchanged the salutations of the morning he stepped into the sitting room where Bessie and Ruth were quietly engaged with their sewing, as he glanced around the apartment one of those inexplicable foreshadowings of evil fell like a pall upon his heart, and with blanched face and quivering lips he faintly uttered the one word "Ellen!"

In an instant the shadow reached the three inmates of the room as they perceived the truth.

"Gone home," said Ruth gaspingly. "When?"

"Yesterday afternoon."

"Oh my God! help me, she has perished," and the strong man sank into a chair with his face in his hands rocking himself to and fro in an agony of grief.

"Ella lost?" said one with a cry of anguish 'Oh it cannot be," said another, "she must have topped somewhere."

Just then a firm quick step was heard, and Robert Moreton stood within the door way ooking inquiringly from one to another of the pallid speechless group. As Bessie perceived her brother she sprang up and throwing herself on his breast cried out between convulsive sobs, Ellie's lost Robert, Ellie's lost!"

The young man stood for a moment like in a dream, then tottered back against the wall with a groan crying out: "Oh my darling! my darling! why did I let you go."

"Friends," said Mrs. Moreton, "don't be so alarmed, she may be safely housed with some of the neighbors on the opposite hill,"

Robert shook his head mournfully as he said, "No mother, no, I saw her as she disappeared over the top of the hill, but" (straightning himself up with a look of determination on his fine face) "this is no time to sit down and idly grieve," and going up to Mr. Doan he laid his hand upon his shoulder saying: "There is hope yet good friend, let's lose no time, the night has not been seriously cold and she was well wrap-

"Yes," interrupted Ruth, "and she had some thing to eat for she had bought some rice, sugar, aud dried fruit, and besides these she had a small parcel of cake that Mrs. Hale had sent Jennie, and I know food will help to keep her from freezing.

"So with God's good help and guidance we may have her safely home within a few hours, let us loose no time," said Robert. "Mother," e continued, "please put us up some food, an up the winding road towards the summit of the sisters, get some blankets, and I will give the While Mr. Doane and Robert still held on dle. Sew it together tightly and stuff it with our way immediately."

Robert's cheerful voice, energetic manner the house. In half an hour they returned having raised every able bodied man in the settlement. There were only eight horses and about twenty men.

The plan they adopted was, to make the earch in couples as, far as the horses held out two men to each horse walking and riding altercure more horses from them.

Robert took two blankets, and some food, a flask of brandy, matches, and some pine splintwhile Mr. Doane and Mr. and Mrs. Moreton waiting, anxious mother, then leaving her with these friends Mr. Doane would join in the search.

through the little village, the last company of beyond. horses and foot were rapidly ascending the hill women with shawls thrown over their heads, efforts. talking over the first event which seemed likely to cast a shadow upon their hitherto happy community.

The men took with them horns, bells, and guns, the two former they were to use constantly to attract the wonderer's attention; the latter was to be used only on finding her, and by each man as he heard the report firing his gun the entire company would soon be apprized of the joyful event.

When they reached the open country they diverged in every direction, save that from which they had come.

Robert Moreton would neither hear nor heed the croakers who thought it impossible, "that

know not, but this I know: he loved her, and a frail younggirl could live through such a night knew, that drear November day, that she had as the last had been,"-"and woolves?"-nonsense they were not dangerous, as timorous as young lambs no danger from them.

"We will find her, and soon I don't doubt," he said, but I thought he talked and argued to keep up his own courage as much as to convince his companions.

Of the scene that transpired at the cabin of Mr. Doane when the sad tidings were imparted to the stricken mother, it behooves me not to speak-there are some matters too sacred for portraval.

It was many hours before Mr. Doane dared leave his wife in the care of their friends, and mount the horse with which their thoughtfulness had provided him, and join the search which was to him life or death.

The search was thorough and continued the emainder of that day and the whole of the next, extending over twenty miles in every direction, including a visit to a village, some miles south of Hopeton, of some twenty or thirty families from whence a goodly number turned out on foot and horse to help their distressed neighbors. But to no purpose, twice during the time tracks were discovered and followed until hidden by the ever drifting snow which at some points was two and three feet deep.

The second night came on, and no tidings of the lost one-her father was almost frantic, while Robert Moreton, with that determined look on his face, which told of a resolve never to aban don the search until his own strength failed, said little; but those who knew him saw that success was life-failure death.-The grief of these men was terrible, but they were constantly employed and in action, searching, watching, hoping as they rode, or walked that each step might reveal the form, or some trace of her they loved so well. Yes that was terrible, but what of the mother compelled by physical weakness and the little ones, who clung the more closely, at sight and sound of her distresss, to the one who had always comforted them in their sorrows and alleviated their sufferings,-to remain quietly in the little cabin of which the dear daughter had been the light and joy, and which was filled with the evidences of her skill and thoughtfulness .- Who can portray the waiting and watching, until as night again drew near nature had exhaustrd her resources, and the poor woman went from one fainting fit into another, until it seemed to the group of kind friends who gathered around her that life would soon be extinct a physician who was friend as well as physician, was summoned from Hopeton, askillful gray haired man whose mild countenance was an index of the benignity of his char-

He speedly quieted the nervous paroxysms, then administered opiates and soon the sorrowing mother was unconscious of her griefs.

The search was continued by a few during the nights while fires were lighted at various places on the small streams or creeks, and the men who were engaged in the search rested near these fires. The country was yet but sparsely settled so there were miles and miles of rolling andulating prairie, with the streams flowing through fringed by a belt of timber and heavy undergrowth, where at long intervals would be discerned the settlers' cabins with their plots of fenced and cultivated ground.

The morning of the third day was clear and oright, and the air had softened so much that the snow was beginning to melt.

Many of the company had abandoned the as fruitless, and returned to their homes alarm and get some brandy. We must be on miles apart—now riding rapidly—now pausing and calling again and again on the name which of long crochet. Sew up the ends and fasten had lingered so lovelngly upon their lips in days and hopeful words put new life into the stricken past. Now, out on those bleak snow clad wastes father's heart. Arm in arm the two men left the sweet word sounded sephulchral, and it seemed at times to their disordered brains and high strung nerves, that mocking voices filled the air repeating the name in high and discordant notes again and again, until they died away in the dtstance to the faintest whispers.

They prayed-these stricken men,-as they hurried to and fro or paused on an eminence nately; the remainder were to give the alarm to and surveyed the country far and near, prayed the few settlers through the country and pro- for her, prayed for the anxious hearts waiting for the tidings which it seemed might never reach them, but most they prayed for themselves, the father for submission and strength and grace ers, to aid in quickly kindling a fire and started, to meet his trial as a child of God. But Robert held on to hope and only prayed for strength were to be the bearers of the sad tidings to the to hold out in the search, for when hope was gone he felt that his life must go with it.

As the third night drew near the father and lover met alone on the summit of a hill, which By the time Mrs. Moreton had completed sloped towards the west a half mile or so, to the her arrangements, and with streaming eyes had borders of a small stream whose banks were kissed her daughters ere she left them on this hidden by trees and a heavy growth of bushes Robert's eyes caught the glean of color as it errand, -not a sound of life or labor was heard standing leafless and gray against the white plains

As they met no word was spoked, a look into which led out into the open country,-while each others hallow eyes and haggard faces, told here and there were discernable small groups of more than words-how futle had been all their

As they stood thus, their horses impatiently pawing the snow, their figures looming up on the snow covered hill clear out against the eastern sky, like giant statues upon a huge marble pedestal; miles and miles of undulating country met their eyes as they surveyed the scene pallid and glistening in the cold rays of the setting sun. Not a sound fell upon their listening ears, not a living moving object met their sights, drear desolation around, above, below, it seen ed as though the warmth of life and hope had departed, and they were a part of a frozen world.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### The Flower Garden.

"My flower seed did not come up," "Where do you get your seeds? "I am discouraged trying to raise annuals in this climate." These are common expressions among ladies who have tried to grow the same flowers here that they used to in the eastern states, and a glance at our flower gardens will show that they are filled almost entirely with bedding plants. The beautiful annuals that bring so many surprises and are so cheap when they can be successfully grown are rarely met with. A visitor in Topeka last summer remarked that our taste for flow ers seemed to run to geraniums and yellow roses exclusively; while this is rejected as base slander it must be admitted that all but a very few, perhaps one garden on each street, are destitute of any great variety and almost wholly without annuals. The seeds are selected with care, are bough every spring; the ground is fertilized and pulverized according to Vick's directions, the seeds planted the proper depth and great excepectations spring up in the minds of the sowers but no plants in the garden. What becomes of them? It is folly to lay the blame on the seedgrowers; they know their business it is presumable and the cause of failure must be looked for further. In the first place it is probable that the great-

er portion of the seeds were washed off the bed by the first hard shower. An unbordered bed that is slightly rounded up in the middle will not hold flower seed during the beating rains that prevail here in the spring; the tiny seeds run off with particles of the fine surface soil and are left to perish in the grass. In the next place those that are left and those that are planted in low, flat, properly-made beds perish for want of moisture. The dry constant wind absords the moisture from the surface so soon that before the seeds can germinate and gain, foothold in the damper earth beneath, they are left high and dry in a baked crust. If, fortun, ately, they had not begun to grow before they were caught in that way a subsequent rain may bury them deeper and after a while leaves will appear, but see is once germinated will not bear a ten days' baking in a dry clod of earth.

To partially over come these difficulties it is afe to plant all kinds of seeds from two to five times deeper here than in a climate where there is constantly more humidity; flower beds and borders should be ma le level with the surrounding surface and nearly always partially protected from the sun, and seed bed should invariably be covered with boards laid flat on the ground till the seeds germinate. As soon as it is discovered that the seeds have bursted, the boards can be raised at one end and thus removed. A few waterings if a fortnight of drouth should ensue will nearly always insure beds of vigorous annuals. It takes a little more care to start them but there is no reason why annuals cannot be grown here if that care is bestowed, as well as farther east .- Topeka Capital.

### Pretty and Useful.

A pretty toilet set may be made of perforated cardboard. It will require two mats, hair-pin cushion, match-holder and hair-receiver. The mats are cut circular, and the edge trimmed with leaves cut out of the card-board in a lanceshaped style, and veins traced over them with silk or worsted, and then sowed on to the mat. Line it with colored paper, pasting it nicely around the edge of the outside circle. A large mat cut the size of a dinner plate, must be made for the pin-cushion.

The hairpin cushion is made of a piece of the same colored cardboard cut five inches square. Work some pretty pattern in the midcurled hair. Crochet on to each edge five rows on some ribbon to suspend it from the mirror, and sew bows on to each end and in the middle of the ribbon. For the hair-receiver take a piece of cardboard six inches long and seven wide, and fasten it into a cylinder, after working a border at top and bottom on the longest side, and an initial in the middle; crochet a bag at the bottom edge, narrowing it down to a point, and draw it up with tassels and cord; cut the top in points and slip in a piece of colored paper. Attach bows and ribbons on the outside and hang on the other side of the mirror.

The match-safe is cut and worked in the same way, and slipped over a tin can, and the top of it is cut in points. If you wish, you can make a mat to set it on.

These toilet sets are extremely handsome. when made in silver and scarlet.

## The Calla Lily.

Sometime ago a lady inquired how to take eare of the Calla Lily. My experience teaches me that it needs very rich soil and plenty of water. It should have fresh dirt this spring and also have a good rest until fall, when it should be repotted and watered with quite warm water, and once a week with manure water Never pour the water close to the stalk but pour it near the edge of the jar and let it run down. It will commence to blossom between Christmas and Easter (if it is old enough) and everyone knows how beautiful the blossoms are. If you wish to obtain two flowers, as soon as the joint begins to wither pull the stalk down through the open sheath clean to the bottom At the bottom will be found close to the stalk another bud inclosed in a delicate covering, cut the old stalk away as ciose as possible without injuring the bud, and if you have not delayed injuring the olid, and if you have not delayed it too long it will grow very fast. Sometimes people say that the Calla Lily will not blossom for them. They should then obtain some bulbs from one they know to be a good blossom, and plant the shy bloomer by its side. Try that for two or three years and if it does not blossom then it never will and you may as well throw then it never will, and you may as well throw it away.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

### Advertisements.

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

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

\$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free, Shaw a Co., Augusta, Maine

\$777 a Year and expenses to agents. Outfit free Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. GLENDALE For History of this great Straw-berry, send postal to originator. 20 plants for \$1.00. W. B. STORER, Akron, Ohio.

L ADIES can make \$5 a day in their own city or town.
Address Ellis M'f'g Co., Waltham Mass.

60 Cards-20 Chromo, 10 Motto, 30 Ocean Shells Snowflake, &c. Name on, 10c. Clinton Bros.

18 Elegant New Style Chromo Cards with name 10 postpaid. GEO. I REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

ARTISTS' Materials, Wax Goods, Shades, &c.

## ACENTS. READ THIS

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# T HE STRAY LIST. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1869, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description reads strays, the day on which they were taken up, their opraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the Kansas Farrau, together with the sum of fifty ce us each antimal contained in said notice."

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

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

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

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

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the prevalues of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten, days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the tweship; and the an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive no cause it to be driven; there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the inarks and brands have not been ultered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value of such stray.

days, that the inaries and brands have not been ultered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of the pustice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the function such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray or the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray or the County Clerk, a certified copy of the shall be advertised in the Kansas Farakæ in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taker up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, when the taker up; sald appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a aworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, bosting and taking care of, one-half of the returnine of the value such stray, Arabas and the same on their appraisement.

For taker up to the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty off insidemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

To taker-up, for each home, mule or ass,
To taker-up, for each home, mule or ass,
To taker-up, for each home, mule or ass,
To County Clerk, for records FA RAMER,
and forwarding to KASSA FARMER for mubilcation as above
mentioned, for each animal valued at more
mentioned, for each animal valued at more

than \$10.

Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up
for making out certificate of
appraisement and all his services in connection therewith

Strays For The Week Ending June 18, 1879. Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. H. Fish, Center tp. (Farmington P. O.) May 4th, 1879, one dark brown mare, collar marks of years old. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. H. Wright, Center tp. (Farmington P. O.) Nov. 8, 1878, one whitish roan heifer, somewhat spotted, red cars, i year old. Valued at \$12.

Bourber Carnty—L. H. Brown, Clerk.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. H. Bishop, of Pawnee tp,
lun colored horse pony, about 14 hands high, 8 years
with black mane and tall, and a black stripe along the b
rom mans to tall. Valued at \$50.

from mane to tail. Valued at \$20.

Brown County—Henry Healt, Clork.

MARE—Taken up by R. S. Trimish, of Hamilin tp. (Morrill P. O.) April 2, 1879, one light gray mare, about 8 years oild, dark mane and tail, sear on test hip and sear on beek part of left fore foot, had haiter on with strap dragging, broken to work and ride. Valued at \$65.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. E. Clayton, of Mission tp. (Claytowille P. G.) April 26, 1879, one dun colored mare pony, small size, about 3 years old, roached forstop and mane, and branded with an inverted letter V on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolley, Clerk. COLTA-Taken up by John Watts, Holland tp. (Carlion O.) May 11, 1870, one black horse colt, 1 year old, with thite spot in face. Valued at \$25.
COLTA-Also one black mare colt, 1 year old, with white pot in face and a little white on left fore foot. Valued at pot in face and a little white on left fore foot. Valued at \*25.
COLT Also one sorrel mare colt, 1 year old, with a white strine in fibes. Valued at \$25.
CULT Also one gray horse colt, 1 year old. Valued at

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Andrew Kasbubarer, Wakarusa tp.
March 24, 1879, one. filly, 3 years old, bay, no marks
nor brands. Valued at \$25.
COW—Taken up by Geo. W. Fitze, Palmyra tp. Februsry 4, 1879, 1 cow, 8 years old, color red, no marks nor
brands. Valued at \$45.
FILLY—Taken, up by E. C. Rich, Endora tp. one filly, 3
years old, bay cofor, branded with letter C on left shoulder.
Valued at \$40.

Leavenworth County-J. W. Niehaus, Clerk, MARE—Taken up by C. H. Moller, two miles north of Milwood, Easton tp, and posted before Wm. Kelsey, J. P., one black mare, 2 years old past, about 14 hands high, Val-

Neosho County-C. T. Staube, Clerk, MARE—Taken up by D. F. Follen, Big Creek tp, one sorrel mare, 14 hands high, 2 years old, white stripe in forehead, scratch or brand on left hip. Valued at \$55.

MARE—Also one dark bay mare, 13 hands high, 2 years old, some white hairs in forehead, scar on right thigh. Valued at \$50.

hawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. MARE—Taken up, April 4th, by Jackson Smart, Tecum-h tp, one dark brown mare, 2 years old past. Valued at 200. CT—Also one jet black horse colt, about 1 year old, right hind foot gray nearly up to the hock joint. Valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up, May 7th, by Themas Jones, of Dover tp one dark bay horse, small star in forehead, 4 years old, shed all round. Valued at \$50.

Shou all round. Yalued at \$30.

Smith County -E., Stevens, Clerk.

COLT-Taken up by S. R. Herren, Oak tp, one roan mare colt, 3 years old, 135, hands high, right hind foot and both fore feet white, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk.

BULL-Taken up by L. A. Kuapp, Maple Hill tp, one 2-year-old hall, red, both ears cropped, no brands, Posted May 23tk, before W. F. Johnson, J. P. Valued at \$15.

## COLTS STRAYED.

One yearling mare colt, light bay, white hind feet, star in forehead. One yearling mare colt, black. One yearling mare colt, dark sorrel with white star in forehead. One yearling horse colt, dark brown, right hind foot white below fetlock.

Any information in regard to the above animals will be thankfully received. PETER NORDSTROM, Randolph, Riley Co., Kansas.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscre-tion or excess, Any Druggist has the ingredients. Addross DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

## Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James Moore deceased, will make final settlement of said Estate in the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, at the July term of said Court, which begins on the first Monday

H. W. CURTIS, Adm'r. May 26, 1879.



We have the best variety of Agricultural Engines in the market. Not an experiment, but the result of twenty-five years manufacturing experience. Our tengines are first-class in material and workmanship. Safe, Economical, Strong and durable. Send for circular. Address

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

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the lime-stone section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific.

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

WHEAT I Kansas rises from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the First WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26, 513, 958 bushels winter wheat, and 5, 796, 403 bushels spring weaat; total.

32,315,381

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden-Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,324 bushels, or over 41 per cent. and including unreporting counties. fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent. of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

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

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

state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific \$26 to \$50 will secure \$9 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$500 in cash will buy it outright.

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

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

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"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and eadache easily cured by Hop Bitters." "Study Hop Bitter books, use the medicine, but wise, healthy and happy."

"When life is a drug, and you have lost all hope, thy Hop Bitters." "Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and ne only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely it."

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Coval with animal life. Of vital importance to physicians and invalids. It reveals startling errors; explains why the sick selfour receive benefit from inedicines usually tak on the death of Frince ley. If the afflict ed the various remeins finding the exsend stamp, an exsent showing how moves impurite m which noth it also removes strong drink, tobacco and opium on sound physiological principles. Address

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills. For all the purposes of Family Physic.



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They cure not only the every day complaints of every body but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benetia derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take; and being parely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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FOR MAN OR BEAST.

its work in militions of cases for more than a third of a century; then it has reached every part of the world; when numberless families everywhere con-sider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident, it is pretty safe to call such a medicine When a medicine has infallibly do

## THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mastang Liniment. Every mail brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, the herress of rheamatism overcome, and of a thousand-and-one other blossings and mercles performed by the old reliable Mexican Mastang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedliy cured by the

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

speedily cures such allments of the ilUMAN FLESH as
Itheumatism. Swellings, Stiff Joints. Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings. Stiffness, Launeness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Prostbites, Chilbianis, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external discase.

indeed every form of external discase.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and a ceitlents to which the BRUTE CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Discases, Foot Mot, Serew Worm, Scab, Hellow Horn, Seratches, Windgalls, Spayln, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every lent of the Market and Mock Yard are liable.

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

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

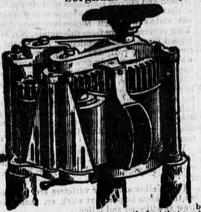
It cures everybody, and disappoints no one. It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

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## Sorgo! Sorgo!! Sorgo!

Sorghum Machinery, Early Amber Cane Seed.





Cook Evaporator.

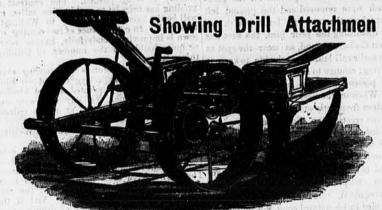
We venture to say that we have been, and are now more closely identified with the sorgo interest than any other firm in the west. We have always aimed to furnish the best and most improved varieties of seed and the best machinery for working the cane that can be procued. And now that the sorghum interest is looking up, the manufacture of sugar from the sorgo cane has become a fixed fact. It is likely to become an important industry, and in buying machinery for its manufacture, it is important and best machinery over at the difference in cost. The Victor Cane Mal and Cook Evuporator is the acknowledged Standard Cane Machinery of this country, and is recognised as having no equal for strength, durability and excellence. Prices reduced for 1879. Send for descriptive circulars and price lists. Sorgo Hand Hook furnished free. Early Minnesota Anber Cane Seed furnished at 20c per lb. Comseana Cane Seed, 2 per lb. Cash with order. Add lSc per lb if by mail. Address

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Send for prices and descriptive circulars of our Summer and Fall specialties. The celebrated Aultman & Taylor Threshers, Horse-Fowers, Farm and Traction Engines, Taylor, Star and Lien Sulky Hay Rakes and Timn Revolving Rakes. Sucker State Drill, Kausas Double Hay Fork, Iron Turbine Wind Mill, St. John Sewing Machine, Platform and 3-spring Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons etc.

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Made Especially For Kansas Sod.

Does not break, the sod. Runs so light, so steady, turns the Sod so nicely, that you will have no other after using it. If your merchant does not keep it, get him to order it for you.

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Chimney Flues, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and Well Tubing.

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KEEP ON HAND FOR SALE, CEMENTS, PLASTER, LIME, AND HAIR

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#### The Brown Thrush.

Of all the birds of this continent this may truly be called the Nightingale of America. In fact he is equalled by very few of the songsters of the old world. The Mocking bird of the outhern states is generally spoken of as the Kink of American Songsters," but much of his song is imitative, and, that, too, of many discordant notes. That of our subject is all melody and sweetness, coupled with a fine variety although, like many other birds, individuals vary much in song and power, I have heard some that would approach nearer to the nightingale, than any bird known to me for compass of voice, clearness, and delicate, lively modulations. They arrive near New York in the early part or middle of April, not in flocks, but one by one, generally announcing their arrval from by one, generally announcing their arrval from
the top of a tree of medium height, with a thrilling melody, beautifully soft. During his song,
his long brown tail hangs almost perpendicularly, his head is slightly raised, his long straight
bill appears a little hooked at the point, while
his whitish breast, with rows of brown spots,
swells and throbs with the rich strains that he
swells and throbs with the rich strains that he swells and throbs with the rich strains that he is pouring forth. His rufus brown back can be seen only when he flies low or is on the ground, as is often the case in the woods in the early season, scratching the dead leaves in search for hidden insects. This bird is very decile and confiding, and very strongly attached to its nest, even when it contains only eggs. The writer had a tree felled in winter where it lay until the following spring, when a team was sent to haul it to the mill. A Thrush was sitting on a nest of eggs, on rising ground directly in the path that the horses must take to remove the logs. The nest was carefully taken up and saved, the ground being so much disturbed by the horses and logs that all the grass and brush were removed and the ground left bare just where the nest was built. With regret for disturbing the poor bird, the nest was placed on the bare ground, as near the spot as placed on the bare ground, as near the spot as possible and a rail laid on each side to keep it from falling; strange to say, the bird took immediate possession of her nest and hatched a brood. When on the nest she was so tame that my children frequently stood over and spoke to my children frequently stood over and spoke to her without creating the slightest alarm.

This bird should not be confounded with the Wood Thrush, which is a shorter bird, not so reddish and whose song is always the same, while that of the other is a continuous change yet so rich and peculiarly varied as to be very easily recognized, somewhat resembling the

Its nest is bhilt on or near the ground in a low bush generally near a marsh or meadow. The eggs are large, four or five in number, rath er over an inch in length, whitish or greenish ground with spots of reddish brown covering much of the ground color. The nest is solidly built, but rather roughly formed of dry grass roots and fine twigs, and lined with fine grass, sometimes with softer material. This bird does not linger long to feel the cold in autum; he is off in good reason to seek a warm winter home is off in good reason to seek a warm winter home starting about September, but does not travel as but we were not fortunate enough to catch starting about September, but does not travel as but we were not fortunate enough to catch any in this "burg." We are not suffering though. Most all parts of the county have been drenched.

C. C. pears for being a confiding, tame bird, he would be an easy victim to the murderous gun, Liking society he is very often near houses, but generally retires a little to chant his matins and evening hymns. Early or late in the day is the most favorably time to listen to him. About sunrise he is very melodious, and it is well worth raising on a May or June morning to hear him, as but few of the Creator's arranged melodies equal that of this beautiful songster. -HENRY HALES in Poultry Bulletin.

## Pickling in Salt.

I have pickled butter in brine for thirty years Washed fresh butter in brine ten years. Packed jars in dry salt one year. I am of the opinion that butter can be carefully made, packed and preserved, that it will so ripen and improve, that it is really better at six months old than it was at six days or six hours old. As a proof of my opinion, I send you a sample made and packed in June last. After supplying two families besides my own with butter from one cow, there was a surplus at the end of each week, left to be saved and packed for my winter use. I used three gallon stone jars. After pressing down the butter at the time any was put in, I poured on about two quarts of brine. At each addition poured off the brine, put in the butter, and returned the brine. When nearly all full, left brine about an inch in depth. Prepared a box, the inside of which was about two inches in diameter larger than the jar; placed at bottom of box about an inch of common salt; set.in my jar; on all sides filled and packed down salt; over the jar placed an earthern plate; then over the top of that placed about two inches of salt; then a board and set the box away. In this way the butter had an additional protection against the changes of atmosphere there may be in a common cellar, and the butter being doubly excluded from all air. When the steel trier probed it at our fair, something new had made its appearance to our committee. The butter was hard and firm, as when first made, and retained all the rich aroma it ever had; and become well ripened. The creamy butternilk taste it first had had disappeared Here I have a success from my experience in the use of dry salt upon the outside of the package by keeping an even cool temperature in the butter, and the butter in a place that it could lose none of its natural dampness. Thus salt proves to be cheaper and better than ice.—C. G. Taylor, Mass.

Colorado has a little over 1,218 miles of rail-road, of which 758.16 is broad gauge and 460.-44 narrow gauge. This is an increase of nearly 175 miles within a year.

### Wellnigton, Sumner County.

June 9.—I read the FARRIER regularly and carefully every week, and am especially interested in reports. Correspondents should make a plain and correct statement of their condition so that persons wishing to come to any part of our state can govern themselves accordingly. Your correspondent from this county, Mr. Moss, a good farmer and a gentleman, lives in the extreme western part, where from some cause the wheat is better than in, any other part, and perhaps may report it for the whole county to a standard thereby. I live near the center, and have opportunities for seeing and knowing of the whole country, and will say that full one half of that sown will not be cut. From the depredations of grasshoppers, from half, from late sowing, dec., and the other half will not be more than half, at least.

With our heavy emigration, making hundreds more to supply, we shall be well to do if we have enough to seed and feed our country.

The Walker and later varietres are the heet,

The greater part of this country has had but one rain since the snow went off. Some por-tions have had two showers: Corn has done well, in fact very well where it

was got in the ground early. It is now from knee to waist high, and early fields even more, and is clean, and the best pieces laid by. It is now rolling in the middle of the day, and will not do well long without rain.

Garden and truck patches are doing the worst of all. The early potatoes can't do much

now.

Grass will be short, and our only show for hay will be millet, of which there will be much sown, provided it rains so as to bring it up.

The extension of the Santa Fe branch of the R. R. from Wichitaw to Colwell through the country is being pushed. The contract for grading has been let to within five miles, and will be the balance of the way to Wellington this week. In consequence of its coming our town is improving wonderfully, having nearly or quite doubled in the number of buildings this summer.

om former prices. Stock has done well. Corn sells at Wellingat 22 to 26 cts.

People are in good heart. But little complaining compared with what we would hear in older states under the same circumstances. Those who have been here a few years know this to be a productive country, and the past has known but few or no failures And if the easily recognized, somewhat resembling the prospects are dark on account of drouth, they Mocking bird in his natural song, not imitative.

### Emporia, Lyon County.

June 11th.—Harvest is upon us, and farmers say wheat is turning out much better than expected. Mr. F. Workman, one of our Lyon county farmers, says he has never seen wheat fill so well as this year.

Corn is looking splendidly, except in close proximity to spring wheat, where the chinch bug is making it look as if a fire had gone through it.

through it.

Good rains passed all around us this week,

Advertisements.

THRESHING MACHINES



**GOLD MEDAL at PARIS** Medal of Honor and Diploma of Merit, at the Centennial Exposition

Highest Award and Silver Medal at OHIO STATE FAIR, 1878. COLORADO. CALIFORNIA



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POWER, FINISH, STRENGTH. PLENDID List of HORSE-POWERS: Mounted Pitts, 4-wheel Woodbury, 2-wheel Woodbury, Down Pitts, Down Climax, one and two horse Sweep, Tread Power. CATALOGUES WITH FULL PARTICULARS of improvements, etc., sent free on application.



\$1.50.

IMPROVED RUBBER TARGET GUN. For Target Practice and HUNT Shoots Arrows or Bullets.

report and does not alarm the game. Has no rece feet. Thousands of them are in use and never fall Vith every gun are included Five Metalle-Pointed. Sight. ACENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. TELECON, Sole Manufacturer, 77 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel. Unsurpassed in Construction. Unparalleled in Durability. Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, AND MOST PERFECT COOKING STOV EVER OFFERED FOR THE PRICE.

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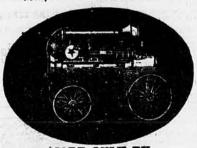
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At a very small additional expense, we furnish our Alloma Clover-hulling Attachment, making every "Aultman-Taylor" Thresher the best clover-huller in ure. Their work is the admiration of successful threshermen in wheat, oats, 17e, barley, timothy, fax, millet, orchard clover, rice and beans.



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N.B.—Sir Joshua Reynolds, the painter, once said he would paint Folly as a boy climbing a high fence, having an open gato right at his side. Had the great artist livel to this day, he would have painted folly as a thresherman buying any other class of threshing machinery when he could get "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" goods.

ILLUSTRATED Pamphlets, describing our goods, sent to all who write to The Ault man & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Ohio



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The best Rake ever put upon the market, both for the superiority of its work, its unequaled construction and durability, and the variety of work to which it can be applied.

In the three years it has been before the public it has distanced all its competitors, and its sales are now double that of any other Rake manufactured in the world.

It is the only Rake that has ever been in actual use for three seasons, and proved itself strong its the only Rake that has ever been in actual use for three seasons, and proved itself strong enough to stand the tests of a Horse-Dump Hay Rake.

Received Medal of highest honor at Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876.

Two Medals at Paris Exposition, 1878.

Three Gold, seven Silver, and eleven Bronze Medals at Field Trials.

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Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, &c., cheaper than the cheapest. All those contemplating building should not fail to examine my stock and prices. Having had eleven years experience in the construction of buildings in this city I can give you information that will greatly assist you in reducing cost of your improvements. Office and yard near corner of 8th, Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ks.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS SENT FREE.



The above cut is the exact size of the strand. The barbs are so near each other as to make it the only fence that is a sure protection against small as well as the most unruly cattle; the only fence not cruel to aimals, as the barbs cannot go through the skin; they prevent each other; the only fence that cannot slide imals, as the barbs cannot go through the skin; they prevent each other; the only fence that cannot slide through the staples. Our galvanized strand is soldered together from end to end which adds greatly to its through the staples. Our galvanized strand is soldered together from end to end which adds greatly to its through the staples. Our galvanized strand is soldered together from end to end which adds greatly to its through the staples. Secured by the prominent Railroads of the west. We are in no constant to keep up prices. Iron Posts, 25 to 40 cents. Fence Wire Strainers, \$3.

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