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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Weather Laws.-No. 6.

INFLUX AND EFFLUX.

The water, beyond question, is borne to the plains periodically. This influx is greater during some years than others. It is annually greater at some seasons of the year than at otheos. When the influx has been great, and it has been delayed in its escape so as to prolong the periods of the rains which attend its escape, the rainless period is reduced to its minimum, and when it has been small in amount and its escape has been favored, then the intervals without rain are prolonged and the drought attains its maximum duration, and is attended by its maximum of ill consequences.

A greater than usual prevalence of westerly winds, tends to remove the water out of the plains. A mild, rainless winter favors the escape of water from the plains, and if I am correct in my conclusion that after the water has escaped no more is added to the volume existing in earth and air until the next period of rather than by any augmentation of the actual time when the temperature falls below the temperature of the sea, then such a condition tends to prolong the time of summer drouth, and to reduce the summer precipitation to its mini- of water, would unquestionably thus detain the mum value.

The condition of the plains as to the ability of its soil to retain water, is a circumstance which greatly affects the degree of atmospheric humidity during this period of efflux, (i. e., when more water is going out than is coming

Much has been written about the climatic changes going on upon the plains. All manner of causes, with and without reason, have een assigned for this supposed change. The expulsion of the buffaloes, the expulsion of bufalo grass, the introduction of tame grasses, the keeping down of fires, the planting of trees, the building of railroads and telegraphs, and the erection of lightning rods and other electrical conditions, have each and all been proposed as principal agencies in producing the alleged

In 1874 I published in the FARMER a paper pointing out the influences of settlement in has- we get, from January 1st, 1837, to December tening and retarding the efflux of water. In 31st, 1855, nineteen years lacking one month, this article attention was called to the fact that (Nov., 1841), or 227 months of observation. the total effect of settlement was to produce climatic changes of an unfavorable kind. There, from the flatness of the surface before settlement, the water was held in lakes, swamps, ponds, marshes, and the like. But as the state became settled, railroads and highways were opened through these flate, and ditches cut, through which the water more rapidly escaped to the streams. The swamp lands becoming valuable the swamps were drained and every facility afforded for the most rapid escape of the waters which fell in rains, back to the sea. As a result, their streams rise to higher floods, and 579.64 inches of rainfall, giving an absolute fall lower presently afterwards, than they did forty years ago. Brooks and creeks which were rarely fordable forty years ago, now run dry, and intervals of drought are more prevalent now thar the first thirty years of Illinois settlement. te il curious results of this may be named in passing. Orchards no longer succeed in Illinois as they did prior to 1855. Quinces and pears have become uncertain, and recent reports indicate that the vast peach orchards of tous, and the period is too long to make it Madison and St. Clair counties are being aban- probable it can result from catching the wet and doned as no longer profitable.

In Kansas and Nebraska, the "lay of the land" is different. Here the whole country is mile, and in a state of nature, before settlement. shed water with the greatest rapidity. Its surface was covered with a hard crust and water supply is nearly a constant quantity, that supply fell and rapidly flowed into the streams, and these rapidly rose to extraordinary heights, and when the rains of influx ceased, these waters being quickly gone, there remained no supply to moisten the air, and as a result the drought intervals were frequent and prolonged.

If now, by any influence, upon the assumption that the water borne inland is small in quantity and is laid down periodically, the escape of that water is delayed greatly, then we may expect that by its detention the air and soil will not become so arid as it formerly became. The detained water is evaporated, moistagain a portion is evaporated, and a portion escapes, after each precipitation, to the sea.

Without doubt this process is progressive both as to the incoming water and the outgoing water.

Upon the basin of the Missouri, the annual amount of water received is found to be enough to cover it to the depth of 3.13 inches, if all spread uniformly over it. This computation is easily made by simply measuring for a series of years the amount of water discharged by the Missouri into the Mississippi, and this the government surveyors have done. But the mean precipitation for the eastern half of the Missouri basin would cover the soil to the depth of 36 inches as the mean of the last fifteen years, and there are few places in the western half of that basin where the rainfall is less than 10.50 inches. To give, then, 36 inches of rainfall. our 3 inches of water must be rained down twelve times in the eastern half and not less 1.37; autumn, 1.25. The rainfall of the sumthan three times on the western half of the plains.*

The detention of the water of influx would then tend to augment the amount of reprecipitation. If, therefore, the settlement of the plains has tended in any considerable degree to increase the rainfall it has been by this process volume of water annually brought in.

The breaking of the turf and the opening of a deep, porous layer of soil for the absorption escaping waters somewhat beyond the time they would otherwise escape, and re-evaporation would increase the number of rains and the volume of measured rainfall, without in the slightest diminishing or increasing the volume of water discharged each year by the Missouri river, and not otherwise affecting the flow of that river except to break up its great floods and extreme shallows.

If this reasoning is sound, we may expect to find, when two periods are compared, one before settlement with a period of the same length since settlement, that there will be little change in the rainfall during the period of influx, and a considerable increase in the periods when evaporation and reprecipitation are most active.

Taking the Leavenworth tables and filling up by interpolations a few missing gaps, from the mean of a number of contiguous stations, and This interval will represent the weather at Leavenworth before the plow had wrought any changes. From January 1st, 1855, to December 31st, 1874, is another interval of 19 years lacking one month (Oct., 1874), or 227 consecutive months since the settlement of Kansas.

For the whole period of 454 months there was measured up 1,261.71 vertical inches of rainfall, or an absolute monthly average of 2.75 inches, and an annual average of 33 inches. For 227 months, from January, 1837, to December 31st, 1855, there was measured up monthly average of 2.55 inches.

For 227 months, from January 1st, 1856, to December 31st, 1874, there was measured up 682.07 inches of rainfall, giving an absolute monthly average of 3 inches. In the former period the annual rainfall was 30.60 inches, and in the latter 36 inches; difference, 5.40 inches. This shows an increase of 17 per cent. on the old average, an increase too large to be fortuidry parts of a long cycle for comparison. But if this proof is convincing, it becomes overwhelming when we examine the monthly averinclined to the southwest about four feet to the ages wuring these two periods, and compare them with the absolute monthly mean of the whole period.

The monthly averages for nineteen years bea matted turf very slowly pervious to fore settlement were as follows: January ,63, the falling rains or melting snows. Before Feb. 1.01, March 1.62, April 2.77, May 3.74, settlement, upon the hypothesis that the June 5.66, July 3.32, Aug. 3.51, Sept. 3.22, Oct. 1.82, Nov. 2.12, Dec. 1.16.

For the six months during which the sun is south of the equator, the rainfall is less than the absolute monthly mean, and the total rainfall of these months equals 8.36 inches. For nineteen years since settlement the monthly averages have been as follows: Jan. 1.88, Feb. 1.28, March 1.81, April 2.64, May 3.89, June 4.46, July 5.35, Aug. 4.05, Sept. 3,92, Oct. 2.24, Nov. 2.25, Dec. 2.28. Total for the six cool

*This is upon the assumption that the water equally distributed over the whole area, which is probably not true. It is this feature of the problem ening the air, and presently down comes the water, again wetting up the soil, from which

months, 11.74; gain, 3.38. Total for the six warm months, 24.31; gain, 1.91.

So far the appearances are against the beneficial influences of settlement. But if we compare the rainfall of the summer months, we find some very singular results. Before settlement the wet month of the year was June, with 5.66 inches, and July had only 3.32 inches, and August 3.51. In the period since settlement, the rainfall has declined in June from 5.66 to 4.46, and July has risen from 3.32 to 5.35-a gain of two inches at the most critical season of the year. August also rises from 3.51 to 4.05-a gain of half an inch. September also gains half an inch. April and May make no change; October and November make very little. (There is an anomalous increase in December, such as to raise a suspicion of error.)

For the winter months there appears to have been an increase of 2.64; spring, .21; summer, mer, while increasing but 1.37, has been advanced toward the mid-summer and beyond, so as to give an increase for July and August of 2.57 inches, and for July an increase of 61 per cent!

Thus do figures confirm what deductive reasoning would predict, if we admit the first postulate, namely, that there is an influx of water at a portion of the year and an efflux in other portions, and that holding this influx water will increase the number of reprecipitations.

This would appear far more rational than any hypothesis which ascribes these changes to the planting of particular species of plants. I confesss that I can conceive of nothing more absurd than the attempt to ameliorate a climate already too arid for the growth of trees, by planting them.

Trees which have disappeared from these plains and all similarly situated areas, because of a constant or a periodic deficiency of water, are being planted with the hope that they will bring the moisture needed for their ewn exist-

Straws Denote Wind Currents Better Than Beams, and Dust Better Than Straws.

EDITOR FARMER: In reading your issue of the 28th of April, as is my wont, I read the letters from sundry counties, reporting matters of general interest. There are ten of these useful reports in this issue, and I was struck with the remarkable concurrence in a majority of them relative to "wind" and "dust."

Wind has distributed dust freely for the past scarcity of rainfall. Much attention has lately three days."

L. D. Smith, of Cuba, Republic county, says, "The wind and dust are awful, it has been blowing from the south the hardest it has blown place in the amount of rainfall that annually in ten years."

"D. D." of Fenwick, Republic county, says, On the 14th of March the temperature was three degrees below zero." "E. M. D." of Parkerville, Morris county,

says, "On Sunday the 18th of April was the worst blizzard I ever witnessed anywhere. Dust horrible. For 24 hours the whole heavens was full of dust."

"T. I. T." of Sulphur Springs, Cloud county, says, "High winds, air full of dust, one can hardly hold his farm with a deed. I raked and burned some corn stalks this spring-the wind not only blew away the ashes but the soil that the rake pulverized."

Corroborative of all, I find in your editorial in which you recommend those who desire to make butter, to try S. E. V. this paragraph:

"This dairy room is proof against winds and dust, a desideratum ardently longed for by many a tidy dairy-woman in Kansas, within the past month."

A knowledge of the great necessity for S. E. V., or its equivalent, (if there is any) in Kansas, was the incentive that culminated in my making the liberal offer to those who desired to make outter on this system in Kansas, which you were kind enough to publish for the benefit of your readers. I knew that your climate was noted for marked and sudden thermal extremes and for hot winds and dust, which I had learned by reading the FARMER during the spring of 79, and by private correspondence, but it appears to be worse of late than ever before.

I need not tell those who have had experi ence, and have attempted to make butter in a cellar or apartment without ventilating the room in which the milk is set for creaming, or who have attempted to ventilate such rooms by admitting to them air that is dense with dust and all other floating fith, and that is as low in temperature "on the 14th of March, as 3° below zero, and 70° above, a few days subsequent, for they know as well as I do that good

buttee cannot be made under either of the circumstances described—they also know that a proper and a uniform temperature in a dairy is as essential as pure and ever-changing air, but for the benefit of the host who may desire to make butter, and have not had that useful experience, I feel that I cannot give them more profitable counsel than to tell them what thousands have learned through sad discomfiture and heavy loss

It is this-Do not go to the expense of providing cows, dairy utensils, and other necessary appliances for making butter, with the expectation of making it pay, without first supplying yourselves with a dairy room which you can ventilate at all times, and thoroughly, and in which you can control the temperature so that you can make butter in it as readily and to the same advantage at one season as at another.

I know of but one system by which these in dispensible conditions can be secured, and 1 of the country where it can find its way back have been diligently searching for one for a period of over 40 years, and that is, by a judicious use of S. E. V.

To supply all the requisites of the system necessary to assure success, and to make butter cy of the theory of irrigation by means of armaking most pleasant and profitable also, there must be some original outlay, but most of it is of a character that it will last many generations without renewal or repair, and when the interest on all is taken into the account, and all exsystem, it will be found less expensive, more reliable, more pleasant and withal more profitable than any other known to me, and I believe that I am familiar with all systems used by dairymen on both this and the other continent.

If here and there a progressive live man inaugurates butter making by S. E. V. in Kansas, the early future will see it, notwithstanding the naturally existing serious obstacles to

dairying, a notable dairy state. J. WILKINSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Irrigation in Kansas.

The severe drouths that from time to time afflict our state have led to inquiry in regard to whether it is not possible by some artificial means to counteract the evil effects of these severe drouths.

This question is of absorbing interest as these visitations of dry weather are the greatest drawback that the state of Kansas now labors under. The physical conditions of Kansas are such as Mr. Evans, of Madison, Lincoln county, says, to aggravate, if not to induce these seasons of been given to the subject of overcoming these unfavorable conditions. The opinion is quite place in the amount of rainfall that annually visits the different parts of the state; the building of railroads, the breaking up of the soil and the growth of trees on the previously treeless portions of the state, are all important factors in producing changes in the meteorological conditions of this state. The records of the past 25 years show that there has been an increased average rainfall, and that that increase has gradually moved westward; but while this is in accordance with our theory on the subject, it is yet too short a time to determine positively that this increase is to be permament, especially in view of the fact that the past year has seemed to be retrogressive in this respect.

But assuming that the water supply may be nfluen ed by any artificial means the question to be settled is as to what are the best means to be employed for this purpose. Irrigation has been suggested as the means for the accomplishment of this object. It is evident that the deep channels of the most of our streams preclude the possibility of a general system of irrigation by the diversion of the water from the streams by means of canals and ditches. The possible benefits would not justify the large investment that would be required to accomplish this end.

The regular rainfall in nearly all the settled portions of the state is so nearly all that is needed by the growing crops that a resort to any artificial means to supply it would be necessary only occasionally; so that a large investment in any means of artificial supply would be largely dead capital.

Irrigation by wind mills is also advocated by some. Something may be accomplished by this means on a small scale; but for an extended area this is not practicable except on a scale that would cost more than the profits would ever justify. In large portions of the state the soil is of such a porous, absorbent nature that a wind pump would be required every few rods to meet the requirements of the soil. A small garden or yard may be watered in this way, but I don't believe it will ever become common or

profitable to irrigate the fields of Kansas by any such means.

Another method of furnishing a water supply to portions of Kansas that has been suggested is by artesian wells. It is thought that if wells were dug to a great depth in the western portions of the state they would tap seams containing water that had entered on a higher level, and that this water would rise through the well and overflow its mouth. But those who have advocated this theory appear to be unacquanted with the fact that the different strata of rocks that form the geological formation dip to the northwest. That is if a particular layer of rock be followed from the point where it appears at the surface of the ground it will be found to lie deeper and still deeper as you enter the earth in a northwest direction.

From this it appears that water entering the earth, instead of flowing toward the lower part to the surface through an artesian well flows in the opposite direction entering deeper and deeper into the earth as it recedes from the place of entrance. This at once demonstrates the fallatesian wells.

With the topography of our state and the dip of its geological formations these wells are an impossibility. They could not possibly be made to work unless some means could be depenses attending butter making by the S. E. V. vised by which water could be made to flow up

> It will thus be seen that I do not believe that irrigation will ever cut much of a figure in Kansas agriculture and horticulture. But it by no means follows that I think there is no means in our reach by which we may modify or influence the water supply of our state. But an exposition of my theory must be reserved for a future time. L. J. TEMPLIN.

How An Agent Took 'Em In.

I am continually adding to my stock of information by reading the farmers' friend, or KANSAS FARMER, as it is usually called, and will now cast in my mite for the benefit of my brother farmers.

I have nine acres of Red May wheat, put in on sod broken last spring, about three acres of which was broken just after a rain, and did not rot well. This I plowed the second time and thoroughly harrowed before drilling. Six acres I only harrowed, and drilled September 11th. The day following a shower of rain fell which brought the wheat up nicely. However, that on the second breaking never looked so well as the six-acre piece. The former will, from all appearances, make from one-third to one-half a crop, while the latter, or the six-acre piece, will make a fair crop.

Our Douglas county brother asks for information in regard to peddlers, which I suppose would include agents. The school board in District No. 80, Shawnee county, made a contract with an agent for school furuiture. (The Automatic Self-Foldir - School Desk, manufactured at Battle Creek, Michigan). The contract called for sixteen desks at \$6.25 each, the agent assuring them that the cost of shipping would not exceed 25 cents each. Farmer-like, the school-board thought nothing about the risk of shipping, therefore there was nothing said in the contract as to who should stand the losses, if any.

Now comes the sequel, and as this takes the hard earnings of the fathers and mothers who are endeavoring to educate their children, all should take notice and act accordingly. The desks were shipped to North Topeka, and when called for a bill of \$15.03 was presented for payment-94 cents for each desk save one. Upon examination, three castings were found to be broken. Agent presents a copy of bill shipped at owner's risk. Farmers nonplussed. Everybody interested makes money except the unsuspecting farmer who don't understand the tricks of agents and railroad companies.

Old corn very scarce in this part of the country selling at 30 cents per bushel. Crops look well, except wheat which will not exceed a half crop, and oats very thin on the ground and will doubtless be very light.

J. M. WILKERSON.

North Topeka, Shawnee Co., May 27.

Gypsum.

ED. FARMER: I understand there are large quantites of gypsum in the southern part of this county; but I have not heard of its being used except for plastering for which purpose it does very well.

The county is quite new; and weather dry. We have had some small rains enabling the farmers to do some breaking. E. R. A. armers to do some breaking.
Belie Meade, Meade Co., Kas.

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Karm Stock.

Wool Growing in the Walnut Valley.

This branch of business is really in its infancy here as yet, but is increasing very rapidly. Many thousand sheep have come in during the last year or two.

Some who have been here for several years have as fine flocks of sheep and will clip as much wool per head this year as any one, we believe. To the advancement of these interests and to compare notes, a public shearing was appointed at the farm of A. J. Uhl, at Douglass, Butler county, June 1st, to which all wool growers accessible to the place were invited to come and bring their sheep.

There were many growers present, but few of them brought sheep.

The shearing was done in the presence of a growth of 12 months. There were 27 sheep sheared. They were bred from the flock of A. I. Uhl, of Douglass, Kas., with the exception of one Cotswold buck from Kentucky, and one Merino buck from Michigan, both owned by J.

The following are the results of the shearing and comparing of notes:

Weight of fleeces of 12 one year old bucks 24, 22, 24, 18, 23, 22 pounds each.

One buck, 1 year old, fleece 35½ lbs, body after shearing, 1083 lbs.

One buck, 1 year old, fleece 26½ lbs, body after shearing, 1001 lbs.

One buck, 2 years old, fleece 321 fbs, body after shearing, 125 fbs. One buck, 4 years old, fleece 40 lbs, body af-

ter shearing, 1474 lbs. One buck, 5 years old, fleece 291 lbs, body af-

ter shearing, 130 lbs. All belonging to Mr. Uhl.

Mr. Uhl has bred his flock for the past 18 years, having brought his original flock from Michigan. He has increased the yield of wool per head over 12 pounds, and the weight of the carcass nearly one half. The flock only averaged 5½ pounds of wool per head the first year he sheared them, and this year they will average 18 pounds per head through the entire flock. He has 125 ewes that produced 3,000 pounds of wool this clip. These fleeces are all black tops.

Mr. E. Copeland, of Richland township, this county, had three bucks sheared as follows:

"Denver," 2 years old, fleece 291 lbs, body after shearing, 1451 lbs. "Ben Butler," 3 years old, fleece 331 lbs, body

after shearing, 1564 lbs. "Beecher," 2 years old, fleece 28 lbs, body af-

ter shearing, 114 lbs. Mr. Copeland has bred his flock for three

yaars, exclusively, to Uhl's stock. He has raised the average of his fleeces about 10 pounds each and the careass about 20 per cent. His original flock was from Ohio. Present flock, 800 sheep in all-400 ewes and 360 lambs.

J. W. Snotgrass, of Walnut township, had 3 bucks sheared as follows:

One buck, (Uhl's stock) 2 years old, fleece 343 lbs, body after shearing, 140 lbs.

One buck, (Michigan) 4 years old, fleece 241 lbs, body after shearing, 108 lbs.

One Cotswold buck, 2 years old, fleece 151

lbs, body after shearing, 217 lbs. Length of longest wool 14 inches.

Mr. Snotgrass has 320 sheep in all, 200 consin and has been bred by him 2 years to through the intestines of the fowls, and by Uhl's stock, and has increased the average of warmth and moisture are transformed into his fleece 61 pounds.

Neil Wilkie, of Douglass had two bucks sheared as follows: "Woodchuck," 2 years old, fleece 21 lbs, body

after shearing, 124 lbs. "Capt. Jack," 1 year old, fleece 30 lbs, body

after shearing, 114½ lbs.

Mr. Wilkie has about 200 head of Cotswolds from Kentucky and is crossing them with Uhl's Merinos from which cross he has some fine lambs. He brought his flock in last fall and they are doing well in this climate.

The above statements and record of the shearing I give just as the actual weights made them and the result in each flock as they are given by the owners.

J. C. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

An Important Short Wool Breed.

Among medium and short wool sheep that have grown in favor in England and in some sections of the United States and Canada, within the past few years, are the Shropshires. This breed has figured more or less in English farming records for nearly one hundred years, though it is usually referred to as of comparatively recent origin. This is due in part to the fact that the Shropshires of to-day show many changes in appearance to the original cross bearing that name. The breed owes its origin in part to the Cotswold, the other parent being a native breed known as the "Morfe common" sheep, which, by the way, was the original stock upon which crosses, not only of Cotswold, but afterwards of Leicester and Southdown, were made at various periods.

From the somewhat unequal admixture of blood, the Shropshires now vary in character, cious: Blue mass, 1 oz.; cayenne pepper, 1 oz.; sometimes possessing the character of a short gum_camphor, 1 oz.; laudanum, 1 teaspoonful. wool and sometimes that of a medium wool Mix well, and make into pills of ordinary size sheep, according as they have been mixed with and give one every hour till purging ceases. short or long wool breeds. The original sheep Give a teaspoonful of brandy morning and eve-They averaged from forty to fifty pounds of glycerine 1 oz.; mix thoroughly; add 1 quart

of medium fine wool. With many years' culti- fuls to a gallon of water, allowing no other planter is astonished to see his strawberries disvation, the Shropshires are now without horns, and with faces and legs of a dark or spotted gray color. They exhibit many of the qualities of the Downs, but are larger. Much improvement has taken place of late years in symmetry of form. They have not lost their old reputation for hardiness, but thrive well on moderate keep, and produce at two years old from eighty to one hundred pounds of mutton, which is of excellent character and always commanding a good market. It is of no comrerge crowd, and each fleece taken off was the ter than severe cold. They thrive remarkably W. Snotgrass of Walnut township, this county. of England in noting its importance and giving it a separate class. Later on, as its merits were developed, it became the pet of fancy breeders in England and is each year occupying extendbelonging to A. J. Uhl, 24, 22, 25, 28, 26, 25, ed areas, of which Shrewsbury, Birmingham and Stafford are centres.—American Stockman.

Stock Raising and the Drouth.

During the prevalence of the drouth now se aappily brought to an end, our exchanges generally have urged upon the farmers, with great good sense, the importance of making stock raising, in some form, a prominent part of the work of every farm. They argue that a drouth of moderate duration, but sufficient to ruin a grain crop, has a scarcely perceptible effect upon the prairie grasses; while a severe drouth only moderately diminishes the growth of our wild pastures.

This is good; and we only wish to give the idea a more general application. Stock raising is not only the most profitable branch of husbandry during dry seasons. It pays better for the labor and capital invested than any other branch of farm work, even during the most falarge and look well. When they came out of the world is better adapted, naturally, to stock the press, and were well wrapped with twine, raising than our own Kansas. Our climate is the most salubrious, our springs and running streams the sweetest and most numerous, and our grasses are the most abundant and nutritious. But who can uotice the thousands of acres of luxuriant grasses that in every county in the state grow up only to furnish feed for the prairie fires of winter and spring, without reflecting on the great loss that the state every year sustains because of the insufficient development of our live stock interests .- Prof. Shel-

Loultry,

Gapes.

This worm (which belong to the order nemaodes) has been carefully studied by naturalists, and its organs, mode of propagation and life history are well known. If it is of a reddish color, with a smooth skin. The female becomes three-fourths of an inch long and onesixteenth in diameter; the male is only about one-eighth of an inch in length, and is usually inseparable from the female. A prodigious them ewes. His original flock was from Wis- quantity of eggs is produced, which pass small thread-like embryos, with an obtuse head and pointed tail. These are picked up by the chickens and adhere to their windpipes, where they mature and finally suffocate the fowls. As soon as the ducks and poults are seen to open their mouths wide and gasp for breath, to sneeze and try to swallow, poultryraisers may be sure the worm is at work. The victim languishes, grows dispirited, and before many days dies. As soon as any symptoms of the disease are observed the sufferers should be removed immediately; and since it is not alalso, the nest-room and roosting-house should coal ashes. As the eggs and embryos of the gape-worm are voided by those affected, and picked up by the others, the importance of this precaution is obvious; and for further security the floors should be well cleansed once a week, and a solution of carbolic acid be sprinkled upon them and the roosts as often as twice a month. Another preventive is feeding young chickens twice a week with wheat steeped in a solution of carbolic acid. Have the druggist prepare a mixture, as follows: One grain crystalline carbolic acid; ten drops alcohol; onehalf drachm vinegar. A teaspoonful of this mixture to one pint of water will be a proper solution in which to soak the grain. The vessels from which fowls are fed should be frequently cleansed, and they should be supplied with pure water, frequently renewed.

Remedy for Chicken Cholera.

The following has been tried and found efficamutton to a carcass, and a fleece of two pounds of water. Of this mixture take two tablespoon- vigorous attack upon such tender food: The

drink. We give no brandy, nor any of the mixture for drink, the pills alone proving sufficient.—American Farmer.

Apiary.

Hiving Bees.

A word about swarming. I suppose you let mon event to find a flock of Shropshire sheep many cases this is the best way. In the spring on good land producing an average of six to cut some bushes-spruce, fir, maple, or any seven pounds of fleece longer and glossier in kind you choose-and stick them in the ground staple than other short wools. The ewes are in front of the hives, letting them be four or exceedingly prolific and make good mothers. five feet high and trimmed so that no branches The close, well set fleece and hardy constitution are within a foot of the ground. Now, if you of the Shropshires render them suitable to a can arrange on these anything resembling a varied range of soils and climates. It ought to cluster of bees, the swarm that issues will very be said, however, that they stand moisture bet- likely pitch them, for you know if two swarms come out together, they generally "jine well in the moist climate of Ireland, and rank drives." Some, for a decoy, use dead bees, at the present time as an important short wool strung and arranged to resemble a "chain" of breed among English growers. The present bees, and this works well. But you say, "Why prominence of this breed is due to an impetus are you so particular about this? Why not let them light where they please?" Because their alighting place might not please me when I ing the number of the succeeding generations wanted to hive them, and besides, if they settled on a bush I would prop my hives back from the front by two plank wedges on the bottom board to about three inches, then I would pull up the bush, grasp the top with one hand, the bottom with the other, and with a sudden, sharp shake deposit my swarm on the bottom board, and all I would have to do would be to keep the bees brushed off from the outside of the hive and direct their course toward the

Now a word of caution. Never set a hive over a cluster of bees without stirring them up. They will cling to whatever they pitch on no matter if there be a dozen hives over them, and are just as likely to fly away as though there was no hive within a mile of them. Another thing, see that all the bees enter the hive. You may put every bee except one into a hive, and if that one be the queen, you have lost your time and the swarm also. In a hot day, shade the hive with a screen of some sort, and if very warm weather leave the hive propped up about half an inch from the bottom board for a day or so after hiving your bees. Don't discourage your bees by setting them they will most likely leave you, and serve you

Some people, when bees swarm, beat pans, this is all folly. A swarm of bees will always pitch, if let alone, and then send out scouts. If you get them hived before the scouts return, you are all right, if not the spies will lead the the plants. swarm off to new fields.

When hiving bees, go among them clean and calm, not dirty and in a state of perspiration, nor flurried and afraid. Work coolly, calmly, and slowly, and do not act like an animated your face, or you will get punctured. Avoid is much as possible the killing of any of the bees; it makes the others cross and more apt to sting .- A. B. Robins, in the Western Honey Bec.

To Secure Straight Combs.

After hiving a swarm in an empty hive, elerate the rear end three or four inches. The pees will commence at the highest point of the frame to build comb. After they have the frames about half full, turn each alternate Some of the passengers remarked that they frame end for end, thus throwing the empty end of the frame between two pieces of comb, compelling them to build it straight. Should you find any of the comb out of line or started off anists by the name of Spheropsis malorum, or to one side bend it back into place, for remember to get the full benefit of the movable frame attacking apples lying on the ground in winter. hive, the comb must be built straight in the Here was an instance in which the apples were

Korticulture.

The Strawberry.

Among the insect enemies of the strawberry, the common white grub is probably one of the ways practicable to remove the healthy fowls most destructive. It is the larva of the Maybeetle, June-bug, or Dor-bug-being known by have the floors well covered with wood and all these names in different parts of the country. There are over fifty distinct species of Maybeetles found in this country north of Mexico, but the one here referred to is our most common brown May-beetle, the Lachnosterna fusca against this, as well as other diseases of fowls, of Frohlich. These beetles frequent meadows, pastures and uncultivated fields, for the purpose of depositing their eggs in places where their young will be sure of plenty of food, and not They were thickly scattered over nearly the likely to be disturbed. The young grubs as soon as hatched commence feeding upon the the sphæropsis. When microscopically examroots of various plants, those of the strawberry and different kinds of grasses being preferred to the weeds. These grubs live three years before passing through the pupa state and coming forth as beetles. During these three years of constant work upon the roots of plants they may do much damage to whatever kind they may attack. Their injury to strawberry plantations results mainly from bad management and the failure of the growers to use preventive measures. Good old pasture and meadow lands are frequently sclected for strawberry plantations, and sed is turned over, and as soon as sufficiently rotted, the plants are set out. In the meantime the grubs that were already in the ground, and perhaps of various ages from a few weeks to a year or two, have been fasting, or making an occasional meal of the halfwere horned, black or brown faced, and hardy. ning. For drink, take carbolic acid 1 drachm, decayed grass roots. Finding fresh strawberry roots thrust before them, they commence a most

appear and wonders where all the grubs could have come from in so short a time.

Now in regions where the white grub abounds it is not safe to set out strawberries on freshly inverted sod; but the land should be cultivated at least two seasons in some crop requiring frequent hoeing and plowing, before using it for this purpose. Neither should the strawberry plantation remain or be continued on the same piece of land for more than two or three years, your bees swarm when they get ready, and in if what is called the matted or bed system of beetle soon learns that these weedy, little-disposit her eggs.

To avoid injury to strawberry plantations by fail.

As all the May-beetles are nocturnal in habit many may be taken by using tubs of water with a floating light in the center. A few hundred taken every evening during the first few weeks of summer will do something toward diminishin a neighborhood, but the birds and domestic fowls are the strawberry grower's most efficient helpers in the way of destroying May-beetles and white grubs.

Among the various other kinds of insects injurious to the strawberry there is perhaps none more destructive than that known as the strawberry worm." This pest is a small, slender, pale-green worm that attacks the leaves, eating large holes in them. When at all abundant it soon destroys the entire foliage, and of course prevents further growth of the plants. A few years ago this pest almost ruined the plants in my garden, but of late it has not been very abundant, although it has not entirely disappeared. This strawberry worm is the larva of a small black fly (Emphytus maculatus Norton). Dusting the leaves with lime would probably check the increase of this insect. There is also another worm that attacks the leaves of the strawberry, But this is a leafroller and the caterpillar of a small, handsome moth (Anchylopera fragariæ Walsh and Riley). I have not observed it in my grounds, but it is quite abundant in the western states, also in Canada, where it is occasionally very destrucwhere the sun will melt the comb, for if you do tive. In addition to the above there is a small snout-beetle known as the strawberry crownborer (Tyloderma fragariae, Riley,) that works in the crowns of the plants, destroying the emblow horns, and raise bedlam generally, but bryo fruit stalks and leaves. The remedy proposed is to plew up the strawberry plantations soon after gathering the fruit in summer, and while the little grubs are still in the crown of

Several other species of noxious insects might be added to the above list of those injuring the small fruits, but I think enough have already been named to show that the berry growers do not find the business quite so profitwind-mill when the bees are flying around able or free from annoyances as many persons seem to imagine.—American Entomologist.

Cause and Prevention of the Apple Rot.

Mr. C. H. Peck, the state botanist, in his recently issued annual report to the regents of the University of the State of New York, says:

"While on the way from Summit to Jefferson, in Schoharie county, an apple orchard was observed, on which much of the fruit was discolored, and appeared as if beginning to decay. "never before new of apples rotting on the Some of the fruit was procured and tree." found to be affected by a fungus known to bot-"apple sphæropsis." It has been described as attacked while yet on the tree, and that, too, as early as September. The apples attacked by the fungus are rendered worthless, and experiments recently made indicate that the disease is contagious, and may be communicated from one apple to another. For example, a perfectly sound apple was placed in a drawer with one which was affected by the fungus. In a few days the sound apple began to show signs of decay. Its whole surface had assumed a dull, brown color, as if beginning to rot. Two or three days later small pale spots made their appearance, and in the center of each there was a

minute rupture of the epidermis. An examination of the substance of the apple in these pale spots revealed fungus filaments that had permeated the cells of the apple. In two or three days more numerous minute black pustules or pupillæ had appeared. whole surface of the fruit. These constitute ined, each one of these black papillæ is found to contain several oblong pale fungus spores supported on a short stem or foot stalk, from which they soon separate. It would be well, therefore, whenever this fungus rot makes its appearance, to remove the affected apples at once from the presence of the others, whether they are on the tree or not. It is not enough to throw them on the ground by themselves, for this would not prevent the fungus from ripening and scattering its seeds."

Miscellaneous.

Treatment of Melons.

Melon roots run out the exact length of the vine. These should not be disturbed, for they

rapidly commingle that distance if in properly prepared ground. Raise the yines gingerly from time to time to keep them from rooting, as you would a sweet potato vine. This rooting habit is not favorable to the fruit, robs it of nourishment. Let three of the most thrifty stand; at all events two. Plow in green oats or other stubble in the fall, deep, and as lumpy as possible. Spread thoroughly rolled manure in the spring, double harrow and roll. Mark off, dig holes a foot deep, cover the bottom with pasty manure, fill in with finely pulverized dirt, cultivation is pursued, because the parent hill up a moderate size, plant your seed not very deep, an inch, and pat down the surface,turbed plantations are a safe place for her to de- be sure of that; keep the ground loose and light; exterminate every weed; fight them like grim death; nip back and prune out. There will be this insect, use land that has been occupied at useless vines springing from the crown of the least two years in some hoed crop, like corn, plant. They are only thieves, abstracting more potatoes, or beans, and then set out a new one than they give. Keep the earth drawn up to on fresh land as soon as the old plants begin to the head of the vines. Pull off some fruit when yet very thick. Don't take off the fruit for use until it almost drops off of itself .- Gardener's Monthly.

Scab.

The following is from a paper prepared by Mr. W. J. Colvin, to be read before the S. W. Kansas Wool Growers' Association, at a meeting of the Association held at Larned, May 22d:

I consider the subject of scab of yery great mportance to not only the wool growers of Kansas, but to all those who intend or expect to engage in that business. It is a disease that has always been a pest to the sheep men of the west, and has been the cause of greater loss, I thtnk, than any one disease existing among western sheep, and the least dreaded and the least understood. It is not considered fatal as a disease, but it is very annoying and causes great loss of wool, as well as condition, when it attacks a flock.

I think it highly contagious, and I think it will originate in a herd when allowed to get in a poor condition, where no grain is fed, especially in wet, cold winters, where the herds are exposed to the storms without proper shelter.

When the disease once attacks a flock, they should be immediately thorougly handled before it has a chance to spread, and before the sheep commence to rub or scratch themselves, so as to scatter the larva on the lying ground, or on the fences or rubbing-posts. I consider that the most fruitful mode of scattering the disease, and I think the larve will remain in the manure for an indefinite length of time, even during the entire winter, and hatch with the warm days of spring, and communicate themselves to the flock by adhering to the wool when the sheep are lying down and the heat of the body so warms the ground as to give the scab insect new life. From long experience I am convinced of this fact.

Corrall walls and posts should be thoroughly vashed with lime and tobacco, or some other ingredient fatal to them, and the ground thoroughly scraped or burned off when it is dry.

There is not sufficient interest taken by sheep men to post themselves with regard to the nature of this disease. Although I am thoroughly convinced that it is an insect similar to lice, only very much smaller and far more prolific and tenacious of life, I am also convinced from observation that it affects the system, else why should nearly every sheep in the flock give a slight cough if rising suddenly or lying down quietly, which is certain to be the case where it exists in a flock to any extent.

The scab of itself may not be fatal as a disease, but it is my opinion that it is indirectly the cause of the death of large numbers of sheep in the west. When a flock is attacked with the disease and it gets a strong hold on the sheep, they loose flesh rapidly especially in the winter, and the wool is rubbed off or shed off in great quantities, causing great loss to the owners, and a flock with scab is never in uniform condition except poor condition.

The only time to handle the disease successfully is a few days after shearing while the wool is short and the skin is soft and tender, and susceptible to the application of remedies, of which I think a strong decoction of tobacco and sulphur, with a liberal allowance of salt, is the safest, surest and cheapest remedy known. The liquor should be made strong, and used as warm as comfortable for the hands of the parties engaged. To insure a cure of the season, a second dipping should be had incturat ten days or two weeks from the first, and again about the first or middle of September.

It is almost impossible to effect a cure in vinter when the weather is cold and the wool s long, besides it must be injurious to dip sheep in warm liquor even in pleasant days in winter, as they are quite certain to take cold by getting chilled after the dipping

I notice when the insects first attack a sheep, they work on the surface and the skin is soft and tender, and is easily cured, but as they penetrate deeper into the skin it thickens and becomes hard, and a hard, dry scurf or scab forms over it that is quite difficult to penetrate without breaking it up, and I have seen sharp cards and curry-combs used, which I consider an excellent plan.

We cannot be too much in earnest about this disease. It is a serious drawback as well as an immense tax to sheep men. Legislation is entirely unnecessary; quarantine measures equally so. Strict and determined vigilance among flock-masters is the only sure remedy, and good feed and shelter, with clean corralls, I think feed and shelter, will insure success.

LANE, May 28.—We have had the last ten days too much rain; no plowing corn, too wet; wheat looks fine; straw will be rather short. It still looks as if we should have more rain. are feeders for the plant. Hills seven feet apart | Those who were talking drouth three weeks ago would soon utterly exclude a plow, for the vines have become quite mute. Jas. HANWAY.

Latrons of Husbandry.

The Railroad Serpent.

In the Norse mythology there is an account of a great serpent that winds its enormous coils about the earth and keeps it together. The Thunderer seized it and gave it such a jerk that the whole earth trembled. The network of railroads in the United States is confusing unless the connections of the various routes are understood. If different colored marks are drawn over the roads, (all lines by contract or ownership tributary to some main line being ef one color) the maze is simplified into a few systems of roads, belting the continent. The present year has witnessed a consolidation of several of these systems, and the day may not be far distant when an American Thor may sit in his drawing-room in Fifth Avenue, and pull the tail of a great railroad serpent, and make the nation groan within its folds. It is this fear that has set legislative committees at work devising means for regulating inter-state commerce. Several times the railroad kings have beaten their enemies in the war for state management, but each time with less eclat; and every farmer should be alive to his interests in the premises.

The New York Times says: The Thurman settlement practically makes the Union and Central Pacific roads for the time independent of the power that created them. They have but to set aside the moderate contributions called for by the law, and with the rest of their enormous net receipts—the product of inde-fensible exactions—they may separately pursue their policy of aggrandizement. The Central will use its means to extend the Southern Pacific to El Paso, and in this manner to establish in a southern latitude a menopoly that shall in itself be profitable, and shall at the same time protect the present transcontinental road. Similar measures characterize the Union Pacific. Its surplus revenues, acquired by the exaction of excessive charges, enable it to spread an iron network in all directions. Northward and southward it extends its control. To make control doubly sure, a Jay Gould combination has virtually taken possession of the Texas Pacific. Mr. Thomas A. Scott is one of the six men who have entered into the contract for extending the road to the Rio Grande, but Jay Gould is master of the party and will have no difficulty in executing his plans.

The Union of the Wabash and Central New York systems effected but a few weeks ago, which puts a line from New York to Omaha (where the Union Pacific begins), under our control, we have previously referred to; and now another combination of smaller roads is proposed, slipping into New York over the Greenwood Lake road, or uniting the Montclair and New Jersey Midland. The way would thus open for another formidable rival to the New York Central, which would be followed by another combination. Every shift in the plans swallows up the smaller roads, and combines the longer, and the coil of the serpent becomes tighter. In the last number of the L. &H. we showed the evil effects of railroad monopolies upon the people, upon agriculture and trade. The only remedy for this evil is the strong arm of the law. The serpent of railroad monopoly is already well grown. Its strength is enormous, and its enemies unorganized, except in little detachments here and there. A desperate battle is being fought, and the serpent will surely win unless the people unite to turn its deathly embraces into a living support of the industries of the country.-Land and Home.

Farmers and Politics.

At a meeting of the "Elmira Farmers' Club," N. Y., in discussing the subject of farmers as politicians, a prominent member spoke as follows, which seems to hit the point very forci-

"I am reminded of how often I have heard in this city and the surrounding country, politicians in the guise of lawyers or professional men deliver political addresses. They talk to the farmer something like this: 'Why sir, you are the bone and sinew of the country. Your place in life is an honorable one. You are the backbone of the country. Cincinnatus was taken from the plow,' and all this and that.

They will come to your house, sit down at your table and eat like heathens. They will brag of your wife's cooking, kiss the baby, (laughter) and tell you what a nice set of folks you are, etc. They go off and when election comes you vote for them. You suggest even that we agriculturalists are capable of taking care of ourselves, and how soon they will sneer at yon. I never had one of these men at my house, or met him in public, who would not talk himself hoarse, and until you are tired telling you what 'we' will do if you will give us the power. Farmers are somewhat to blame for the acts of congress in ignoring our rights. They were taught it in the old countries from being placed in servitude, and I thank God that in my day the farmers are proposing to relieve themselves from this serfdom; that they are coming to stand up for their rights. (Applause). I know pretty well how the machine is run. They will come here and compliment you just as long as they can get your votes, and no lon-

The Grange Intellectually and Morally.

Since the inception of the grange movement farmers have progressed higher and higher intellectually. At its meetings they are entertained in a way that is destined to adapt them

the important part they are enacting in the A great many are getting the mountain fever, flax sown thinly among the potatoes is good to drama of life. There they learn to discuss with freedom every subject of paramount interest and importance to them and theirs. Minds are enlarged and hearts are expanded. In the grange they learn by the successes and failures of others how the first may be ultimately attained and the latter always avoided. Not only farm but other questions of equal importance in agricultural progression are presented and discussed-such as finance, taxation, needed and healthy legislation, co-operation for protection, tariff reform, etc .- and who will dare question the fact that all these discussions give farmers clearer ideas of the questions under consideration? These discussions advance them intellectually until they no longer can be duped by those who have always profited by their indifference or ignorance of matters pertaining to their welfare in a life's struggle on the farm .-Grange Advocate.

Hard on the Lawyers.

"Kay," in Coleman's Rural closes a short article on the present congress in which he says, and truly, that it is composed pretty much of lawyers, with the following sentiment: "It has always been my doctrine that a man should never employ a lawyer for any purpose, unless it is to get villains out of jail. That is his business, and unless a man is in jail, he ought to steer clear of a lawver."

The grange seems to be enjoying most gratifying prosperity in the section of country known as the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, extending through ween Maryland and into western Virginia. This is a fine agricultural region, and the tri-state picnic which is held annually in Pennsylvania has become a very important institution. It might be imitated in other sections of the country with profit Preparations are already in progress for the annual picnic of 1880. The Farmer's Friend in noticing the preliminary arrangements says:

"The seventh annual tri-state picnic of the patrons of husbandry and farmers of southern Pennsylvania, western Maryland and West Virginia will be held at Williams' grove on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 24th, 25th, 26th aad 27th.

"We are not yet prepared to announce the full programme, but we can assure our readers that the encouragement already received from manufacturers, stock raisers, nurserymen, farmers and patrons of the middle states warrant us in saying that the seventh annual tri-state picnic and exhibition will be more largely attended than any gathering of farmers ever held in this country; while the exhibition of farm products, stock and agricultural implements and machinery will be equal, if not superior, to most of the state fairs."

farm Letters.

CEDARVALE, Chautauqua Co., May 31.-156 miles SW. of Topeka. It has been some time since I have written from this part. I have been like some of the other correspondents waiting for rain, which came on the evening of the 26, and it gave us a good soaking. The ground has been too wet to plow corn until today. This is the first rain of any note since the first day of April, and it began to look rather dubious about raising a crop.

Wheat is very materially injured by the dry weather and innumerable chinch bugs; it will Kinsey, Jones & Co., Chicago.

W. J. Colvin. not make one fourth crop. Oats are a complete failure. Millet is not up yet but will come now Prairie grass had begun to dry up in many places but is starting since the rain. Corn was growing remarkably well notwithstanding it was dry. Some have their corn plowed the third time. What wheat there is is being harvested-commenced last week

We will have an abundance of peaches, if nothing befalls them hereafter. There will not be many apples, but the grape vines are loaded with fruit, also the blackberry bushes. Stock of all kinds doing well.

M. BUMGARNER.

RUSSELL COUNTY, May 28 .- 136 miles west of Topeka. I have not written much lately for we have had the blues on account of the dry weather, but we have had three good rains in the last two weeks which has made the corn look splendid. Everything is growing finely now. But the rain came too late to help the wheat much. There will not be much over one third of a crop in this county.

I reported my reports to the state board of agriculture, but the dry weather has done much damage since I sent my reports.

I think many persons that write for the FARMER color their letters too highly. I like to speak well of the county I reside in, but we should not praise it too much, or people will not believe any of it.

There is more corn planted this spring than any year previous. Stock is in good condition and grass growing fast. Garden vegetables are quite backward. Wheat, 95c.; corn, 25; potatoes. \$1.25.

OSBORNE, Osborne Co., May 31.—The long looked for rain has come at last; not soon enough to save the wheat crop. The winter wheat on an average will not pay the expenses of harvesting. Some fields of spring wheat are looking well and may make a good crop, while other pieces were so long in coming up that the weeds are higher than the wheat, and will probably stay ahead. A large amount of the winter wheat is being plowed up and planted to corn. A big corn crop is predicted now. Business of all kinds very dull.

Runners for eastern firms claim they are mafor a proper understanding and appreciation of king no sales out here to amount to anything.

and pulling up stakes and starting for Colorado, Montana and Idaho.

D. W. C. O'NEIL.

SHIBBOLETH, Decatur Co., May 31.-We are having a dry time. It has not rained to amount to anything in the south half of Decatur county since last November. The wheat crop is gone. What old ground we have is planted to corn, but prospects so far are very poor. Pasturage very poor.

Numbers of the settlers are gone, and if we do not have rain soon, others will have to follow. The prospect is not as bright this year as it was last year. If our corn fails the settlers cannot live unless they get aid. There are some now living on corn meal and water. Everything is on a dead stand at present. Everybody waiting for rain. Some still have hopes of raising sod-corn if it rains, but the chances are against us. D. BOUGHMAN.

NEWTON, Harvey Co., June 5 .- There has een a couple of wealthy Englishmen purchasing large tracts of land in this county, recently. One has bought of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. twelve and one-half sections, which he is now employing some of the western sufferers "from the drouth," with breaking. He contemplates building a house on every half section, and rent them under the old English tenant system, I believe.

The other Englishman has purchased Mr. S. T. March's fine residence in Newton, at \$9,000, and also a section of land near Sedgwick, and has a flock of one thousand sheep on the road from Colorado.

We are now having plenty of rain. Crops and everything look prosperous. It is intimated that wheat will yet make about ten bushels per acre. Corn is being cultivated the second time and looks splendidly. GEO. S. FUNK.

LARNED, Pawnee Co., May 22.-The copious, refreshing, long wished-for rains have come at last, and the dreaded cyclone has also given us a call in a mild way, although it was all we desired of such visitors. A few houses were blown down and a few more unroofed. Every one is busy now planting and sowing and grass is making up for the lost time.

Sheep-shearing is in full blast, and we are proud to say that the world cannot, never has, nor never can, beat the sheep of Pawnee county in heavy fleeces, probably because we have better grass and more loose sand than any other section. We mourn the loss of one of Mr. Wadsworth's fine blood rams that grew such an unparalled weight of wool that he could not rise from the ground, and died in consequence, so I am informed by one of Mr. Wadsworth's friends, who gave Mr. W. as his authority. The famous ram of Darbey can take a back seat as he was evidently a Cotswold, and ours are from Hammond's best. I am badly worsted myself but don't feel disgraced by the defeat. My best sheared 35 pounds tolerably clean wool, less than one year's growth. The ram was sired by Silver Horn. Another fleece, 101 months' growth, weighed 311 pounds; another fleece, 11 months' growth, weighed 34 pounds; my lightest, out of 150 head, weighed 17 pounds. If I had to shear again, I think I could do better. I had thought some of having depositions taken, but I think it is not necessary

Wool seems to have taken a fearful tumble, as I am told 15c and 18c is offered at Dodge

NORTH CEDAR, Jackson Co., (22 miles north of Topeka), May 28.—The recent heavy rains gladden the hearts of farmers, although we have not suffered badly for rain here this spring. Wheat will average half stand, and will be well filled. Potatoes, oats, flax, sorghum and corn never looked better at this time of year. Some have plowed their corn twice, and throughout it is a good stand. Apples, cherries, peaches, plums, and grapes, are sticking well, and all promise a fair yield. Small fruits and vegetables are appearing plentifully on our dining-room tables, so everything is very encouraging here this spring. Newlyset fruit and ornamental trees are doing well. The same can be said of cuttings.

About one-third of the land here is not fenced and is what we call the "commons," free to every one to let their stock run on. Hogs have to be kept up. Cattle are fat and sleek, and will thrive on the grass until November.

Short-horn cattle have interested farmers here of late, and quite a number here have commenced in that profitable business.

Forest Hill, Russell Co., June 7.-Last night we had a splendid rain, the best rain of the season. Everything is lovely and everybody is feeling good. The prospects for crops are pretty good. Corn looks well, and what has been well cultivated is growing very fast. The wheat crop is rather light, the straw being short, but it is well filled, the berry being good. Harvest has just commenced. The header is all the go here. Most of the harvesters will have to lay idle this season, on account of the wheat being so very short.

We have some flax in this part of the county, whichlo oks well. There are also some castor beans. We are experimenting slightly in both lax and beans, and think they will be a good prop for farmers to raise in this part of the state. I agree with Mr. Mitchell in regard to a variety of crops. My plan of farming is—a variety of crops. My plan of farming is—a to castor beans, and then do just as much work lowards harvesting the crop myself as I can, and hire as little as possible.

Pototoes are generally looking well. I think whichlo oks well. There are also some castor beaus. We are experimenting slightly in both flax and beans, and think they will be a good crop for farmers to raise in this part of the state. I agree with Mr. Mitchell in regard to a variety of crops. My plan of farming issome wheat, corn, oats, flax, and a small portion to castor beans, and then do just as much work towards harvesting the crop myself as I can,

and hire as little as possible.

keep the bugs from eating them. I planted mine where I had potatoes last year, and I know there was plenty of bugs in the ground this spring to have eaten the potatoes, but my potatoes are all right yet, while a great many are having serious trouble with the little pests.

A. S. DICKSON.

NICODEMUS, Graham Co., June 8 .- I have seen no report from this section of country in your valuable paper. I suppose everybody is waiting for rain to have some good news to write about. I must say it looks rather discouraging on the frontier at present. The wheat crop is an entire failure here this season and corn looks very poorly. There is quite a large amount of rice corn planted here. This will be a good year for testing that crop.

A great many people are getting the blues Some are gone to see their wife's relations, and more are talking of going. For my part, I will try it here at least one year more before

Stock of all kinds looking well. I think our farmers want to raise more stock and plant a variety of crops, and we will come out all right. Young FARMER.

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Attention, Owners of Horses!



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BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, Here-ford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall ount y, Kansas. Choice Young Bulls For Sale.

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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

FOR SALE. Scotch and black & tan ratter pups, \$10 reach; shepherd pups, \$15 to \$25; also pointers and setters. These are lowest prices. All imported stock. A. C. WADDELL, Topeka.

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

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.

Dentist.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, Ne, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas,

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Lees' Summit, Jackson County, Mo., Has the largest and best Nursery Establishment in the West. Correspondence promptly answered:

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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-SHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of SHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence of the correspondence of the

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH. Emporia, Kansa

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS, Established in 1868.

I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweep-stakes, and the sow and boar under six months that took first premium at Kausas City Exposition in 1873, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1870. These pigs are all of my own breeding, and are competent for record, I send out nothing but first-class pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money.

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Shannon Hill Stock Farm



shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-

G. W. GLICK. Atchison, Kansas

The co-partnership in cattle heretofore existing be-tween George B. Sylvester and Albert F. Thayer having expired by mutual consent, said cattle will be sold at

Public Auction for Cash on Thursday. June 17th, 1880,

at the farm of Albert F. Thayer, at Maple Hill, Wa-baunsee county, Kansas, situated 9 miles south of St Marys, and two miles north of "Buffato Mound," Sald cattle comprise 175 head of choice cattle, con-sisting of

65 three year old cows, 19 two year old heifers, 21 one year old heifers, 3 three old steers, 18 two year old steers, 15 one year old steers, and 34 steer and heifer spring calves.

34 steer and hetter spring catres.

Also one high grade Durham (short-horn) Bull, of the famous Duke of Airdrie stock, 4½ years old, said to be, and undoubtedly is the finest grade bull in Wabaunsee county. The sale will commence promptly at 10 o'clock, a. m. A substantial lunch will be served at noon. All persons desiring to purchase choice stock are here given an opportunity seldom offered. Remember Thursday, June 17th, and at 10 o'clock a.m.

GEORGE B. SYLVESTER,

A. J. Hungate, Auctioner.

1,300 HEAD OF SHEEP FOR SALE.

I have 500 Ewes, 200 Lambs, and 100 MUTTON SHEEP for sale on my farm in Woodson county, Ks., near Neosho Falls, and

500 Stock Sheep near Chetopa Labette county, Kas. A. HAMILTON Everett, P. O., Woodson Co., Kas.



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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotterles, 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 Farmers. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the labe stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 25 expire with the next issue. The paper is al 25 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

and post office both. Some of the new post ofthe post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

The Presidential Candidate.

Atter a stormy session of several days and nights duration, the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago, nominated Gen. James A. Garfield for president. A triumvirate of party leaders made a hard struggle to break through and set aside the traditional custom which declares ineligible to the high office of President of the United States, whoever has filled that office two times. This is a precedent given the nation at its birth by Washington, and it is well that it be preserved. One term is older boys, Harry and James, are now at school enough for a good president, and three terms are too many for any man, for many reasons which we will not stop to state here. The Chicago convention demonstrated that the public named Irwin and Abram. The General's conscience was against changing the traditional usage of the country in regard to increasing ber of his family. She is an intelligent, enerthe terms of office of a chief magistrate. The late convention also emphasized the fact that it will, who keeps well posted in the news of the is almost impossible for a great party leader to day, and is very proud of her son's career, be selected by a convention of this kind as a though more liberal of criticism than of praise. presidential candidate, owing mainly to the nomination. Above all rises the sublime fact and can dispense with the services of any one. fresh in the minds of the people. But out of Hiram, worth, perhaps, \$1,500. the late prostration of ambitious leaders, let us see what has come forth.

James A. Garfield received the honoras well ao the responsibility of being presented to the people of the United States as a candidate for president for the next four years after March 4th, 1881. He was born on November 19th, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles southeast of Cleveland. He comes of plain New England country stock. His father, Abraham Garfield, was a farmer in very moderate circumstances, who died in 1833, leaving a family of four chilmother, a woman of unusual strength of character, is still living. By her exertions she manwere old enough to earn their own living. The land in Orange is poor, and the little Garfield farm afforded only a scanty subsistence to the family. James got a few months of district school tuition winters, and the rest of the year worked upon the farm or helped in a carpenter's shop. He had an absorbing ambition to get a good education, which at an early age gave his character its bent, and shaped his future course in life. The Ohio and Erie canal ran not far from his mother's house, and finding that the men employed upon it got better wages than he could earn at the carpenter's bench, he hired out as a driver when he was seventeen years old, and soon rose to the position of boatman. Hard work and exposure brought on a fever in the fall of 1848, which Flax seed will make a better substitute for the lasted three months and put an end to a scheme for shipping as a sailor on the lakes.

In the spring of 1849, the boy's mother gave him a few dollars which she had saved for the purpose by pinching economy, and told him he could now realize his ambition of learning something more than the district school could teach. He went to Geauga Academy, an obscure institution in a country village not far from Orange, and being too poor to pay the \$1.50 a week which was the price asked for board, he took a few cooking utensils and a stock of provisions, and, hiring a room in an old unpainted farm-house, boarded himself. From the day he left home for the Academy he never had a dollar which he did not earn. He soon found employment with the carpenters of the village, and by working mcrnings and evenings and Saturdays he earned enough to pay his way. The summer vacation enabled him to save something toward the fall term, and in the ensuing winter he taught a district school. Thus he kept on for several years, teaching in the winter, working at the bench in summers, and attending the Academy during the fall and spring terms. He was a tall, muscular, fairhaired country lad in those days, locking a good deal like a German in spite of his pure Yankee blood. Healthy in mind and body genial in temperament, a good wrestler and ball player as well as a good student, he was a great favorite with his comrades and teachers.

To give the story of his college life, his life and services in the army, and his career in congress, would make too long a chapter for our

We have given a sketch of his early life, and will close with a glance at his present home life:

Three years ago he bought a farm in Mentor, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. free from his duties in Washington. The original farm-house was a low, old-fashioned, storyand-a-half building, and its limited accommodations were supplemented by numerous outbuildings, one of which General Garfield uses for office and library purposes. Last spring he had the house enlarged and remodeled, so that now has a handsome modern look. The farm contains about 120 acres of excellent land man finds a recreation, of which he never tires, in directing the field work and making im-When parties write to the FARMER on any provements in the buildings, fences and orchsubject whatever, they should give the county ards. Cleveland is only twenty-five miles away; there is a post-office and a railway stafices are not put down in the post office direction within half a mile, and the pretty country tory, and when the county is not mentioned, town of Painesville is but five miles distant. Garfield farm is a drive of two miles through breakers. Visitors who come unannounced, often find the General working in the hay-field interfere with their speculating schemes. with his boys, with his broad, genial face shelered from the sun under a big chip hat and his him from early associations.

as lost two, who died in infancy. The two vails. in New Hampshire. Mary, or Molly, as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about twelve. The two younger boys are mother is still living, and has long been a memgetic old lady with a clear head and a strong

General Garfield's property may amount to jealousy of his aspiring associates or rather ri- \$20,000. It consists exclusively of his farm in vals in the same party. This was undoubtedly Ohio and his house in Washington, and every the chief obstacle to Blaine's receiving the dollar of it has been earned by his own exertions. He has saved a little every year from that the people are greater than any one man, his salary, and this, with an occasional legal fee, has made up the bulk of his estate. When This fact is worth more than it costs to keep it he entered congress he owned a little house in

Care of Calves.

At this season of the year many calves are being raised, and it is of the utmost importance that they should have the best of care, neither overfed or placed on too scanty a diet. It is not good for the cow as a profitable milker, to allow the calf to run with her; nor is it for the calf to be taken from its mother and partially neglected. The calf need not have all the milk, including cream, in order to keep it growing and in the best condition. Neither will it dren, of whom James was the youngest. His thrive well on skim milk alone. It is much more profitable, however, to feed the whole milk to calves than to spoil the cream in warm weather by attempting to make butter without the best dairy appliances, in this climate, and sell the product at the village store for five to eight cents a pound; and tons of it are dear even at these low prices, to the purchasers.

But we will suppose that the proper dairy fixtures have been secured for preserving and converting the cream into butter. You will then have the skim milk sweet for the calves. The young animal needs such food as will form bone and muscle, but not much fat-producing elements in the warm weather. Oil meal and middlings, that is the coarse wheat flour containing a portion of fine bran, are among the best articles for feed for young stock. But oil meal is expensive and not easily obtained by most farmers living away out on the prairies. oil meal than the meal itself.

Take the calf from the cow when three or four days old, or a week old at most. The cow's milk is then at its best. Teach it to eat and feed it on skim milk, to which add a little flax seed boiled to a jelly, a spoonfull of the jelly at each feed. Add a little middlings to the milk when the calf is two week old and gradually increase the boiled flax seed and middlings as the calf increases in age. At six weeks old the calf may be fed daily half a pint of the boiled flax seed and twice or three times that quantity of middlings, with as much sweet, tender grass as it will eat, and fresh, cool water alway accessible. Until the calf has learned to eat well it should not be permitted the free use of water, as it will often drink more than it should and refuse to take food freely.

By pursuing this practice in feeding calves, all of the cream may be used in butter or cheese making, and the skim milk and whey fed to the calves. Keep the calves always growing and looking slick and healthy as they do when running with the cow. By far the largest amount of profit is made in the steady, rapid growth of young animals which suffer from no set-back.

Aid to Frontier Settlers.

We publish this week the call of an aid committee whose organization is for the purpose of ecuring food and other necessaries of life for settlers who have been caught in the extreme western counties of the state by the severe drouth which has prevailed in that region for

columns if the most of our readers were not al- the greater part of two years, no rain having shall direct and oversee the forwarding of such and sides, and it is the best protection that I ready more or less familiar with these facts, and fallen till recently since last November, and contributions with a view to speed, economy, have ever tried. It admits air, snnshine and those who are not will be apt to learn of them but a scant supply through the previous season. whether they will or not, before Nevember. The heavy rain which fell in that section of in the destitute region at once to forward to the towards reviving vegetation, which needs a succession of rains. Settlers who went there within the same county, lying on both sides of the out means other than what was necessary to invest, have been unable to raise food on account Here his family spend all the time when he is of the long drought and are now, in a starving eondition as the committee states, and must be

Notwithstanding this fact there are some merenary wretches-and some of them are publishers of newspapers too-who persist in reiterating the statement that there is little or no suffering in all that burnt up region. These men have property which they wish to dispose of and other jobs for the profitable completion in high state of cultivation, and the congress- of which, it is necessary to conceal the truthand they denounce everybody who attempts to make a true statement of the suffering known exist in that part of the country.

Governor St. John has visited the burnt up egion, and stated that the people were suffering from extreme want, and he has been deounced by these speculating cormorants who One of the pleasures of summer life on the would, it seems, rather see gaunt famine cut off every man, woman and child, than have the the woods to the lake shore and a bath in the fact published that these people need food, lest a knowledge of their pressing necessities should

Many of the settlers in the extreme western counties of the state are literally starving to rousers tucked in a pair of cowhide boots. He death and must be fed, and those parties who s a thorough countryman by instinct. The are trying to conceal the fact to aid their selfish mell of the good brown earth, the lowing of purposes are worse than Bedouins. From the attle, the perfume of the new-cut grass, and all centre of the state east there has been plenty of the sights and sounds of farm life are dear to rain and the condition of the crops is reported favorable, and business of all kinds active and General Garfield has five children living, and flourishing, but on the western border want pre-

Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly.

The summer number of this Magazine is or our table full of pleasant things for the ladies The magazine contains a handsome chromo lithograph which its publishers claim is not a fancy sketch but an exact production of actual costumes. The Quarterly is published by Ehrich Brothers, 287 to 295 Eighth avenue, New York, at 50 cents per year, or 15 cents per

Address of the Kansas State Aid Com-

To the people of Kansas:

At a meeting of citizens held in Topeka, May 31, we, the undersigned, were organized as the Kansas State Aid Committee. In execution of the purpose of our appointment, we issue the following address to the people of the older portions of the state.

It is well known that for several months past severe drouth has prevailed in the region lying immediately east of the Rocky mountains, and that it has extended into the western part of this state. As the result of this drouth, in some twelve or fifteen of the extreme western counties, the wheat crop has been mainly or entirely cut off, and it has been found impossithese counties is of very recent date. In some cases, the counties are not yet regularly organized. The settlers have exhausted their means in the cultivation and improvement of their they have toiled with industry and patience, frequently going far from home in search of work by which they might maintain their families. The ordinary privations of frontier life they have borne without a murmur. Under their present extraordinary distress they have exhibited the steady courage and the quick fertility of resource that might have been expected from their intelligence and character, and that challenge our respect and admiration. The men have done all that brave men can do -and the women, by their cheerfulness and heroism, have shown themselves to be fit wives and daughters of such husbands and fathers.

We have in our possession positive and reliable information that many families are barely maintaining life by the use of coarse and insufficient food; and that in some instances there is actual suffering and sickness from lack of food. The recent abundant rains that have visited the drouth area have greatly improved the prospects of the people, bringing up the grass and putting the fertile soil in order for the planting of corn and other spring crops. But the people need to be supplied with food until something can be raised by them-and they need seed with which to plant their fields.

Our suffering people should have help, and that help should be rendered cheerfully, liberally, and at once. In their behalf, therefore, we appeal to you, the citizens of the older and wealthier portions of the state. We know the appeal will receive a prompt and generons answer. The statement of the case is its own argument. The settlers on our frontier are in great and pressing need; they have a right to turn to us for sympathy and assistance; every consideration of sound policy and genuine humanity impels us to open our hearts and hands to them. Thanks to a bountiful Providence, Kansas is able to take care of her own citizens who may be the victims of local and temporary misfortunes. Our action ought to be so prompt and liberal that solicitors of aid shall have neither reason nor pretext for going outside the

It is intended that the Kansas State Aid Committee shall be the channel of communication between the frontier counties and the cen-

and proper distribution. We urge the people dew to the plants and keeps out all the bugs. country two or three weeks since did but little secretary of this committee, through the regular county authorities, or through special organizations, accurate and authentic statements two inches; then plant the seeds and cover portions of the state immediately to form aid organizations, and to gather contributions of the secretary of this committee. We specially tried, and it is not agreeable to bugs. request all city and county officers, and the ministers of the various churches, to bring this subject before the people-and we solicit the active co-operation of the press throughout the state in our effort to secure the success of this novement.

In order that contributions may be fairly and udiciously distributed, and may reach those who are most needy, it is recommended that they be forwarded on information and suggestions furnished by this committee. No doub the railroads of the state, consistently with the liberal policy thus far pursued by them in this matter, will forward supplies for the destitute without charge. Circulars giving particular information as to the nature of the supplies needed, etc., will be at once sent out by the secretary. (Signed)

WM. SIMS, President. F. S. McCabe, Vice President. WM. WELLHOUSE, Treasurer. P. I. BONEBRAKE. JOHN MARTIN. JOAB MUVANE. G. W. VEALE. R. H. HILTON. W. P. POPENOE.

T. L. STRINGHAM, Secretary. The Kansas State Aid Committee has my full endorsement, both as to its plans in aid of the suffering, and the high character of its

nembers.-John P. St. John, Governor. Topeka, June 5th, 1880.

Feeding Pigs.

Pigs dropped this spring that are to be marceted this year should be pushed hard from the beginning, in order to insure the largest percentage of profit. They cannot be permitted to go back, or even to stand still, in the accumulation of flesh for a day, without loss. The utmost skill of the feeder is often taxed with the little fellows when they are about a month old for at that period the milk of the dam ceases to be sufficient to meet the wants of the growing pigs; and if they have not been permitted to learn to eat before that time, and if abundance of highly nutritious food, in liquid or semiliquid form is not furnished from this time on it will be impossible to keep up the rapid growth that has been attained by simply feeding the sows properly up to that period. Ground oats and corn mixed, or ground corn with wheat middlings, will make a good slop for the pigs; soaked corn will be highly relished, and will be found well adapted to keeping the pigs in hig flesh; but as soon as the new ble to put in spring crops. The settlement of corn is fairly in milk, that will be found the best of all fattening foeds. "Make hay while the sun shines," is the embodiment of sound doctrine in that department of husbandry; but mes," is equally as sound a maxim for the government of swine raisers.

But if the pigs are to be kept over the winter, and fed off for the next spring or autumn markets, we should recommend less of the forcing process; less of the stimulating, fattening grain diet, and would urge the importance pigs in a good growing condition, and at the not long stand up under the forcing systemthe high-pressure plan of feeding that produces quality of bacon and hams. In these extraheavy pigs the weight is largely made up of fat-there is no corresponding growth of bone and muscle, and the pork is soft and oily. On the contrary, when pigs are given the run of the clover field during their first summer, with only a small allowance of grain, the bone and muscle is developed by the food and exercise; and when they come to be fattened off for market, there will be found a much greater proportion of "lean meat" than in the earlier matured pigs.

We regard the latter method-this reliance largely upon pasture during the first summeras an esential in raising healthy breeding stock. whether males or females; and we would never buy one of those forced, exceptionably heavy, and fat show pigs for breeding purposes, no matter what might be his recommendations otherwise. Our breeders have done too much of this thing in the past. It has shown itself all over the country in a loss of constitution and a lack of vitality which has made our stock an easy prey to disease, and we are glad that there are indications of a reform in this particular .-Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

Protect Vines from Bugs.

A "Farmer's Wife" protects her cucumber and other vines from bugs by old screen cloth, (that which has done duty for window and door screens is as good as any). Cut it into squares large enough to cover the space where the tral and eastern portions of the state-and shall seeds are planted. Let it lie very loosely on furnish a responsible agency through which the hill, so as to give room for the plants to contributions may be sent to the needy-and grow, then lay stones or earth upon the corners

Another good way is to take a tin dish and press the earth down on the top of the hill, se as to make a cavity of an inch and a half or f their condition and wants. We also earnest- lightly with earth, lay your screen or cloth ly urge the people of the central and eastern over, or if you prefer, a light of glass. Either will keep the insects off.

A solution of hen manure in water is the best noney and supplies, and to report the same to fertilizer for vines of all kinds, that I have ever

Feed the Good Milkers.

The following very necessary piece of advice we find in the Live-Stock Journal, and though self-evident and known to every intelligent farmer and dairyman, is too often neglected. A mention may assist some such farmers to remember a duty too often neglected to their own disadvantage.

"The best milkers use all the food they can get to make milk, and suffer in their own flesh in consequence. The dairyman should carefuly examine each cow in his herd, and see that heir wants are provided for. He is sometimes very ungrateful to his best cows, those that pay a fine profit, and he allows them to draw even on their own flesh to increase their yield of milk. A practiced eye detects the wants of such cows in a moment. They are striving to do their best for their owner, and want a little extra food to keep up their own flesh while they are yielding a large return for the food consumed. Prof. Horsfall gave about 2 lbs of bean meal to each of such cows per day. Bean meal is very rich in muscle forming food. We cannot use this here, because of its expense, but we can use what is equally as good-oats and corn ground together, mixed with an equal weight of wheat bran or middlings. Give 2 lbs. of this mixture with 1 lb. of oil meal to each good milker. This will cost about 3 cents per day, and will well repay it in the condition of the cow, besides the increase in milk. It is the good milkers that pay for feeding. As they deal generously with you, do ye even so with them. Poor milkers do not even pay their keeping. They should be fed well only to fit them for the butcher. Let them be used for what they were intended-meat.

Hog Pasture.

If good healthy hogs at minimum cost is desired, they must be provided through the hot season with plenty of suitable pasture. The following suggestions we find in one of our exchanges, contains some valuable hints which may be utilized to advantage by farmers having a number of hogs which they desire to summer-feed cheaply:

"A pasture surrounded by a strong, tight fence is essential for keeping hogs that are to rely on green food during the summer season. They cannot be herded like cattle or sheep, and it is not well to keep them in an enclosure with other kinds of stock. An acre should be allowed for every five hogs and pigs. Red clover, the common or mammoth variety, furnishes the most and the best kinds of food. The ground should be seeded the year before it is to be used for a pasture. An old sod of white clover furnishes a large amount of food for hogs, but it may be used to better advantage by the injunction "Make pork before cold weather other kinds of stock. Orchard grass furnishes frequent cropping without injury, it is well adapted to sowing on land intended for a hog pasture. When young it is tender, sweet and nutritious.

"A hog pasture should contain some shade. Hogs enjoy lying in the shade of trees and of clover and grass as a means of keeping the bushes, and some protection from the heat of the sun is necessary to their well being. If the same time of keeping them healthy. Pigs can- land selected and prepared for a hog pasture contains no trees or bushes, a shelter from the sun should be made from some cheap material. the enormous weights sometimes attained at six A roof may be made by nailing saplings to comto nine months-and while this is perhaps, af- mon posts, and a covering formed of bushes ter all, the most profitable method to the and swale grass or straw. A hog pasture breeder and feeder, we very much doubt should contain a liberal supply of pure water. whether it is the course that produces the best A spring or spring brook is most invaluable in a pasture for hogs. It may be made to supply water in a trough for drinking purposes, and also to fill a small pond in which the hogs can wade and refresh themselves when they are warm. If practicable the bottom of the pond should be covered with gravel or flat stones."

> If every one attempted the same thing there could be no proportional success; but happily agriculture is well diversified, and there are so many distinct occupations that there is a choice for all. In all of these some persons will be more successful than others : but there are general principles for the guidance of all, and one is to consume as much as possible the produce of the farm upon the farm. All of the wheat produced cannot be so consumed, neither can all of the corn. Large quantities must be sold, but do not sell corn and neglect stock; keep corn sufficient to fatten the steers; keep some to make into butter, and some for the production of wool and mutton. Diversify your products so that if one fails you may have success with

> > Almost Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use hop bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

Does Its Work.

The "Sunday Tribune," Rochester, N. Y., says: "No medicine now known purifies the blood so effectually as does that named as Warner's safe bitters.'

Communications.

Aid Taking Defended.

ED. FARMER: I notice in your issue of May 19th, a communication from C. E. Seibert, of Mackville, Stafford county, Kansas, under date of May 8th, which does gross injustice to the people of this region.

There are some mistatement of facts in the communication referred to which I desire to correct, especially as the people of this region have asked aid in the eastern counties. I quote, "Plenty of work and very good wages." Dozens of men have left this county and gone to the railroads where it was reported work was "plenty" and "wages good" and have recently returned, not being able to get work at any rate. The "scheme to bond the county for \$5,000" could not be carried through for there were legal technicalities in the way, and the very men who are the most needy did not favor bonding the county for \$5,000 to get about \$3,300 worth would not carry this county through till winter. The assertion that people here "cannot raise a living off their land in less than 18 months," is not true. This county would roll in luxurious abundance of pioneer necessities by next November, if we could have a favorable season from this time forward, and the needy ones, (probably about 30 families to each township), could be supplied with \$40 worth of food and seed, so as not to be compelled to go east to live off their wife's relations, or "tramp" about the country in a vain search after work.

Mr. S. asserts that many persons object to seeking work elsewhere because "it will give southwest Kansas a bad name." He is the only person who has even heard any such plea made by any one here. I am one who can get pens to me, and I would rather see these needy families kept on their claims at an expense to the county at large of \$50 per family, than to see them go away for six months to work, and return with \$100 in their pocket; and I believe it would be better for the county at large to aid them to remain upon their claims, for the \$100 would only keep them one year till they would realize on a spring planted crop of 1881. A year would be taken out of their march toward competency. And in their absence many things on their claims would go to rack and ruin. But they can't go away and return in the fall with \$50 of savings, would not average more than enough to carry them through an idle winter and they would have to have aid to tide

over the summer of 1881. I cannot for the life of me be so uncharitable or unsympathetic as to call our needy people beggars as S. does. They are "laborers" who have been wronged out of a just reward for their labor by the little understood inevitable laws of nature.

He says that people should not beg "while there is work by which they can support themselves until they raise crops." Now, it is hard for me to see how people are going to absent themselves and be earning money, while at the same time they are on their claims raising crops as the above condensed quotation certainly implies.

I do not write to raise Mr. S.'s ire, or to ridi-

Stafford Co., Kas.. May 27.

Letter from Rhode Island.

I feel that it is quite a pleasure to submit my testimony in behalf of the Kansas Farmer. I receive it usually Monday morning, sometimes Saturday night. I look for its appearance with pleasure, knowing the rich treat I shall get in reading it. My family and some neighbors are pleased with its weekly visits. It is the most valuable secular paper for the price I ever read. The spicy articles full of deep interest to those persons who love that part of our living, namely, agriculture, the noblest pursuit of man.

The articles on poultry have more than paid me for my small subscription. Most of them are to the point, full of good, sound, experimental knowledge, which always carries more weight with the people than a great essay written by some great man who knows nothing of the subject by actual experience. Men to be successful in any business cannot know too much about that business. Study and receive ideas from any one so fer as those ideas are good, and you will profit by them more or less. I am a manufacturer, but am benefited in reading the Kansas Farmer. J. W. Lake. ing the Kansas Farmer. Providence, R. I., May 15.

"What Ails the Cottonwaods?"

Can any one of the numerous farmers that ke your valuable paper, tell what causes so my of the cottonwoods to die this year? I will describe the ground, the age of the trees, etc.: The trees are five years old from the cuttings; soil, a very rich bottom, considerably lower than the vicinity around it, and about six feet deep. Trees are planted five feet apart one way, and from two to three feet the other.

The first visible signs of anything wrong with the tree is a cracking or checking of the bark near the ground. The bark turns black and comes loose so that it may be easily stripped from top to bottom with little exertion. The tree immediately puts forth new shoots, and very often a spront comes up before the tree at home.

The strangest part of the story is yet to

come: Out of about a hundred trees examined cay at the southwest side. It cannot possibly be sunburn for the trees afford a very dense shade, and they are equally affected in the center of the grove as the south side.

We have examined the tree very carefully to see whether there were insects under the bark, but failed to find the first sign of an insect of any kind. If it is the roots that are affected, what causes them to send forth such healthy shoots? CHARLES BROOKER. Peabody, Marion Co., Kan., May 24th.

Irrigation and Starving in Kansas.

"Starving in Kansas!" Such are the reports and especially about the southwestern part of little showers, which has changed the face of the state. Is it true? We answer for the county of Sequoyah where there are at least eight thousand people, and not a soul has perishednot a soul has asked for aid; not one is likely to. Never did we see such fine prospects for an abundant crop, of potatoes, onions, corn, and of provisions. And even that amount of aid in fact everything that has been planted, as we find in Sequoyah county where the people don't wait, pray, cuss and sit on dry goods boxes waiting for rain, but when they want rain they lift the flood-gates and let the mighty waters of the Great Arkansas river in. The people are enterprising beyond all expectations.

The irrepressible C. J. Jones has just finished (in which he is the principal stockholder). He, has a machine that throws the dirt out of the though bugs are taking them in some places; ditch as fast as six teams can stir it loose with plows, and it appears as if he is determined to make the world "move on." He has two acres in onions from the seed, that would put to shame any of the gardeners of the Mississippi Valley. He feasts now on green peas and young potatoes. His trees look very fine, while blackberthrough without aid unless some accident hap- ries and raspberries exceed all expectation; his strawberries gives promise of wonderful suc-

> Mr. Jones has been urging congress to build a canal from the western part of the state, and convey the water from the Arkansas river, up on the divide, between the Smoky and Arkansas rivers, to fill all the natural reservoirs, and allow people who desire to irrigate the land the benefit thereof. His efforts are being met with approval generally, and by next congress no doubt such a bill will become a law. Then the question of rainfall will be settled and the problem of the Great American Desert is solved.

OBSERVER. Garden City, Sequoyah Co., Kas.

South Dickinson Co., June -.- Last June I purchased 66 common and grade Merino ewes with their lambs, 61 in number, paying \$3 per head for the ewes and \$2 per head for the lambs; eight head of ewes having lambs after buying them. I crossed them on the 16th of September by turning in a Merino ram, and as a natural consequence the lambs commenced coming by the middle of February. From 73 head of ewes we raised 89 head of lambs, 17 of the number raising twins. Some yearling ewes had lambs, thus increasing the number of breeding ewes. Had a few lambs die and excluded their dams from the number having lambs. On the 1st of this month I sold their wool for 19 cents per pound, they averaging cule him, but simply to justify our people in seven pounds to the fleece. As two-thirds of their well considered course of action and our worthy governor in aiding them in it, and that those who have already given to our solicitors may not think they have been imposed on.

J. H. FOSTER.

The number of this year's are ewes, with half of the number of last year's are ewes, with the old ewes, by next fall we will have 150 head of breeding ewes, which are and will be worth 3 per head. I am selling yearling wethers for again the desired of the use of your favorite prescription is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 14th, 1879.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., Dear sir, I was treated by four different physicians without agail for disease of the liver and uterus. Some time agail for disease of the use of your favorite the number of this year's lambs are ewes, and \$3.50 per head, and spring lamb wethers for \$2.50 per head. I fattened 24 head of wethers, paying \$2.50 and \$3 per head, and sold them on the 1st of June for \$4.20 per head, after shearing. They averaged eight pounds of wool to the head, yielding 19 cents per pound. I feed them 100 bushels of corn, 10 acres of cut-up corn-fodder, 15 tons of prairie hay, 5 tons of millet, and 100 acres of headed wheat straw. The wethers eat about four bushels of corn to the head besides the rough feed.

Any one wishing to figure up the percentage of gain are welcome to do so. I am satisfied by having the money.

I think sheep can do about as well without corn and shelter as a man can do without meat and an overcoat in winter. Rams fed well, and fat when turned in for services, are more liable to produce twins, and will come out poor enough. Particular attention at lambing time will save a great deal of unnecessary trouble. Many weak lambs with their dams in a small enclosure is not beneficial, as the old sheep lie upon the lambs. Cornstalk fields should be pastured in the fall. Corn fodder is excellent feed for sheep.

My favorite sheep are large common ewes graded by a Merino ram. Colorado sheep graded by a Merino are careful mothers, but their fleece is light and inferior.
H. W. RHODES.

HARTS MILLS, Chautauqua Co., May 5 .-We have had rather a dry spring and very cool weather, but we never had as good a prospect for a corn crop on all kinds of land; but the wheat is light, and will yield probably half a crop of good quality. There is a prospect for all kinds of fruit; plenty of peaches and apples where the trees are large enough. All kinds of small fruits promise well. Garden products are late and a little scarce on account of the dry, cool spring.

Stock of all kinds are in first-class condition, cattle and sheep especially. Our fat cattle are about all shipped that go in the spring runs, and went off at a fair price-corn-fed Texas from \$3.75 to \$4.20; hogs at about 31c to 31c

We have plenty of grain of all kinds on hand; still corn is worth about 25c and wheat

90c to \$1. We have had nice rains during the that were affected, two-thirds commenced to de- last two weeks, and all growing crops look splendidly-never better at this time of the year. We are in the midst of our wheat harvest; probably more than half is now cut; the cool weather is very favorable for the business. On account of the dry spring we have had better luck with our sheep and lambs than usual, and the clip is very fine. This is not a sandy country, and our wool will not be injured by dust and sand as in some parts farther west. We have a quantity of good wool here for sale. Let buyers call soon.

D. C. BALDWIN, M. D.

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., (200 miles northwest from Topeka), June 9.—We have had several nature wonderfully, also the faces of the farmers considerably. Corn is growing finely. Corn will grow with less rain than almost any other crop. The leaves serve as spouts to convey the water directly to the roots. Thus the frequent showers, though very light, keep the corn growing, while gardens are doing next to nothing.

Spring wheat and oats may make four or five bushels to the acre, but will have to be cut with header. There are a few pieces of early sown fall wheat that may make three to five bushels to the acre cut with a heading machine, as it is only eight to ten inches high. Most of a survey for the Kansas Irrigating Company the ground sown in wheat last fall has been put in corn. Potatoes are looking pretty well, have not troubled mine yet. With seasonable showers we may get a fine crop of corn and

potatoes. I was much pleased to see, by your Ft. Riley correspondent, that my esteemed friend, Mr. Stiles, of Pavilion, Wabannsce county, had saved his fruit by fire and smoke. This smoking is practiced in Ohio by many fruit growers with perfect success. In trimming their orchards, they pile the limbs around so as to be convenient for the purpose, and let them remain there until there is danger of frosts, while the trees are in blossom. Mr. Stiles has a beautiful fruit farm and nursery, and takes great pains to procure the best and earliest varieties that the country affords. If the farmers would take one-half the pains that he does and discard the idea that they are not going to live long enough to enjoy fruit from the trees they are planting, and above all not be so selfish-afraid they will raise fruit for some one else-they might in a few years, (say only one and two for strawberries and grapes), have plenty of nice fruit, and thereby increase their health and happiness,

A Baltimore dairyman who is a firm believer in the escutcheon as the mark of a good cow says: In selecting cows, let a good head, escutcheon, a kind, gentle eye, broad hips, flabby bag when empty, be your pedigree, and rine times out of ten you will not regret your pur-chase. If you have no running water, see that your cows get it from some other source.

Women as Lawyers.

Though old Mr. Fogy has long questioned woman's fitness to practice law, and her opinions concerning legal matters, no one has ever questioned her opinion concerning Dr. Pierce's favorite prescription. For women freely affirm that the prescription is a positive cure for those "dragging down" sensations, and the many dis-eases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex. The favorite prescription is sold by all druggists un-

time ago I commenced the use of your favorite prescription and discovery, being at the time, confined part of the time to my bed. At first my irsprovement was slow but, I now find my-self well after the use of four bottles of each of the medicines. With many, thanks, I am very respetfully, MARY E. GRACE.

Get Out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive languid, miserable leelings, poor blood, mactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use hop bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosv cheeks in them. They cost but a tride See another column. but a trifle. See another column.

Money Spent in Printer's Ink.

"The Union," Upper Sandusky, Ohio, tells its readers: "While on the subject of large payments, we here add that H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., have appropriated for expenditure for the present year, \$500,000 in advertising their Warner safe kidney and liver cure and other of Warner's safe remedies."

INCREASE OF KIDNEY DISEASES.-Recently published "Vital Statistics" reveal an alarming increase in the dangerous forms of kidney disease, caused no doubt by the viciousness of modern living, and the excessive use of beer and other stimulants. All kidney disorders are dangerous, from their tendency to run into Bright's disease. The true cure for all kidney, bladder, liver, and urinary complaints is Hunt's remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. It has cured even Bright's disease, and all who suffer should give it a trial. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

A Good Piano.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper says: A good piano at a fair price is one of the wants of the times. An instrument that is durable, that is substantially made, and has all those qualities of tone which make a first-class piano, can be had from the Mendelssohn Piano Co., New York, from \$150 to \$400. For over thirty-eight years their factory has been pro-ducing pianos, and adopting every new inven-tion which has proved itself to be valuable. They can be compared by an expert with the instruments of the highest name and fancy price, and the result is surprisingly satisfactory. The piano is warranted for five years, and no purchaser has ever made a complaint. From personal knowledge and critical examination we can recommend any one to send for a cata-logue to the above mentioned manufacturers. Butter Buvers.

everywhere are refusing to take white lardy looking butter except at "grease" prices. Con-sumers want nothing but gilt edged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uniform color throughout the year by using the perfected butter color made by Wells Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by druggists.

It Saved My Life.

"There is one medicine in this world that has true merit. I shall never cease to praise it, for it saved my life. That medicine is Marsh's

Golden Balsam for the Throat and Lungs."—
[Wm. E. Collins, Moberly, Mo.
"Your Golden Balsam has cured my wite of incipient consumption. I have sent two bottles to my sister, in Louisville, Kentucky, who is suffering with the same disease."—[A. Delissa,

Ottumwa, Iowa.

Marsh's Golden Balsam is for sale by every druggist in Topeka, Kas., and by prominent dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cepts and \$1.00. Don't fail to try it.

Kidney wort in hot weather sustains the system and keeps up the strength.

Mr. T. K. McGlathery of Topeka, has made arrangements to have his horses, Royal George, an English draft horse, and Kicapoo Ranger, at Silver Lake, Kas., the present season on the first three days of each week.

Our readers will do well to notice the advertisement of Hermon W. Ladd. XX Co, in our paper this week. Here is a good bed for a lit-tle money, and it is appreciated, as the enormous sales of the past year fully prove.

罗 8 and 9 電 Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent, on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

Markets.

TOPEKA MADVETO

		Prod	luce.	
Grocers ret Coun	all price l	list, co	rrected weekly by ted at buying pric	J. A. Lee
ONIONS— ASPARAG RADISHE NEW CAB NEW BEE PEAS— BUTTER— CHEESE— EGGS—Per BEANS—P " M " CO NEW POT	US— " S— " BAGE—p BAGE—p TS— " -Per lb—C Per lb—C doz—Fre er bu—W edium AT@ES—	er doz	es	.46 .56 .75@1.00 .75@1.00 .08@.10 .10@12!/ .10@12!/ .1.50

Foultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue.
 CHICKENS—Live, per doz.
 2.00@2.75@3.00

 " Dressed, per lb.
 .08

 TURKEYS—Live, per b.
 .08

 DUCKS—per doz.
 2.00@2.75

Retail Grain. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. 2.50 3.00 .90 .75 1.25 1.00 SHORTS....

Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas
HIDES—Green, calf.

Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
Dry Salted, prime
Dry damaged
TALLOW
SHEEP SKINS Butchers' Retail. BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb.

Round
Round
Roasts

| BEEF | Strom | Strom

Markets by Telegraph, June 15.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS - Generally firm.
RAILROAD BONDS - Generally strong and higher.
STATE SECURITIES - Dull and nominal.
BAR SILVER - 81 514.
MONEY - 8 to 314 per cent. closing at 3.
PRIME MERGANTILE PAPER - 4 to 5 per cent.
STERLING EXCHANGE - B, B, 60 days, \$4 864;
sight, \$4 894.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881 Coupons New 5's... New 4\section 's (registered)... Coupons... New 4's (registered)... Coupons... PACIFIC SIXES—95: 123.
MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 09,
ST. JOE—\$1 07.
C. P. BONDS—\$1 13½.
U. P. BONDS—firsts, \$1 14½.
LAND GRANTS—\$1 113¼.
SINKING FUNDS—\$1 16.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Tub—choice clean and free from burrs 44 to 45c, medium 40 to 42c, low and dingy 35 to 39; Fleecewashed 25 to 40; Unwashed—choice medium 29 to 30, fair do 27 to 28, low or coarse and dark do 24 to 25c, combing nominal at 25 to -30c, heavy merino 18 to 22, light do 24 to 26c. Burry black, cotted, etc., 5 to 15c per fb less.

Chicago Wool Market.

Tub washed bright 45 to 46c per lb; do dingy and oarse 40 to 42c; fleece washed medium 40 to 45c; do coarse 40 to 42c; fleece washed medium 40 to 45c; de fine 36 to 40c; de coarse 35 to 37c; unweshed medium 27 to 39c; do coarse 20 to 25c; do fine bright 21 to 25c; do heavy 17 to 22c; bucks' fleece 16 to 18c. Consignments from western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas sell at about 2c per lb less than this range, and burry and poor conditioned lots at 3 to 5 cents less. Colorade

wool (unassorted) is quoted at 25 to 28c per 1b for medium to fine; at 22 to 24c for coarse to medium; at 22 to 24c for black.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts 201; shipments, 192; market firm and tairly active; native shipping steers averaging 1,200 to 1,322 pounds sold at \$4 0 to 4 10; butchers steers, \$3 50 to 3 80 cows, \$2 55 to 3 50. HOGS—Receipts 516; shipments, nonemarket steady with sales ranging from \$3 35 to 3 70; bulk at \$360 to 3 70.

3 70. SHEEP--Reccipts 112; shipments, none; market steady; natives averaging 88 pounds sold at \$ 00.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Better: Yorkers and Baltimores, and packing \$3 90 to 4 00; heavy shipping, \$1 05 to 415; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 4,700.

CATTLE—Demand exceeds surply; prices firm; choice heavy shipping steers, \$4 50 to 4 70; good to prime steers, \$4 35 to 4 45; fair to good steers, \$3 70 to 4 15; cows and heifers, \$2 50 to 5 50; grass Texans, \$250 to 3 50; receipts, 9,000; shipments, 250.

SHEET—Fair demand; fuir to choice, \$3 00 to 4 00; receipts, 200; shipments, 200.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipis, 13,00% shipments, 4,100; market very active and 5c higher; mixed packing \$4.00 to 4 i5; light, \$4.10 to 4 20; good clearance.

CATTLE—Receipis, 2,000; shipments, 3,200; market strong and 10c higher; common to fair shipping \$4.20 to 4.00; good to choice, \$4.00 to 50; butchers, strong at \$2.60 to 3.75;grass Texans, \$3.40 3.70; stockers and feeders nominal at \$3.00 to 3.00

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,00; shipments, 200 market weak and declined ½c common to fair \$3.50 to 3.60; good to choice, \$3.80 to 4.20.

Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Receipts, 4.205 bushels; shipments, 9,151 bushels; in store, 91,495 bushels; market weak and lower; No.2, 95c asked; No. 3, 85c; No. 4, 78c. CORN—Receipts, 866 bushels; shipments, 860 bushels; in store, 135,361 bushels; market quiet and weak; No.2 mixed, 275,5c; No. 2 white mixed 275,5c bid. OATS—No. 2, 25c bid. RYE—Nominal.
BARLEY—Nominal.
BARLEY—Nominal.
BUTTER—Market steady at 9 to 19c for round lots.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

\$1 Unchanged.

\$1 Unchanged.

\$1 Unchanged.

\$1 Unchanged.

\$1 Unchanged.

\$2 Unchanged.

\$3 Unchanged.

\$3 Unchanged.

\$4 Unchanged.

\$5 Unchanged.

\$5 Unchanged.

\$6 Unchanged.

\$6

July . OATS--Lower; 34¼ to 35%e cash; 34¼e June; 34¼e

aly, RYE—Quiet at 80c. BARLEY—Unebanged. PORK—Quiet; jobbing, \$10 75.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—Wheat, unsettled and heavy; ruled weak; closed firm; No, red winter, \$101; No. 2 spring, 92e casn; 924e June; 914e July; 834e August; No 3 spring 84 to 85e; rejected, 64e.

CORN—344 to 345e cash; 345e June; 354e July; 354e August; rejected 324e.

OATS—Dull and lower; 285e cash; 29e June; 275e July; 234e August.

OATS—Duff and lower; 28%c cash; 29c June; 27%c July; 23%c August. RYE—Firmer; 77c. BARLEY—Duff, weak and lower, at 72c. PORK—Unsettled, but lower; 210 35 cash; 210 35 to 10 35½ July; 210 42½ to 10 45 August. LARD—Steady and in fair demand; 26 60 cash and

July: \$6 6214 August. BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged...

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged. FLOUR—10s to 12s. WHEAT—Winter, 10s to 10s 2d; spring 9s 4d to

WHAT—WHILE, 1988
S 8d.
CORN—New, 4s 9d.
CHEESE—67s 6d.
OATS—68 3d to 6s 6d.
PORK—59s.
BEEF—65s.
BACON—Long clear middles, 3is; short clear, 35s.
LARD—Cwt. 36s.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. HAY--Upland, 24 to 26; second bottom, 21 to 22; botom hay, 19 to 20.

FLOUR--Colorado, 3 40 to 3 45; Graham, 3 00 to 3 25.

MEAL-Bolled corn meal, 2 00.

WHEAT--2 00 to 2 20 % cwt.

CORN--1 35 to 1 40 % cwt.

OATS--Colorado, 2 00 to 2 25; state, 1 85 to 2 00 % cwt

BARLEY-1 75 to 1 85 % cwt.

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES:

Eggs—Per dozen, ranch 15 to 17e; state, 12 to 14e. Butter—Ranch, & b, 25 to 35c; creamery, 30 to 35; ONIONS—5 to 5½c 2 b; castern, 2 00 to 2 50 2 cwt,
ONIONS—5 to 5½c 2 b; castern, 2 00 to 2 50 2 cwt,
TURKEYS—Dressed, 16 to 18c 2 b.
CHICKENS—Dressed, 15 to 16c 2 b; 2 doz 4 00 to 5 00.

Mew Advertisements.

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



ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.
Term opens October 13, 1890, Tultion, \$80 per year, No extras. For circular address HENRY HITCHCOCK, Pean.

FREE TO MOTHERS. A pamphlet by a Physician, given fants and children. Address P. O. Box 227, Racine, Wis.

Strayed

On Sunday night June 6th from the pasture lot of the owner on the Auburn road? miles from Topeka, a BLACK HORSE, about 16 hands high, white star in forchead, and white stripe on nose, one force foot white with some small white harners spots on one side, 8 years old. Stands back on pastern joints. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the horse to the premises of subscriber. JAMES FRANKLIN, Or to O. J. Houck, Topeka, cor. 7th and Clay sts.

An 8-Page Paper **BALANCE OF 1880**

peka, Kas., is 8-page, 6 columns to the page, sent to any address in the United States or Canada, balance of 1880 for 50 CENTS.

The CAPIVAL is republican in principle, outspoken in defence of temperance and g od morals. Contains the latest news general, state and logaligives the Supreme Court decisions, reports of conventions, and is in every respect a litsledses family journal. For the purpose of introduction it is offered at cost. Postage stumps may be sent at me risk in letter for subscription. Address J. K. HUDSON, Editor "CAPITAL." Topeka, Kansas.

Literary and Domesic

The Song of the Sower.

The farmer stood at his open door, Looked north, and south, and east, and west; "Good wife, the swallows are back once more, Back again to their last year's nest, I'm off to the fields to speed the plough The birds are singing on every bough.

The skies are dreaming of summer blue; Trees are dreaming of rustling leaves; And I have a dream—God make it true!— Of standing corn, and of golden sheaves, Of meadows green, and of new made hay, And reapers singing at dawn of day.

Call all the boys; we must go afield, To speed the plough and cast the seed: God bless the seed, and make it to yield Plenty, both man and beast to feed! God bless the seed, and speed the plough. For birds are singing on every bough."

Then out with his boys the farmer went, Into the fields the soft spring morn, Sowing the seed with a glad content, Singing, while sowing the good seed corn "God bless the harrow, and bless the plough

The corn, the wheat, and the barley mow! -Harper's Weekly.

Literary Items.-No. 40.

FALSE CRITICISM.

"He who rules freemen, should himself be free"-is a line from Alexander Pope. Dr. Samuel Johnson, in his Lives of the British Poets, says that Pope might have said with a like regard to truth, that, "he who drives fat oxen, should himself be fat." Dr. Johnson was possessed of a great intellect, but like our great Daniel Webster, he fell from his first convictions.

Johnson wrote a phillippic against the British government, and made use of the following severe remark: "England is a groaning nation and a beggared land, willed to servitude," A comfortable pension from the British government produced a sudden change in his after course of life-he then wrote a pamphlet entitled "Taxation, no Tyranny."

OPINIONS.

"We find," says John Locke, "that amongst some men opinions gain force by growing older; and propositions, doubtful at first, come to pass for authentic truths." The same writer sayshe thinks that there are fewer opinions in the world than is generally supposed. Although every one takes some side of the question, the majority have no real opinion at all. Dr. Reid, the Scotch metaphysical writer, calls "a certain class of men beggars in opinion, whose understanding conforms, like the clothes they wear to the fashion of the hour." An old Grecian poet, who flourished 300 years B. C., divides mankind into three classes, viz: "Those who think for themselves, those who let others think for them, and those who will neither do one or the other." From this we might conclude, that human nature clings to the old track.

SYSTEM.

"who believe in a system already established in grown animal which sprung from it is so mithe world does not in the least add to the credibility; but the number of those who doubt it, has a tendency to diminish it." Prof. Dugald Stewart considers this a very just observation. TRUTH.

He that has his head filled with wrong nothan he that is perfectly ignorant.-John Locke.

DISGRACE. There is a sentiment if it was more generally

adhered to, the editorial fraternity might save a great deal of time and labor. Pinkerton, the great traveller, has remarked that "next to the disgrace of writing nonsense, is that which is attached to him who attempts to refute it:" BUNDLE OF SYMPATHIES.

The late Rev. R. Cecil, when conversing with

a friend upon the distinguishing traits in the female character, observed that, "to reason to a woman is useless; the feminine mind is not dust is crowded full of their germs." composed of logical materials; the true defininition of woman is a bundle of sympathies.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

It is of great use in the pursuit of knowledge not to be too confident, nor too distrustful of our own judgment, nor to believe we can comprehend all things or nothing.

MORALITY.

Raynal says, since society should be useful to all its members, they ought every one in return a Planet." The duration of the various phases to be useful to society. So to be virtuous is to be useful, and to be victous is to be victous or on its dimensions, and the planets smaller than

CASTING OUT DEVILS. In every village in Tyre is a person who has

the reputation of being able to cast out devils. When a person is laboring under fits, he is attended by one of these characters, who forthwith proceeds to hold conversation with the spirit. After a while he gets out, but leaves no gained by telescopic observance accords with smell of sulphur behind him. We have known a few of like pretensions much nearer than

SUPERSTITIONS.

Buckingham, in his travels in Messopotamia gives an account of a people who live near Or- ting that Venns has a metallic surface inclosed fah, that believe the fish that are in a neighboring lake, would not be affected by fire in cook- know too little to express any very confident ing. They consider them as sacred to Abraham. Buckingham ate some of them and pro-

nounced them excellent. Another class of people inhabiting the mountains of Singar, between Morden and Mousel, pay homage to the Devil as being a servant of and also more remote from the sun, and therethe Most High. They argue that the good fore probably of earlier birth, this planet spirit will not hurt them, but the evil spirit might be expected to have reached a much may if not appeased. This belief doubtless received its origin from the ancient Persians, for facts observed of the telescope supports. Our they worshipped God under the name of Or- moon, a still smaller planet, and certainly as a

mistadus, whom they considered as the author of all good. The god whom they dreaded as the source of all evil, was called Arimanes, and they believed these two divinities were perpetually at war together, and that therefore it was necessary to sacrifice to the one for his protection, and to the other to escape his resentment. JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Kas.

Dust and Sunbeams.

"George, did you ever see a sunbeam?" "What? Sunbeam? Yes, of course, I have. There is one now coming through the shutter."

"Be careful, now," said Uncle Henry. How do you know that?"

"Why, don't you see that stream of dust?" "Yes, but if the dust were not there, how vould you know it?" George was puzzled.

"The truth is," continued his uncle, "we never see sunbeams at all; and, what is still more curious, we never see light." "O uncle! How can that be? Do I not see

light when I look straight at a burning lamp?" "You see flame," answered his instructor, and this is only smoke heated very hot. You know that smoke is a kind of very fine dust; and, as you cannot see what lies behind the so you cannot see what lies back of flame dust and renders it so. Do you understand?"

"Yes, I think I do;" answered George. And now, Uncle Harry, what is there so remarkable about the dust in the sunbeam? Our teacher said to-day that there were some wonderful facts connected with it."

"There are," replied his uncle. Ask him what they are to-morrow, and then tell me what you have learned. You will remember it better than if I told you now."

"Well, George, what did Mr. Weston, your teacher, tell you about the dust floating in the sunbeam?" asked Uncle Harry of his nephew the next evening.

"On great deal! So much I do not know where to begin," replied George. "He gave us quite a lecture about it this afternoon. He said that the dust of which the individual specks were visible, was not remarkable at all. Tidy housekeepers would find very little of this ordinarily floating about in the air of their parlors. But he said that if we excluded all the light from a room excepting that which comes through a single small aperture, and let the sunlight enter through that, we should see, not only the separate visible specks, but also a smoky haze following the course of the sunbeam. I think he said this dust was so fine that no microscope will show its separate particles. Mr. Weston called these life-germs or seeds; because all animalcular life, fermentations, putrefactions and many diseases, can be traced back to them as their source.

"If they fall into stagnant water in the summer time, they produce the very small animals we find there with the microscope. Mr. Weston wanted us to try and imagine how small the "The number of those," says Fontanelle, germ or speck of dust must be, when the fullnute that eight hundred billions of them only occupy a cubic inch of space; for he said there were animalcules in some kinds of water as small as that, although most of them were

> "If some of the dust falls into milk it develops an cel-like form which they call vibrio, because they vibrate so curiously when in motion. As these cannot live without oxygen, they pull the sugar in the milk to pieces to get it, and so turn the milk sour.

> "Falling into grape juice, a little plant is produced. As this must also have oxygen to live upon, it also attacks the sugar in the juice to obtain it, and the consequence is wine.

> "A piece of meat in summer soon becomes foul. Mr. Weston says that if we look at the juice of this meat with a microscope, we shall find it full of little forms called bacteria. They are the cause of all putrefaction, and floating

Here the supper bell rang, and George stopped, while Uncle Harry complimented him for remembering so well what his teacher had said .- A. H. Horton, in N. Y. Tribunc.

Age of the Planets.

Mr. R. A. Proctor gave a lecture at the London Institution recently, on "The Old Age of of a planet's existence depends, caeteris paribus, the earth were referred to as representing various stages of planetary old age. Venus, which is nearer to the sun than the earth, and, therefore, probably of later birth, is also smaller than the earth, and is, theoretically, either in the same stage of planetary existence or even less developed than our planet. The evidence this view. It has recently been noticed that in certain phases we catch the illumination of what are regarded as the oceans of Venus, though some have, as Mr. Proctor considers wildly, interpreted the phenomena, as indicain a glassy envelope. About Mercury we opinion, but being near the sun and being probably therefore the last born of the planets, his small globe would pass quietly through the stages of planetary life. Of Mars we know more. Being much smaller than the earth, later stage of development, an inference which

fully formed planet older than the earth from which it was thrown off, gives still better opportunities of telescopic observation, and is theoretically most likely to tell us of the age of a planet. It seems to all intents dead, without air (or having air of extreme rarity) and with-

There can be hardly a doubt that many of the features observable are the result of extinct craters, though some of the smaller of the circular markings, Mr. Proctor thinks, are the result of the falling into the moon's mass, of meteoric bodies, at a period prior to her attaining rigidy. Though we see some planets that have reached the death-like stage, and others slowly tending towards, yet when we look with still wider scope, we see some of our own solar system, and some of other systems, perfecting towards the life period. The heat and light of one particular system are not lost, but go to keep up the interchanges of cosmical vitality.

Sharp Eyes.

A man has a sharper eye than a dog, or a fox, or than any of the wild creatures, but not so sharp an ear or nose. But in the bird he finds his match. How quickly the old turkey discovers the hawk, a mere speck against the sky, and how quickly the hawk discovers you dust in the sunbeam and makes it visible, even if you happen to be secreted in the bushes, or behind the fence near which he alights.

> I find I see, almost without effort, nearly every bird within sight in the field or wood I pass throug (a flit of the wing, a flirt of the tail are enough, though the flickering leaves do all conspire to hide them), and with like ease the birds see me, though, unquestienably, the chances are immensely in their favor. The eye sees what it has the means of seeing, truly. You must have the bird in your heart, before you can find it in the bush. The eye must have purpose and aim. No one ever yet found the walking fern, who did not have the walking fern in his mind.

Nevertheless, the habit of observation is the habit of clear and decisive gazing; not by a first casual glance, but by a steady, deliberate covered. You must look intently and hold the rank and file of mankind. The sharpshooter picks out his man and knows him with fatal certainty from a stump, or a rock, or a cap on a pole. The phrenologists do well to locate not only form, color, weight, etc., in the region of the eye, but a faculty which they call individuality-that which separates, discriminates, and sees in every object its essential character. This is just as necessary to the naturalist as to the artist or the poet. The sharp eye notes specific points and differences-it seizes upon and preserves the individuality of the thing.

Persons frequently describe to me some kird they have seen or heard and ask me to name it, but in most cases the bird might be any one of a dozen, or else it is totally unlike any bird found on this continent. They have either een falsely or else vaguely. Not so the farm youth who wrote me one winter day that he had seen a single pair of strange birds, which he describes as follows: "They were about the size of the 'chippie,' the tops of their heads were red, and the breast of the male was of the same color, while that of the female was much lighter; their rumps were also faintly tinged you would know them, please write me their the most valuable of any native tree we have, names." There can be little doubt but the young observer had seen a pair of red-polls—a bird related to the goldfinch, and that occasionally comes down to us in the winter from the far north. Another time the same youth wrote that he had seen a strange bird, the color of a sparrow, that alighted on fences and buildiugs as well as upon the ground and that walked. This last fact showed the youth's discriminating eye and settled the case. I knew it to be a species of lark, and from the time, size, color, etc., the tit-lark. But how many persons would have observed that the bird walked instead of hopped?-John Burrough's, in Midsummer Holiday Scribner.

Scientific and Useful.

A powerful disinfectant, especially adapted to the destruction of insects, is prepared by passing sulphuric acid into alchohol.

When swallows fly low, wet weather may be expected, because the insects which the swallows pursue in their flight, are flying low to escape the moisture of the upper regions of the atmosphere.

Most analine stains can readily be removed with alchohol. If the ink is made from cochineal, a weak solution of chloride of lime with a few drops of muriatic acid is sufficient to destroy the color, but it cannot be used on silks and woolens: Collectors of insects, and amateurs, were, at a

recent meeting of the entomological society, advised to be on their guard against tricky dealers, who manufacture new varieties by dipping various insects into analine and other colors.

Sponge paper, made by adding finely divided ponge to paper pulp, has been used in France for dressing wounds. It absorbs water readily and retains moisture for a long time; it is therefore applicable to many purposes in the arts and manufactures.

Foreign journals report that experiments have been made at Langenschwalbach, in Prussia, with a view to utilize the fiber of the common nettle. It was found that when treated in the same way as hemp, the fiber came out as soft as silk and as strong as linen; and this result being regarded as encouraging, a large plantation of nettles has been made to provide There are quite a good many grapes, plumber materials for experiments on a larger scale.

Don't Talk Too Much.

Some of the young folks of to-day remind us of talking machines, wound up, and apparently never likely to run down. Now, I don't mean to condemn talking entirely. In fact, I rather like to encourage it, where it is done within bounds of reason and propriety. But some boys and girls talk all the time, everywhere, and about everything. They won't even allow another to get a word in edgeways.

There is a time to talk, and a time to keep still. Once in a while, at any rate, a chance should be afforded your friends to put in a word or two. When older people are speaking, it would look well for youngsters to keep their mouths shut. When some one is reading, it is ill manners to interrupt, to call attention to trivial matters, of no sense or interest. When another is speaking, wait until he or she gets through before you say your say, and do not take the word out of any one's mouth. It didn't, used to be so in olden times, if our grand parents tell the truth, and I don't see any good reason why it should be so now. When two persons are talking at once, to another, it confuses the listener, and one should not be surprised if he understands and gets things mixed. It is a difficult matter for a person to fix his attention, perfectly, on any two things at once, and get sense of it. There is bound to be con-

Recipes.

BUTTER CRACKERS .- One quart flour; 3 ta blespoons butter rubbed into the flour; 1 saltspoonful salt; 2 cups sweet milk; 1/2 tea-spoon soda dissolved in hot water. Work into a ball, lay on a floured board and beat with a rolling pin half an hour. Roll out | of an inch thick prick deeply with a fork and bake hard. Hang up in a bag near a stove for two days to dry.

STEWED ONIONS .- Wash, peel, and cut into slices six fine large onions, and put into a stewpan with 1 quart of cold water and one-half small teaspoonful of soda; when the water comes to a beil, pour off and set the onions aim of the eye are the characteristic things dis- back over the fire with one cup of boiling water, 14 cups of sweet milk, large tablespoonful your eye firmly to the spot, to see more than do of butter, \ teaspoonful of sugar, season to taste and boil half an hour.

Communications.

BELLEVILLE, Republic Co., May 26 .- After storm comes a calm, and after our long drouth, last night came a lovely rain, which will set everything to rights. Crops in this county, notwithstanding the fact that we have had no rain since November last, look very well in the main. Many pieces of winter wheat will make a full crop; barley, oats and spring wheat about one-half to two thirds of a crop, though some pieces have been plowed up and planted with corn, which looks well, and promises its master

an immense crop even for Kansas.

One fact continually reveals itself, and that is that Kansas will stand a longer drouth than any other country in the world. Even now, after we have had no rain since November last, the ground that has been properly cultivated heretofore is quite moist.

I have read several articles in the FARMER about planting cottonwoods, which I think are so easily propagated, and this spring I am experimenting a little with them, and think at this time I have hit upon a plan which will be a complete success, and may be valuable to some of the inexperienced in the future. will give it, if I am successful, in time to pre pare cuttings for planting next season.

Now Iwant to ask a few questions: 1st, how to prepare cherry seeds for planting, and when to plant; 2d, grape seeds, and 3d, potatoes.

Is there any breeder of Jersey Red hogs in this state? if so, who? Are the Jersey Red hogs as good for practical purposes as the Poland China and Berkshire? A STUDENT.

REPUBLIC CITY, Republic Co., May 26 .-Republic City is situated on the Republican river, also, on the C.B., of the U.P.R.R. It has just been born a railroad town. The engine passed through yesterday, and it made the farmers feel glad in three ways: first, that we will have a near market; second, that it cost us no bonds; and third, and last but not least, while quite a crowd was there to witness the iron immigrant they were suddenly made to rejoice by a nice shower of rain. Although there was considerable commotion in the clouds whirling round, there was plainly visible three different strong currents, but luckily for us they did not come in contact with the earth. Then it commenced to rain this morning at 1 a. m., and rained till about 4 o'clock. But it all came too late to save our winter wheat, or a great deal of it; but spring grain and corn will come out all right.

Many farmers are considerably discouraged over the dry weather. Scores of teams from the west and southwest come to work on the B. M. R. R., wages are \$1.50 per day for man, or \$3.00 for man and team. A good thing for those who are forced to quit their homes on account of the dry weather. Some are leaving for good; others to work for something to live on till they can grow it.

Grass is good here, and stock is doing finely, although some herds have disease in them. One herd of 700 head of cattle has the black leg; some have died of it.

The fruit prospects are not very fiattering. No peaches or apples of any consequence and small fruits.

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

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c., Name in gold and jet 10cts. Winslow &Co., Meriden, Ct.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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

50 Pin-a-i, Chromo, Lity, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards, in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD Co., Northford, Ct.

50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c. Agis Outfit, 19c. Conn Card Co., Northford, 6t 50 Chromo, Glass. Scroll, Wreath and Lace cards ,10c Tryus. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct.

18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevel Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J B HUSTED, Nassau, N Y

AKEY THAT AND NOT WEAR OUT. SOLD by Watchmakers. By mail, 30 cts. Circulars FREE.J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey St., N.Y.

52 Gold, crystal, lace, perfumed & chromo cards, lace in gold&jet 10c Clinton Bros, Clintonville et

Ellegant Autograph Album, gilt covers, 48 pages.
Illustrated with birds, serolls, etc, in colors, and
47 Select Quotations, 15c: Agent's outfit for cards,
(over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards, 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros, Northford Ct:

50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Scroll, Marble and Bow SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere, best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of slockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and ferms to The Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

VTED for the richly illustrated and history of the great tour of GRANT AROUND & WORLD

It describes Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catch-penny" imitations. Send for circulars and extra terms to agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\$55.66 Agents Profit per Week Will prove it or forfeit \$560. \$4 Outfit free. R. RIDEOUT & CO., 218 FultonSt.N.Y

ACRES PLANTED WITH BERRIES 100 varieties of selected fruits. Plants grown for transplanting and fruits for the market. \$25-8ee new catalogue for what sorts to plant. Sent free. Address JNO. S. CO, LLINS, Moorstown, New Jersey. \$25-Also, Jersey Red Pigs, all pure stock.

WANTED

To contract for 600 Ewes, two years old, seven eighths Merino, to be delivered at Kinsley, Edwards county, Kansas, between September 18th and October st, 1880. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

Concordia CROWN Nursery

C. C. HUNTER, Proprietor, Florist, Seedsman and Market Gardener.

HOUSE PLANTS A SPECIALTY. Corner 3d and State streets, Concordia, Cloud Co., Ks.

DEATH TO RATS. For sale, SCOTCH TERRIER PUPS, \$10 each at six weeks old. Also, ONE BITCH, three years old, a good ratter. Also,

TWO NEW FOOL.

Bitches, splendid watch dogs. Address
W. T. IRWIN,
Topeka, Kas. Rent paid two-and-a-quarter years buys one.

MASON | BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD; winners of
highest distinction at Syray WorLDs

HAMLIN
ORGANS
highest distinction at EVERY WORLDS
for, 67, 66, 84, 108, to 500 dollars and upword. Also for easy payments, 85 a
month, or \$0.38 a quarter and upward.
Catalogues free. Mason & Hamlin organ Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46
Essa 14th St., (Union Square), New
York; 149 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

THE

FAIRMOUNT NURSERY COM'Y

The well known Fairmount Nursery Company first established at Bendersville, Pa., in 1830, removed to Troy, Ohio, in 1865, has organized a

Branch at Topeka, Kansas.

The association have already grown millions of trees, &c., and have this spring alone transplanted nearly fitty acres. A general variety of Nursery stock at Topeka. We have a large supply on hand and are prepared to furnish the people of Kansas and the west with such varieties as are best adapted to the western climate, such as fruit and ornamental trees, &c. All communications address

Geo, PETERS, SON & TAYLORS, Pr's

Topeka, Kansas.

120 Acres in Cultivation. George Achelis.

West Chester, Pa. Sells Crab Apple Trees and other Fruit trees; Ever-greens and other ornamental Trees; Shrubs, Vines, etc. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.



BARNES' FOOT POWER MA-FIFTEEN

different machines with which Builders, Cabinet Makers, Wagon Makers, and Jobbers in Miscellaneous work can compete as to QUALITY and PRICE with steam power manufacturing; also amatuers' supplies, saw blades, designs for Wall Brackets and Builders's scroll work.

Machines Sent on Trial.

The Boss Puzzle. The Game of 15.
The New Solitaire. The Game of 15.
The Gem Puzzle. The Game of 15.
Price 15 cents each, twe for 25 cents.
Ivery Card Dominoes, Price 15 cents.
Union Card Co., Box 773 Wercester, Mass.

Strays for the week ending June 16.

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T J Charles, Frankliu tp, one dar, bay horse pony, about 14 hands high, supposed te be 9 years old, harness and saddle marks, a sear on left ham about three inches long, was shod in front when taken up, valued at \$65. ued at \$25.

20LT—Taken up by Levi W Brown, Marmaton tp. one
r stallion 2 years old, 14 hands high, a little white on
h hind foot on back part, black mane and (ail, no marks
brands, valued at \$20.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Barney Houser, Bazaar tp, (Matfield Green P.O.) May 21, 1889, one brown horse, right hind foot white, white ring on left fore foot, white spot in forehead, work and collar mark, 17 hands high, about 16 years old, valued at \$45.

Id, valued at \$25.

Doniphan County.—D. W. Morse, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W D Hancock, Wolf River tp, May
1, 1880, one bay horse pony about 13 hands high, 5 years old
tar in forehead, shod on front feet, no marks or brands, val
led at \$25.

COLT—Also by the same, one bay stud colt 2 years old,
common size, hind feet white, no marks on brands, valued common size, hind feet white, no marks on brands, valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by C J Ellis, Centre tp, May 31, 1880, one dark bay or brown horse, small star in forehead, front feet shod, leather head stail, 15 hands high, no marks or brands, a years old, valued at \$50.

HORSE—Also by the same one grey pony horse, saddle marks, 10 years old, 13 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Frederick Duhach, Washington tp, May 5, 1880, one brown horse, 15% hands high, 8 years old, marked with a sore under left hind heel like it had been burned with a rope, branded on left shoulder with letter C, valued at \$30.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, olerk.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

COW—Taken up May 17, 1880 by G. S Boyd. Clinton tp. 1
red cow, star in forehead, branded B on right hip half way
between knee and hip joint, valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Also by the same one red helfer' branded B on
right hip, 3 years old, valued at \$16.

STEER—Also by the same, one red steer, star in forehead
branded B on right hip, 2 years old, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by James Halbert, Clinton ip, May 25,
1880, one chestnut sorrel norse, 15½ hands high, white face,
hind feet white to pastern joint, il years old, collar marks,
10 ORSE—Also by the same one black horse, 16 hands high
star in forehead, 7 years old, collar marks, valued at \$50.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk. RE—Taken up by S V Parkinson, June 15, 1879, one d mare, black made and tall, white face, white spot or r mark, medium sized Osage pony, 15 years old.

Kingman county-Charles Rickman, clerk. Aligman county—Unaries Klosman, olers.

HORSE—Taken up by A J Mogle, Evan tp, May 24, 1880 one black horse, 8 years old, 14 wands high, good pacer, valued at \$15.

MARE—Also by the same one brown mare 8 years old, white nose, 15 hands high, no other marks or brands visible valued at \$20.

Strays for the week ending June 2. Cowley county-J. S. Hunt, clerk.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Robert White, May 29, 1880, one bay mare pony, about 5 years old, branded N on left flank, one hind foot white and star in forchead, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Coleman, Harvey th, April 15 1880, one black mare, right hind foot white, about 16 hands high, about 7 years old, gaar marks,

MARE—Also by the same, one light bay mare, about 16 hands high, a years old.

MARE—Also by the same one brown mare about 16 hands high, a years old, scar on neck.

COLY—Also by the same one yearling colt, light bay, with running sore on neck.

running sore on neck.

Marshallgoounty.—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

GOLT—Taken up by D C Calhoun, May 8, 1880, Blue Rapids tp, (Irving P O) one sorrel colt, about 2 years old, white stripe in face, white on right hind foot, branded on right shoulder indescribable, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel Smith, Clear Forks tp, May 10, 1880, one dark bay mare suppessed to be 2 years old, branded W on the left shoulder, valued at \$22.

MARE—Taken up by by O 8 Brown, Clear Jorks tp, May 1, 1880, one bay mare supposed to be 2 years old, both hind feet white and small star in forehead, valued at \$40.

COLT—Also by the same one dark chestnut horse colt one year old both hind feet white, small star in forehead, valued at \$40.

Marion County.-W. H. Hamilton, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Lonis DePringle, Doyle tp, PO, Flo ence, one yellow colored mare, 4 feet 10 inches high, brand ed on left shoulder with the letters S N, 2 years old, value at \$20.

McPherson County--J. A. Flesher, clerk. MARE—Taken up by L N Holnberg, Smoky Hill tp, indsborg P O) May 4, one sorrel mare about 15 hands gh supposed to be 10 years old, white star in face, valued

Miami County-B. J. Sheridan Clerk. MIRIM COUNTY—BY SHOWARD VANO.

HORSE—Taken up by D W Lee Wea tp, one bright bay horse about 10 years old, 14½ hands high, small star in forehead, little white on left hind foot and sears supposed to be from fistula, branded A on left shoulder, valued at \$40. HORSE—Also by the same one bright bay horse about 10 years old, 14½ hands high, branded H S on left shoulder, valued at \$40. years old, 14); hands high, branuca 11, 15, 15, 140; the valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Wright, Valley tp, Paola, P.O., one bright bay mare with collar and saddle marks and three hind feet, supposed to be 10 years old, valued at \$25.

COLT—Also by the same one fron gray horse colt about 2 years old, white stripe in face, valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Auer, Mission Creek td, P O cene, May 8, 1880, one black horse 12½ hands, saddle marks in back, 2 white spots on neck, valued at \$55.

Woodson County—H. S. Trueblood, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by James M Wallace, Perry tp, May 3, one bay poxy mare, white stripe in face, white hind feet, blind in left eye, branded on left shoulder and stifle with letter S, supposed to be 9 years old, valued at \$20.

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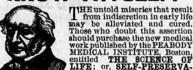
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THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain Raising World,
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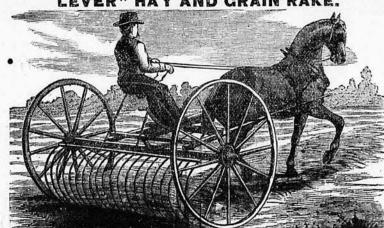
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192

CENTRALIA, Nemaha Co., June 8 .- Since last I wrote we have had plenty of rain, and farmers complain no more of dry weather; and the start of them. Corn was slow making its I perceive by the FARMER of June 2d, that we are not the only ones that have cause to rejoice, as it bears tidings of heavy rains nearly all in the season, we may get a good crop of corn over the state. Although small grain suffered yet. It is worth 25c to 30c per bushel here from dry weather, yet the rain came in time for now; wheat 90c to \$1; fat hogs \$3 per hundred the corn. The ground is thoroughly soaked and mostly sold; cattle in good order, none for now and we are getting a good shower every few days.

farm Zetters.

Fruit (apples and peaches) are pretty badly blown off. I saw, in my travels, some fall honey locust, and when and how to plant them, wheat which I thought, from appearance, would make about two-thirds of a crop; the straw is very short, and although the heads are rather short they are well filled. Oats, which were supposed to be beyond recovery, are coming out since the rains, and will yet make a fair crop. But the corn-well, I cannot express what I have seen. It seems to me that the farmers have been vieing with each other in the amount planted and the time of planting, and now to see whose shall look the cleanest and in the best condition. I saw but one piece which I could call weedy, and I must say that in the twenty years which I have spent in Kansas, I never saw the corn so large and in so fine condition at this season.

Stock looks well; no disease; fat enough for

Old corn still going to market at 20c to 22c; butter down to 8c and 10c, and still falling; pork, &c to 10c; eggs, 7c; flour, spring, \$2.25 to \$2.75, fall, \$3; corn meal, white, bolted, \$1; work, especially job, plenty and wages good; spring chickens large enough to fry, \$2 per dozen. Plenty of spring vegetables, currants and strawberries.

Success to the FARMER with all its interests. A. L. SAMS.

GLEN GROUSE, Cowley Co., June 5 .- The prospect for corn here is good. Wheat poor. Fruit medium, but the high winds keep whipping the peaches off. Blew hard all day, turned to the north, and mercury fell from 88° at 2 p. m., to 66° at 7 p. m. Frost here on the 23d of May.

I took a trip to Wichita on the 27th. Wheat will average one-half crop in this, Butler, county. Some in Sedgwick will make twenty bushels per acre. Grain is good. Corn, some good, some poor. Plenty of rain. Fruit, some orchards full, others none. Stock looks well. Farmers cutting wheat and looking happy, with their nice groves and neat houses.

Quite a scare on Rock creek on the 16th of May. A whirlwind passed up the creek but did no damage. Then one passed from west to east. One passed on to the south of me six miles, turned one house bottom side up, and killed a few sheep.

As a general thing, times are pretty good. Corn is worth here 30c; hogs, 23c; good cows, \$30; horses, \$25 to \$80. Sheep is all the go here at present. Success to the FARMER.

J. B. McCreary.

HAMPTON, Rush Co .- As this part of the country ought to have its name in the paper, if only for its dryness and high winds, I have concluded to report it. Wheat is almost a total failure. Corn is coming up nicely and will make us a good crop. A large acreage of millet is being sown.

Farmers, generally, have a large stock of hope, notwithstanding in order to live here they have to go east or west to work. It is surprising how cheerfully paterfamilis goes off and earns provisions, hoping big things in the near future.

The FARMER is a "fount of knowledge," and if we had read it years ago there would have been one family more "in the land of plenty." But as we are here we meen to stay until this land is "furnished," if possible.

I would like to take a few sheep on shares, for awhile. If any of the readers of the FARMER have any sheep they would trust to the wilds, I would like to hear from them. I could warrant good care, pasture, and water.

Will some one tell me how to make cheap training harnes for colts, or yearlings, or if they

Like S. H. Mitchell, I would like to hear something more about the Honey locust.

MATE STILES.

HARVEYVILLE, Wabaunsee Co., June 7 .-Everything just booming since the rains. Some pieces of wheat will do to cut in a few days. Yield will be small but grain good. Oats rather short and thin, but coming out amazingly since the rains. Corn looks well; some pieces on late plowing poor stand. Farmers are busy plowing corn.

Things are lively around Harveyville lately. The track of the M., A. & B. railroad was laid as far as Harveyville station Saturday noon, and Saturday evening the dining-cars were switched off there. The track-layers have been detained by the rains some, but in good weather lay about 11 miles per day.

Everybody is looking forward to the Fourth of July, as there will be a free excursion on the new railroad to Alma.

Temperance organizations are in good work-

ing order here.

Corn is worth 30c; wheat, \$1; oats, 30c hogs, \$3.25; fat steers, \$31 to \$4; stock cattle high; cows, \$20 to \$35; two-year-old steers, \$25 to \$30; one-year-old, \$15 to \$18.

GEO. A. WOODS.

Huston, Smith Co., June 6 .-- We have had a very dry season so far in the south part of the county, and as a matter of course crops are not extra good. Winter wheat will yield three to

twelve bushels to the acre. Spring wheat will not amount to much; a great deal of it is being plowed up and planted to corn. Oats, owing to the dryness of the ground, came up very slow and uneven, giving the weeds a chance to get appearance, and grows slow after it gets up. Some are still planting and if we get rain later

I would like to inquire, through the FARMER, where I can get some seed of the thornless as I am a new beginner.

MARYVILLE, Cloud Co., June 7 .-- I have been waiting for something to write about. We have had no storms, no dry weather. chintz bugs, grasshoppers, or anything of that sort, and so I have to report crops good. Wheat that was thought to be almost a failure, is far better than last year. This neighborhood is remarkably healthy. Our peaches were all filed. Small fruits are plenty.

Harvest will commence here this week, with the prospect of continuing three weeks at least. Wheat short strawed but well filled with good grain and over an average yield. Early potatoes nearly rendy for table.

FENWIOK, Republic Co., (95 miles west and 38 north from Topeka), June 6.—A small cyclone passed through this vicinity April 25th, and completely demolished a school house four miles west of us, and slightly damaged a farm dwelling of a widow lady. Fortunately no lives were lost as school had been closed and the scholars en route for home an hour before the cyclone's visit.

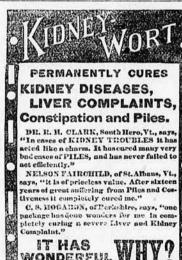
The past April and May has been the two nost disagreeable months I ever saw in the state, the wind blowing almost continuously and carrying a thick cloud of dust.

The weather for some time has been quite dry and the wheat crop is much damaged; many pieces have been plowed up and planted to corn. I notice a few pieces of wheat that will make, perhaps, ten bushel per acre. The acreage of corn is considerably increased over last year and is doing well. We have had plenty of rain for the past two weeks. Peach crop was killed in the bud. There will be a few apples here; however, the number of bearing trees is small. Currants, gooseberries, grapes, raspberries and blackberries seem to be doing well, and will, I think, bear a fair average crop of fruit.

Windy weather is at times disagreeable. I have been here since the fall of 1868; I have never seen such weather anywhere as we have had; but my conclusion is let winds blow high or low, Kansas is my home. The health of the country, in general, is good. Farmers in good cheer. Immigrants still dropping in.
D. DORAN.

What Makes You Sick.

You have allowed your bowels to become ha the same thing all your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of kidney wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be worth the same things and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be worth the same than the same than



WONDERFUL WILY

POWER. BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE

NEYS AT THE SAME TIME. NEYS AT TILE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanese the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Blistousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rhoumatism, Neuraigia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compoundand can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine TRY IT NOW : Buy it at the Druggists. Price, \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

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To slice sness and sleepicssness by regulating the stomach will remove the cause of ach; thus, by improved dige-tion—by a regular habit of body—free alike from laxity or constipation—good health will be established, with its attendant blessing sound sleep.

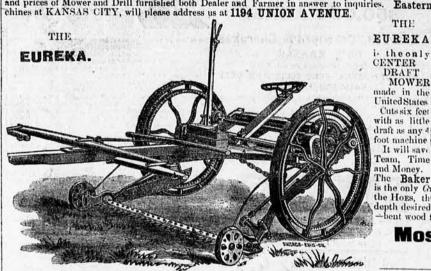
"Thay'e been a great sufferer from dyspansia well."

sound steep.s
"I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and
loss of steep. As so.n as I feel the least nervous, I
take a dose of Simmons liver regulator, and steep all
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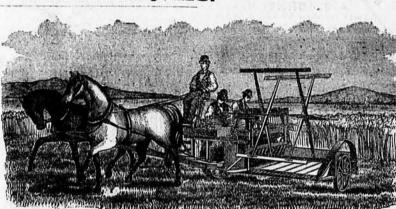
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