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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Literary Items—No. 14.

PERSEVERANCE.

Whence proceeds the extreme inequality of the understanding? Many treatises have been written on this subject. Some writers attribute it to a more favorable physical organization; others say it originates in a more favorable course of education. To whatever cause we may attribute it, there is no doubt in my mind that much depends on our own individual efforts. Sir Isaac Newton, that great luminary of intellectual greatness, tell us in his old age "his intellectual powers were not derived from any peculiar endowment, but from a habit of patient thought."

No two persons can receive precisely the same education, because they cannot be placed in precisely the same situation, to see the same objects, receive the same impressions or experience the same sensations. Our education being different we travel different roads through life, one seeks pleasure by reading or study, another in boisterous exercise; one comes in possession of a retentive memory, another claims that his memory is so treacherous that he shuns all labor of an intellectual kind.

Exercises multiply as life advances. Thus the inequalities of the understanding in youth, which are perhaps scarcely perceptible, become in more mature life so wide that we fall back, as an excuse for our laziness and lack of perseverance, and say that, "nature has not endowed me with a good organization." Let us lay aside all such apologies, go to work, and let our motto be "onward," and with a fixed determination and resolution, let us persevere in the race for academic honors, which in Kansas are open to all. Then we will be willing to say that it is not genius, but perseverance and resolution that is wanted. Hogarth somewhere says: "Genius is perseverance, perseverance, perseverance."

MISFORTUNES.

The trials and misfortunes which individuals sometimes meet with through the journey of life, have been a lasting benefit to mankind. We give a few examples: Zene, the store philosopher rejoiced that he had been shipwrecked on the coast of Africa. His fortune was lost, but he gained immortality from his learning and virtue. Themistocles used to say, his fortune had been lost if he had not been ruined. Julius Caesar, after his conquest in Africa, brought with him to Rome, a prisoner, Yuba, a son of a Numidian King. It proved a happy captivity to him; from a barbarian, and an unlettered Nubian, he became a historian worthy to be remembered among the most learned of Greece.

DON QUIXOTE.

Most persons have read, or heard of a memoir work entitled "Don Quixote," by Cervantes, a Spaniard. Cervantes was born in the year 1519, and died 1618. He was taken prisoner by the Moors; and several times on the point of being put to death. He wrote, strange as it may appear, the first part of "Don Quixote" in prison.

JOHN HORN TOOKE.

During the late war with Great Britain, John Horn Tooke, who sympathized with his country was confined by the British Government in the Tower of London, on the charge of treason. He entered the gloomy walls like Socrates of old, with the same countenance he always possessed. During his long confinement he wrote one of the most amusing works of the age; "The Diversion of Purity," a work full of lively hits at the folly of the age.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

To overcome the most gross prejudices is not enough to see its absurdity. For instance, men and women of strong minds, are frequently unable to cast off the horrid ghost tales which they listened to in infancy. Dugald Stewart, in his book on the Intellectual Powers of the Human Mind, relates a circumstance of an intimate friend of his, who never went to sleep without a candle burning in his room at night. He had no belief in ghost stories, but said that, whenever he awoke in the dark, he had a sort of dread come over his mind for a moment. William Cobbett, the great political writer, was a living witness of the injurious effects caused by nursery stories—he was always uneasy in the dark. Judge Brewer, a man of great intellect and one of Scotland's noblemen, was always troubled in the same way. Mrs. Mary Somerville who died a few years since, at the

great age of 92, tells us that she never overcame the early impressions of childhood. Tales of the nursery are frequently lasting—they never can be eradicated.

JAS. HANWAY
Lane, Kansas.
"American Girl," asks me the origin of the term "yard"—Webster says, it is borrowed from the saxon, and means an enclosure, hence we use the word yard to limit an enclosure for certain purposes, as house yard, barn yard etc., etc.

Magna Charta.

Under the head of "Literary Items," in the FARMER of April 30th, Mr. Hanway has fallen into some mistakes. His quotation, "Nor shall any man be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," does not occur in "Magna Charta." The expressions are: "No freedman shall be imprisoned without a trial." "No freedman shall be despoiled of his goods without his consent." "Person" does not occur in the text, and why? The answer will correct another mistake into which your correspondent has very naturally fallen. He supposes the abolition of serfdom took place after the signing of the "charter," and by virtue of this instrument. Matilda, or Maude, for she is known by both names, freed the serfs by the aid of the clergy, in 1141, more than seventy years before the granting of "Magna Charta." As her rule was very brief and never fully acknowledged over the whole of England, the nobles and Stephen, who succeeded her, attempted to disregard her edict. The great pioneer of the church, however, held them in check. The struggle culminated in John's time, when he was excommunicated and his kingdom placed under an interdict, when he yielded, and solemnly confirmed, in the old council-place of the ancient Britons, what Matilda had granted.

John Langton, Bishop of Winchester, wrote the "charter," and the term "freedman" was used because it applied to a pre-existing class. The English parliament has since then reenacted the charter more than thirty times, and nowhere is the phraseology of your correspondent used until we find it in the constitution of these United States.

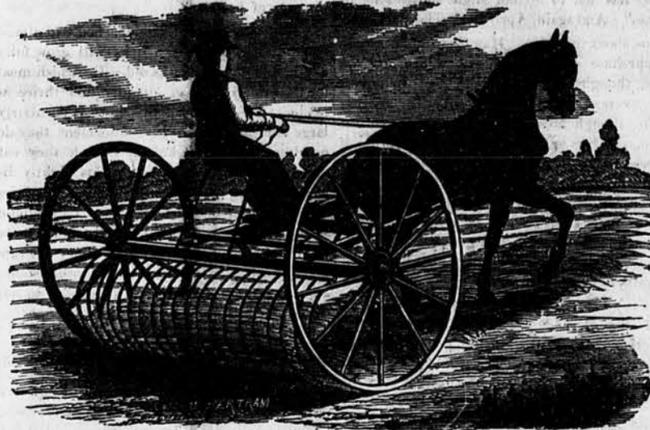
Lord Mansfield's ruling in the Somerset case—your correspondent has made a clerical error here and calls it "Somerville,"—did not end slavery in England, as slaves were never held there. There is not a word of it in the statutes, and your correspondent says that the "charter" confirmed the common law. Permit me to quote Lord Mansfield in the Somerset case. James Somerset was a negro slave, owned by Mr. Stewart, in Jamaica, who brought him to England, as a servant, where he claimed his liberty. His master imprisoned him, and he was brought before Mansfield under a writ of *habeas corpus*. Jamaica was a colony of England, conquered from the Spanish by Cromwell, and yet retained its Spanish municipal law, which, so far as slavery was concerned, like our own, was founded on the Roman law. It was argued that the negro's status must be determined by the law of the country where he belonged, and that coming to England did not suspend his relations to his master.

Lord Mansfield: "I am quite clear that the act of detaining a man as a slave can only be justified by the law of the country where the act is done. * * * Villainage, when it did exist in this country, differed in many particulars from West India slavery. The lord could never have thrown his vassal into chains, sent him to the West Indies and sold him there in a mine or cane field. At any rate, villainage has ceased in England and it cannot be revived. The air of England has long been too pure for a slave, and every man is free who breathes it. Every man who comes into England is entitled to the protection of English law, whatever oppressions he may have heretofore suffered, and whatever may be the color of his skin. Let the negro be discharged."

Almost one hundred years before this decision, Chief Justice Holt, on an action of trover for the price of a Virginia slave, said: "Trover does not lie for a black man more than for a white. By the common law no man could have a property in another man, except in special cases, as in a villein or a captive taken in war; but in England there is no such thing as a slave, and a human being never was considered a chattel, to be sold for a price. * * * As soon as a negro comes into England, he is free." This was in 1689, almost two hundred years ago.

I make no comments, but beg to apologize for asking so much of your space. These things, which are so very important to the correct understanding of history, should not be treated inaccurately.
G.
Kansas City.

'COATES' "LOCK LEVER" HAY GRAIN RAKE.



PATENTED Aug., 1867, Jan., 1875, and Nov., 1876. 60,000 now in use. Twenty Steel Teeth. No complicated wheels, friction bands, nor other horse machinery needed to operate it. Slight touch of the lever and DEERE'S WAGON dumps it. Best self dump in market. A small boy rakes easily 20 acres per day with the Coates' Lock Lever. Send for circulars. A. W. COATES & CO., Alliance, Ohio.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO., GEN'L AGTS., Kansas City, Mo.

Shall we Harrow Corn?—And How?

Yes, most assuredly, no other method of tending young corn can be compared either in expedition or excellence with that of harrowing. I will notice first how to do the work and then see why it is best.

Provide yourself with a light steel-tooth and if possible Flexible Harrow like the Wilcox, (or Thomas Harrow.—Ed.) Let the teeth be slanting backwards and small, not more than half an inch square and "the more the merrier" for the corn. Commence as soon after planting as possible even before the corn is sprouted certainly as soon as you can see the rows, and harrow. That is all you have to do, harrow. Never mind the corn, harrow. Don't worry if it is pulled up, keep on harrowing. If it is a "dead sure thing" that you are spilling your crop in your opinion; (i. e., if you have no experience) if the corn is planted in furrows or drills or with a horse planter, never fear, harrow away, and keep at it till your corn is 8 to 10 inches high.

The higher it is, till it begins to stalk the less danger of hurting it, because it is better rooted every day and less liable to be pulled up. After that you can put in your cultivators. But don't lay aside the harrow as long as you can use it. That is the method now followed by many, and I think it the very best. I harrowed corn last year when a foot high with a Wilcox Flexible Harrow much, as I believe, to its advantage. I don't think I could have done it with any other style of implement but found no difficulty with that.

Now why use the harrow in preference to the cultivator or some other tool?

Well, first: It is certainly the most rapid method of tending the young corn now known to the farmer. And if it is equally effective as other methods it is to be preferred to them. Let us do a little figuring. Suppose you have a field 80 rods long—across one side of a 40 acre lot and a two horse cultivator. You cultivate one row at a time and in each row you travel one fourth of a mile. Twenty miles travel in a corn field is a good days work; four rows to the mile makes you 80 rows for the days work. If we add two rows more and the rows are 3 feet 8 inches apart we have a total of 9 acres for the days work. This is probably more than an average, but we will increase it one acre and we have at the utmost 10 acres for a days work for man and team. Now a 10 foot harrow will cover three rows and reach to within 3 inches of the center each side. It will therefore harrow three rows to the cultivator's one, so that it will do three times the work or 30 acres per day instead of 10. But if you have three horses it will pay you to have a 15 foot harrow as you can add one third to the work of one man and team.

Now with one man and three horses you thoroughly cultivate 45 acres per day instead of 10 acres with one man and two horses; a balance of 35 acres to be divided between the extra horse and the harrow. A pretty fine thing I call it. But leaving the extra horse out of the question and using the same force in both cases you get over your work three times as fast with the harrow as with the cultivator.

But you ask "will once over with the harrow do as effective work as once with the cultivator?" With an ordinary rigid harrow, no,—but with the 90 tooth Flexible Harrow I am using I can say it does far more effective work. The

harrow cuts 10 feet and every one of its 90 teeth makes its mark which are therefore 1 1/2 inches apart. You see therefore that every inch of ground is stirred requiring no laps or a second harrowing to cultivate the corn better than can be done by the cultivator.

"But is the harrowing as beneficial as the cultivating?" Yes as long as the corn is young, or as long as you can use a harrow on it, it is far more effective and useful.

For first you can put a harrow at work on the corn before you can a cultivator, and you thus get the start of the weeds, and destroy them rapidly and effectually before they get rooted. This is of the greatest advantage, as every farmer knows. A harrow on a field of corn is as effective a destroyer of weeds as a garden rake in the garden. Every gardener knows the value of raking the soil even before a weed has made its appearance above ground. Myriads are destroyed as soon as they have sprouted. Second you have the surface level which experience has proved to be the best for the corn as a "smooth" level surface draws or absorbs more heat from the sun than a broken one. Besides the ground gets warmed more uniformly as there are no ridges hillocks or lumps thrown up to form a shade.

Third. A fine tooth harrow stirs the soil right in the hill, destroys the weeds when they are doing the most harm and lets the sunlight and air in where it can do the most good. To cultivate between the rows while the corn is small is of no special advantage to the corn. So far as the hill of corn is itself concerned you might as well cultivate the next field or the road side. The harrow cultivates the corn; and is more than the equal of hand hoeing. So while it is at least the equal of the cultivator in destroying weeds between the rows, (and we claim it is far superior,) it destroys the weeds and cultivates the corn where the cultivator cannot go.

M. H. NEWHALL.

Eldorado, Kansas, May 1, 1879.

Farm Experiments.

Few of our farmers realize the importance of experimenting upon the farm. The different operations of following, draining, fertilizing etc., resulted from experiment and observation by practical farmers.

In observation, all the circumstances are left to chance and the result cannot be satisfactory save for some periods of time. In conducting an experiment, a definite object is aimed at, the circumstances are more under control, and an interest is awakened that will insure close attention:

An experiment pre-supposes a direct question. These are constantly occurring to every farmer, as for example, will it pay to cultivate wheat? How many seed should be planted to the hill? How deep should this or that be planted? Is it best to cultivate in hills or in drills? and so on. How many of our farmers could answer such questions from their own direct experience. Some farmers plant three, some four, some five and some even six grains of corn to the hill. Which is the lucky number?

New England farming is not Kansas farming and many of the practices of the eastern farmer will not succeed with us. An emigrant should adopt Kansas agriculture as he finds it among his neighbors, and if he wishes to farm as they do "back east" let him first try his plows thoroughly on a small scale. Loss and trouble

would thus be avoided and Kansas would be saved much undeserved censure. Kansas farming is yet in its infancy and the whole country is flooded with theories that need to be refuted or established as truths. This can only be done by systematic experiment or by many years of close observation.

There are three classes of popular theories; established truths, as the good results of plowing corn during drouth; self-evident fallacies, as the necessity of planting in certain phases of the moon; and those that are not yet settled, as the best time to prune trees—upon which question authorities differ widely, some advocating fall, some spring, and some mid-summer.

It is to these disputed points and to new fields of investigation that the experimenter directs his inquiries. He should base his conclusions entirely upon the result obtained, and not be influenced by prejudices.

To establish a fact, it may be necessary to repeat an experiment a number of times, to "average" the effect of season etc. Some experiments will require two or more years for their completion.

In conducting an experiment, all the circumstances which can possibly effect the result, should be carefully noted, such as the last years crop; kind and condition of soil; season; mode of culture, etc. In obtaining the result the crop should be carefully weighed or measured, the size and quality noted, with any other matter that may be of interest.

Subjects of experiment will be constantly occurring to every wide-awake, thinking farmer.

They should always be such as are of interest and benefit to himself and others. For instance, the potato offers a wide field for experiment, in regard to preparation of ground; best time for planting; cultivation in hills or in drills; distance apart; tubers cut or uncut; effect of planting small tubers for one, two or more years, and the success of the mulching system.

Experiments on the different fertilizers would be of interest and stock men would do well to try the relative merits of different methods of feeding. Those who are so disposed might list the popular practice of "planting in the moon" or the origin of chess in wheat. Our housewives may exercise their ingenuity in compounding new dishes for the table. A delicate tit-bit or nourishing dish will be doubly appreciated, if it was originated at home.

Let every reader of the FARMER by some experiments, keep a careful record, and inform his fellow readers as to the results obtained.

A. N. GODFREY.

Madison, Greenwood County.

A Successful Inventor and Manufacturer—The Coates Lock-Lever Hay and Grain Rake.

It always affords pleasure to a journalist, to record the success of a meritorious invention. For a number of years the writer has enjoyed the acquaintance and noted the prosperity of A. W. Coates, Esq., of Alliance, Ohio, the inventor and manufacturer of that king of hay and grain horse rakes, (the famous "Coates Self-Dump Lock Lever.")

In the thirteen years since its manufacture was commenced, over 60,000 of these rakes have been made and sold. The true secret of this enormous sale consists:—1st, in handling a valuable invention, 2nd, in honestly manufacturing the implement, so that its enduring strength and wear shall please the purchaser, and thus advertise its good qualities to his neighbors. While in general construction only the best materials are used, and particular care is taken to build these rakes in reference to great strength, yet, owing to the ingenious construction of the lock-lever, so little force is required, that the rake can be easily operated by a child. It is so nicely balanced that a touch of the lever, and the weight of the driver, do the work. It is also made with the independent tooth, which especially adapts it for clean work in rough uneven ground.

During the last decade many other rakes have come before the public, but to the Coates belongs the well merited reputation of a lasting success. The usual number, some 5,000, are being made this season, and the prospect for a healthy trade is better than for years. After a thorough field trial with other rakes, "Coates' Lock-Lever" was awarded the silver medal at the world's exposition at Paris, 1878.

To carry on this immense industry a large factory, affording employment to many operatives is necessary, thus contributing largely to the prosperity of the thriving little city of Alliance. In addition to this large manufacturing establishment, Mr. Coates has built a fine large business block, and in many ways identified himself with the best interests of his place, and well deserves the reputation which he enjoys both at home and abroad, of being a large-hearted, public spirited man.

280 tons of California grapes were received weekly and sold in the markets of Philadelphia during the past season.

Farm Stock.

Indigestion and Diarrhea Among Calves.

As this is the principal season of the year for raising calves, it may not be out of place to send you a few remarks as to the treatment of them when they are laboring under either of the above mentioned ailments—indigestion or diarrhea.

Indigestion is common among young calves owing to their being so generally brought up on the bucket, subjected to long fasts and subsequent rapid gorging, or compelled to drink sour, stale milk sometimes given at too high a temperature. Occasionally the mischief results from the milk containing noxious matters, owing to the cow being over-driven, excited, or having access to foul, contaminated water.

When the calves are sick they are dull and uneasy, capricious in their appetite, lie out stretched on their sides, the belly is distended, gas passes from the mouth and anus, the feces are curdy, fetid, unusually fluid, and passes with straining. Among carelessly managed calves, inflammation of the stomach and bowels sometimes supervenes, proving fatal in a few days. Further on I take notice of the diarrhea to which such indigestion cases often leads.

In indigestion a good dose of castor oil, with twenty drops of laudanum added to counteract straining and pain, will greatly remove the sour curd lodged in the stomach and bowels, and keeping up the irritation. If the calf has remained with its dam, her milk must be examined. It may, especially in old cows, contain too much curd, or it may have been secreted so abundantly that a weakly calf, unable to take it all, had it stale. At intervals of three or four hours the patient should have four or five ounces of good milk, freshly drawn from a recently calved cow, and diluted with half its bulk of lime water. A daily dose of three or four drops of hydrochloric acid, and a teaspoonful of whisky or gin in a wine glass of water, often benefits such cases. Perfect cleanliness, fresh air, and comfortable quarters, hasten recovery from these gastric attacks, and also go a long way to prevent them.

DIARRHEA OR WHITE SCOUR

carries off a large number of newly-born and carelessly managed young calves. It spreads rapidly in crowded, insanitary places. It is contagious, and once occurring in the pens or stables, continues to haunt them until they are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. But although distinctly contagious, several experimentalists have failed to produce it by giving healthy calves the intestinal secretions of those affected. It is most common where cows and offspring are housed, and amongst calves brought up artificially. Its chief causes are those above noted as producing indigestion. The first symptoms are the dirty tail, dullness, carelessness as to food, and abdominal fullness. The feces are fluid and charged with mucus, are sour and bad smelling, yellow or white, from the imperfect digestion of the milk rapidly hurried through the digestive tube, and are discharged with violence and pain. Weakness is early apparent; the calf lies much; its eyes are rank from the reducing discharges and consequent anaemia; it is sometimes blind and unconscious, dying without a struggle. In foul, dark cow-houses young calves are frequently attacked, and die within twenty-four hours. The stomach and intestines are usually empty; their lining membrane covered with mucus of a dirty grey color, studded with patches of congestion and oedema. Cases that have survived a few days exhibit spots of ulceration, especially of the lower bowels, with deposits of purulent matter, amidst which float crowds of minute organisms (by different authorities regarded as microscopic entozoa or cryptogamic parasites) whilst neighboring lymphatic glands are red-dened, swollen and infiltrated. The liver is small, pale and bloodless; the muscles and organs generally are in the same state.

With the view of clearing the digestive canal of irritating food and acrid discharges, a dose of oil is given, excessive action being prevented by the addition of twenty or thirty drops of laudanum. The patient must be removed to a clean, airy, but warm box. If, in spite of the oil and laudanum, pain and flatulence continue, give three or four times daily from forty to sixty drops each of laudanum and sulphur ether in a little water. At intervals of three or four hours, supply from a bottle four or five ounces of new milk diluted with an equal bulk of lime water. If the milk, however, continues to disagree, withhold it for several days, and sustain the calf with well boiled starch gruel, of which six or eight ounces are given every three or four hours; white of egg, or beef tea, stirred into it renders it more nutritive. Condensed milk and Liebig's farinaceous food are also useful in such cases when the ordinary milk keeps up the wasteful diarrhea. An occasional clyster of three or four ounces of tepid starch gruel, containing twenty drops of laudanum, often relieves the straining.

Diarrhea or scouring among older animals, is produced by much the same causes which induce it in calves, notably by coarse, indigestible, un-nutritive food, by bad water, by long fasts and subsequent greedy feeding. It is often a symptom of anaemia, or bloodlessness, reducing and carrying off many badly nourished cattle rising one or two years old. Treatment consists in judicious feeding, nutritive fare, restricted water supply; laudanum and ether or chloroform, to abate spasm or pain; iron, acids and bitters, to promote the healthy tone of the weakened membrane, and comfortable lodgings.

WM. WATSON.

Junction City, Kansas.

Farmers and Wool.

Wool-pulling—over the farmers' eyes—has commenced in dead earnest, in fact has been going on for nearly two months. Who will pull the veil, and who will be "bleeced," remains to be seen.

If farmers have good common sense; if they can read the signs of the times and know how to profit by them; if they know the wolf in sheep's clothing and how to meet him, they will know how much confidence to place in the reports of certain journals bought up and paid by wool-dealers and speculators, they will know how much confidence to place in circulars issued by "respectable" wool dealers and their market reports.

To judge from these reports, everybody owning a pound of wool is willing to pay about half price and no more—or the new clip must come in at much lower figures than for years!

Says a certain Boston paper, (and he said so for weeks) under date of April 12: "The anxiety of holders to close up stocks as fast as possible, has led to further slight concessions in prices." And again, April 19: "The market remains about the same. Manufacturers continue to purchase only for present wants, and the sales, though quite numerous, foot up only a fair average. Prices are gradually settling down, though no material change has taken place. Buyers are operating in anticipation of a lower range of prices at an early day, as soon as any considerable lots of the new wool are placed upon the market, and holders in consequence are anxious to force off old stocks as fast as possible. We can see no prospect of any improvement, and manufacturers have seldom been so indifferent about supplies, as it is evident that there is an abundant stock of domestic wool to meet all wants."

Notice, "Prices are settling down, although no material change has taken place." "Holders are anxious to force off old stocks!"

Now what are the facts? There is no wool in the market—none to speak of! All sales made for weeks and months have been at full prices, and Boston, New York and Philadelphia combined cannot to-day pick up fifty thousand pounds of combing wool. In fact for years past there has not been such a complete sweeping out of stocks of all kinds. Fine clothing was a drug for some time, but now finds ready sale at full prices.

Why do papers misrepresent the state of affairs in this manner? Why do "reputable" houses issue circulars to their country correspondents and to farmers all over the country, telling them downright falsehoods about the state of the market? The answer is plain: They do so to gain by it at the expense of the producers; to buy wool up at these low figures, and as soon as they think they control enough wool, "up goes the price."

Do the farmers know this, and do they know how to act? Do they know that there are millions of dollars ready to seek investment in wool as they were ready to seek investment in cotton? Do they know how much cotton has advanced since? Do they know how much wool will advance?

Remember, all medium and good wools sell to-day at from two to three cents a pound more than two months ago. Remember that it is your province to make prices and profits on what you raise, and not the speculators. Demand fair but not extravagant prices, or hold on to your wool.

Breeding Short-Horns Without Shelter.

Mr. Jas. W. Judy, in giving an account of his visit to the "Flat Creek Herd" of Short-horns, the property of Messrs. Hamilton, of Kentucky, says in the Western Agriculturist: "Being well acquainted with the Messrs. Hamilton, who were my neighbors before leaving Kentucky, it was indeed pleasant for me to visit them and to examine their 'Flat Creek Herd' of Short-horns, the foundation of which I saw upon their farm over thirty years ago. They have lived upon the same farm and been breeding Short-horns regularly ever since. Their success is known to every breeder in the land. How has it been achieved? By beginning right and keeping right—continuous breeding. They bought good stock to commence with, and every crop they have added has been an improvement—a grand illustration and proof of the fact that good sires are absolutely necessary to produce good stock.

"Again, their mode of handling the stock is another great point of their success. They are bred and reared upon the beds that nature has given Kentucky so profusely and luxuriantly—the native blue grass—and as severe as the past winter has been, these gentlemen inform me that the herd has not been housed or stabled, but wintered out of doors in the pastures, where I found them. The result is, they present the finest coats of hair I most ever saw on cattle—great substance and fine size—and allow me to state, in my opinion, that this is the way to raise Short-horns. It certainly makes them hardy and prolific, and prepares them for other homes where, perhaps, they will receive no better treatment. These gentlemen are among the largest breeders in the United States, their 'Flat Creek Herd' consisting of some two hundred females, of which entire number there is not a barren, non-feeder or ill-shaped animal."

Poultry.

The Houdans.

Some weeks previous the Kansas Farmer recommended the Houdans as a desirable breed of fowls for the farm-yard, or to cross upon the common "dung-hills." T. B. Dorsey, a Maryland breeder of French fowls, has this to say of the Houdans in the May number of the Maryland Farmer. It will be observed that he places the Houdans at the front as a table fowl: "The Houdans are the result of a cross between the White Polish and the Dorking, and bear distinct traces of their parentage. In color they are mixed black and white, have beard and crest as heavy as the Crevecoeur, inherit the fifth toe and massive breast of the Dorking, and the laying power of the Polish. They are the most indefatigable layers of large, white eggs, the chickens hatch early, mature with great rapidity, and are all meat. For residences near a city, or in land not too closely surrounded with trees, they are the most profitable fowls I know. The crest unfits them for a woody country, as they cannot see well and become the prey of hawks.

"With good range a Houdan hen will almost equal a Leghorn. The chicks will grow fully as fast, and at two months old will furnish meat for the table double in quantity and thrice as tender. The breast of this fowl is peculiarly large and delicious. In confinement they do nearly as well as the Polish, though they eat more, and their laying power seems slightly diminished, but all their other good qualities remain unimpaired. For a cross on common stock they are without an equal, and deserve even more credit than they get. They are rapidly growing in popular favor in other states, and should be encouraged still more in our own."

How to Keep Young Chickens in Health.

Cramps and diarrhea in young chickens are quite serious and destructive in some cases. Cramps are produced by exposure to cold, damp ground and wet grass. The preventive is to keep the broods on dry, warm ground—a sunny spot—and to keep them out of the wet grass in the mornings. A small amount of stimulating condiments—as pepper, ginger, alspice, etc.—in the morning feed will be found beneficial, but keep them dry. Diarrhea depends upon various circumstances, such as bad feeding, want of proper warmth, etc. A good many people are trying to hatch and rear chickens artificially, i. e. without the hens. Most of these experimenters complain that the chicks get diarrhea and die before they are two weeks old. Persons who are not thoroughly acquainted with chicken-raising should not attempt it artificially earlier than the 1st of June, because at that season the young things need not be put so rigorously under artificial management, but may be allowed, after they are a few days old, to run about and forage to some extent, and this will make artificial chicken-raising much less troublesome and more profitable.

Such chicks sometimes get diarrhea when nursed by the hen in the natural way. This is usually the result of bad feeding and bad housing. The feed of young chickens should consist for the most part of a mixture of two parts oats and one of corn, ground together and scalded—scalded, not simply wetted with warm water to make a sticky, disagreeable, pasty preparation. When this mixed feed is thoroughly scalded it is not wet and sticky, but of the proper consistence to make good, wholesome food. In case a brood is scouring badly, a drachm each of pulverized rhubarb and pulverized chalk may be mixed with their morning feed; a teaspoonful or two of the "Douglas Mixture" should also be added. Keep the brood out of the damp grass in the mornings, until the sun is up at least two hours. The broods should be fed in their coops early in the morning, because they are then hungry, but after feeding they will remain contented inside until it is safe to let them out.

Apiary.

Wintering Bees.

EDITORS FARMER: I see by your last issue that a "Douglas Co." reporter says that "one-half of the bees are dead." I will tell your readers what the heaviest bee districts of Illinois and Wisconsin are contemplating doing to winter their bees. I have had a number of applications for rights to use sub-earth ventilation for wintering bees. I think a half dozen or more will prepare for the coming winter by putting in sub-earth ventilation. The most popular method that has been suggested is for four or five beekeepers in the same neighborhood to club together and buy a right and put in a duct, and ventilate and temper the largest cellar owned by the partners, if any of them have one large enough; if not, some propose constructing what they call a "dirt-cellar," or vault, a spacious one—not make it more than five feet deep in the ground.

The plans suggested by two different parties was to slope the banks all around so that they will stand without walling. Then rest strong, rough pole rafters on a shelf excavated to rest the feet of them on, and make rather a flat roof, by double boarding or sheathing on the rafters, then cover the whole with five feet of earth. They propose to have the ceiling of the vault only 6 feet at the eaves and 8x6 in the center, and say 16 feet in width and any required length. The air from the sub-earth duct will enter the vault at the floor, at one end of it, and be taken

out at the other end, near the ceiling, so as to keep up a constant stream of air coming in from the duct at from 42° to 50° Fah. The door to be a low one, placed high, and at one end of the vault. The vault is to be placed as near as is practicable to the farm-house, so that the kitchen chimney may be availed of as the exhaust flue.

The exhaust-pipe they propose to build very cheaply by digging a trench from the vault to the house, 6 feet in depth, and make a shelf in the earth walls of the trench, on which to rest a covering of plank, so as to form a pipe about a foot square, then return the earth.

Some propose to build the vault within 20 or 25 feet of the house; others suggest a greater distance.

To encourage the Kansas bee-keepers to test sub-earth ventilation, I will charge but twenty-five dollars to the pioneer in each county for a license to use sub-earth ventilation and for plans and specifications after which to build the air-ducts.

Our bee-men claim, who have been watching sub-earth ventilation for three winters, that it is just the thing for wintering bees. The air is dry, cool and pure, and they say that those are the essential characteristics of a winter quarters for bees. J. WILKINSON. Harvard, Illinois.

We have no doubt of the value of Prof. Wilkinson's plan of a vault for housing bees in winter, but the difficulty incident to storing bees in vaults and cellars for winter protection, is the labor required to move them out occasionally on warm days in winter, to give them a fly. And again, the loss from "spring dwindling" is often more fatal than from winter's cold.

While we believe that almost every farmer in Kansas should keep a few stands of bees, as an adjunct to his farm economy, the state is not a good bee country, and but few, if any, extensive apiaries are likely to be established in it.

Horticulture.

Tomatoes.

Set your plants in a row or rows, if you have so many, say 18 to 24 inches apart. Then strain galvanized or other wire upon these posts so as to get four on them one above another. If your posts are some distance apart, set stakes with a crowbar along between, drive a nail at the level of the wire, on which the wire should rest and be fastened, and as your plants come forward, tie them to your wires. If too luxuriant, trim off the superfluous branches. You will be astonished at the results of this treatment. Your fruit will be in profusion, large in size, and sound. Such a trellis makes a "sight to behold." What is more, your plants will continue to grow and produce until the frost interferes. It is the only true way of growing tomatoes, and when you have tried it once, it will urge immense shiftlessness on your part ever to be satisfied with any other mode of cultivation.—Correspondent Country Gentleman.

Asparagus should not be exhausted by too long continued cutting. The usual rule is to stop as soon as early peas are ready. Recent inquiries show that it is not generally understood that the crop of next year depends upon the growth of the tops this season, as we have been asked by several if they should not be kept cut off, this would completely destroy the bed. The growth of the foliage is of the greatest importance, as it provides for the buds for next season. Allow the tops to grow until the change of color shows that they have done their work; all weeds that appear should be pulled.

A Wisconsin plum-grower reports that he has saved his crop several successive seasons by carrying under each tree—after the fruit is the size of a filbert—two or three times a week, until all danger from the curculio is past, a long handled pan containing a quart or so of fire coal tar. The fumigation is very quickly done, and unless washed off by rain the odor of smoke remains in the foliage several days.

In transplanting tender vegetable plants such as tomatoes, cabbage and other similar plants, it is a profitable practice to have prepared a bucket of manure water brought to the consistency of thick batter by mixing in soil. Dip the roots of the plants in this paste before placing the sets in the rows or hills. This treatment will generally insure their living and making a rapid growth.

A good garden is indispensable to the farmer's wife. How can one provide a table with tender vegetables, if she has not got a good garden to supply them? Good eating is half the pleasure of life. What contributes more luxuries to the table than the garden? The entire round of vegetables should be produced in it.

Notes from the Agricultural Press.

At the oat-meal factory in Cedar Rapids twelve run of stones are in operation night and day, and every 24 hours 7,000 bushels of oats are ground into meal, making 600 barrels of 200 pounds each. About fifty hands are employed. The hull or chaff is used for fuel, supplying the furnaces of the mill and also of the water works. About 30 kegs of 100 pounds each of pearl barley are also prepared every day. The removal of the hull of barley is by attrition, a slow process. Most of the oat-meal is shipped to Scotland. An oat-meal mill is fitting up at Des Moines. Possibly the much neglected oat is the coming crop.—Farm and Live Stock Journal.

Corp in Kansas is cheap and from abundant, a fact which has been generally in favor of the feeder of stock in that state, enabling him to successfully compete with rival feeders in states nearer to the great centers where cattle are consumed. It is this which has made profitable the feeding of Texas cattle, and which will tend to perpetuate the custom of driving young cattle from Texas and even encourage the growth of that business. With range and water unsurpassed; with corn cheap and plenty and with young stock available at reasonable prices, there certainly seems to be good reason for believing that in the feeding of cattle the Kansas farmer will find a very satisfactory business.—American Stockman.

The farmers pay eight per cent. of the taxes, yet they elect men of other professions to represent their interest in congress and the legislature. No wonder that the agricultural interest is crippled and waning, when those who have the power to choose the political representatives of the people, select men who are utterly unfit for the positions which they are called upon to fill—men whose sympathy and interest is but too often at variance with the agriculturalists of the country.—S. L. Stock Journal.

In the year 1860, the state carried 114,000 sheep, and 112,000 dogs, while at the present time, with the same number of dogs or more, we have but 55,000 sheep. The dog tax appears to afford farmers very slight encouragement in sheep breeding, so long as the dogs are allowed to run at large day and night. In 1875, there were 11,489 dogs reported as having been engaged in killing 1,673 sheep, and in 1878 there were 10,000 dogs taxed, but the amount of damage done by said dogs exceeded \$10,500, so that, although the sheep industry might be made one of the most remunerative in the state, yet it cannot improve until more radical measures for the suppression of dogs are adopted.—N. E. Farmer.

But while we have been so determined to secure lower freights, did it occur to all of us that a minimum rate should be established? If this is not done, a powerful road can place freight at such a rate as to kill a less powerful one. The efforts of the road to kill the canal shows the disposition perfectly, and it also shows that the weaker is entitled to some protection. As matters now stand, if a new road is built in opposition, or partial opposition to an old line, it has no show of success. Down go the rates, until the new road cannot live, and is compelled to surrender to the old. This is not advisable in any view of the case. The people's interests suffer by not having medium rates established.—Western Rural.

From Saline County

April 30th.—I have been thinking for some time that I would "hail you," just to let you know that we are all alive and well. I have thought, too, that you will be pleased with a few lines of information from the "Golden Belt," how the prospect pleased us and how it would please those to whom it is presented.

We of the "Golden Belt" are of a hopeful race. When the rain fell not for seven months we still hoped on. As we saw the wheat plant grow brown and sickly, and then saw it dying, we still hoped. At last the rain fell, and now our hopes are in a fair way to be realized, as fully probably as are hopes usually.

The wheat has been injured considerably by our long continued dry weather. In my opinion there is not more than half a crop in the counties of Dickinson, Saline and McPherson. The early wheat died out this spring, about one-half. The late sown wheat had no weather to make it grow until within the last two weeks. It is growing now and growing finely, but being so long without rain or moisture of any kind, I fear that it will not stool out and cover the ground to that extent, sufficient to make a fair crop and to protect the plant in the hot season, with the most favorable circumstances. I shall be agreeably disappointed if the whole wheat crop of our section reaches a fair half crop.

Spring wheat is not doing as well as is usual. The cold nights and days are retarding its growth and progress. Other crops are promising fair returns—barley, oats and rye.

Owing to the partial failure of the wheat, there is now planting and is already planted the largest area of corn ever grown in this section. Stock of all kinds is doing very well. Having wintered very fairly they are now growing nicely. None have been seriously affected by change of feed.

I have a fair lot of clover this spring. My sheep and Berkshires have done very well. I have sheared my flock of thoroughbreds, (Cotswolds) and the fleeces average 17 1/2 pounds of wool. I think this fair and very good for the reputation of our state. No sickness—healthy flock and large yield of wool.

The farmers have not much to fear but everything to hope from the promise of the season at this time. THOS. H. CAVANAUGH. Salina, Kansas.

The London Dairyman gives the following directions for making cream cheese, a variety popular in England. On the plans given, any villager, or farmers wife, can make the finest of cheese for table use, whenever so inclined. Those not having the cream can buy it. "Take a quart of cream, and if not desired to be very rich, add thereto one pint of new milk; warm it in hot water till it is about the heat of milk from the cow, add a tablespoonful of rennet, let it stand till thick; then break slightly with a spoon, and place it in the frame in which you have previously put a fine canvas cloth; press it tightly with a weight; let it stand a few hours then put a finer cloth in the frame, and shift the cheese into it. Sprinkle a little salt over the cloth. It will be fit for use in a day or two. To make a rich cream cheese without rennet, take any quantity of cream and put it into a wet cloth, tie it up and hang it in a cool place for seven or eight days. Then take it from the cloth, and put it into a mold in another cloth, with a weight upon it, for two or three days longer. Turn twice a day, and it will be fit for use."

Forestry.

The report on forestry of Mr. F. P. Baker, editor of the Commonwealth, of this city, is attracting the attention it deserves from the press.

The authority of the king's officers was paramount to the privileges of the lords and religious corporations, as shown in the contests with the parliaments, and was sustained by public opinion.

Under the decree of 1791, revised by subsequent edicts, the forestry organization of France consisted of: Administrators, \$2,000 salary per annum; conservators, \$1,200; inspectors, \$700; under-inspectors, \$400; principal guards, \$240; private guards, \$100.

In 1801 the woods and forests were divided into twenty-seven conservations. At the present time the forest department is one of the principal bureaus of the French government.

The nations of the old world have learned the value of forests and systematically restore the waste which the use of the population demands.

The forest land of France, is in amount something near 20,000,000 acres. The statistics of consumption show the value for all purposes in 1877 to have been \$40,000,000.

In Sweden the forests are under the immediate administration of the state. In 1876 the public forests gave a net receipt of 1,093,479 crowns.

In Denmark, Portugal, Spain and Prussia, government jealously guards the interests of the forests and large revenues are derived from them in most of these countries.

In Russia the government has taken steps not only to protect its vast forests, but to induce the growth of trees upon the steppes of South Russia.

In its conclusions as effecting the United States, in which there are 380,000,000 acres of woodland, the report says:

"The people of the United States have up to a comparatively recent period been famous destroyers of the forest. It is a significant fact that the American ax takes precedence in the markets of the world, and that the American chopper is the most expert axman.

"Of later years a growing public sentiment has sprung up in favor of the preservation of trees, both for ornament and use. The evils of forest destruction are now admitted, though our practice is not always in conformity with our theory.

"There has existed for many years a statute against cutting timber on government lands, and it is safe to say that few statutes have been more persistently violated.

"It only remains," says the commissioner, "to push forward the good work by the means I have suggested, by the continuance and careful enforcement of the timber culture act and the dissemination of information on the subject by the department of agriculture and the public press."

From Marshall County.

May 6.—A specimen copy of your paper came to me this morning possessing its former luster as the past, and having a few leisurely minutes, I wish to say to you, our prospects for a good crop were never better than now.

Our correspondent's theory is antiquated and has been long since exploded. We have a vivid recollection of having heard the same about 30 years ago.

We can conceive of but one way to keep the colored people in the south, where they say they would prefer to stay, and that is for government to protect every man in any state in the Union, in his person and property where the local authorities and laws refuse or neglect to do it.

Pottawatomie County.

Crop here look splendidly; our severe cold winter killed a great many peach trees and we do not expect a large crop of peaches.

There is no flax or hemp raised in our vicinity but we think they would pay. There is not much broom corn raised, only by those who manufacture brooms.

WILLIE GRAY.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Irwin, of Virginia, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county; C. W. Duff, Hartsville, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgewick county; J. P. Reardon, Jefferson, West, Lincoln county; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused.

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

The Grange Movement.

The following article by a correspondent of the Maryland Farmer gives a fair intelligible statement of the movement, its objects, its strength and the future possibilities of the Order.

This organization which in 1873-74 seemed likely to carry all opposition before it; which comprised in its membership about 2,000,000, male and female agriculturists; has not, as many people seem inclined to believe, given up the ghost, and from all the information I can

give it, is neither in a sleeping or dormant condition. The elation of organization and the flourish of trumpets that ushered in the movement and were mutually attended upon its unprecedented growth, have passed away, because they are no longer useful.

OBJECTS OF ITS FOUNDERS

have been greatly misapprehended, not alone by the mercantile community at large, but many of its members. That it was to antagonize the existing laws of trade and upset business generally, was what its enemies most wished to impress upon the world, and I do not hesitate to say many of its members were equally ignorant of its true objects.

Socially, the Grange has proved a most attractive medium for pleasant monthly neighborhood meetings, where ladies and gentlemen meet to renew friendships, talk over neighborhood and farming affairs, and thus by bringing together the rough diamonds to educate and elevate them.

Educationally, like agricultural clubs, the Grange has accomplished much, the improvement in agriculture since its inception has been wonderful. An improved system of farming has become very general; a desire to learn how to farm more economically and profitably have been but one of the educational features of the order.

Politically, all discussions of a religious or partisan character are ruled out of the Grange by its fundamental laws, but it still reserves as its right the privilege of discussing all questions of political economy, which involve the highest rights of American citizenship.

Considering their strength in the voting community, does it seem strange that the Grange should as farmers "demand by their votes at the polls" representation in the State and National Legislatures by men of their class, and identified with their interests? The Grange while not at all partisan in its purpose propose to elect the best representative farmers to office in stead of the class of men, who for the past twenty years have so wilfully and ruinously mismanaged public affairs, in doing so, certainly the change cannot be much for the worse.

Its business or trade feature has probably been misunderstood and caused it greater abuse than anything else. What the order proposed to do, was simply to try and reduce the price of farm supplies in the following practical manner. To club the orders of the several subordinate Granges until they grew to such proportions as to entitle the agent representing the Granges to purchase in large or wholesale quantities—thus becoming wholesale purchasers. 2d, to buy for cash, thus to discountenance the ruinous credit system, which is rapidly bankrupting the country by inducing the people to become genteel thieves, by buying goods for which they know they will never be able to pay. And by carrying out these principles to receive all the advantages of cash and wholesale buyers.

The Granger in the Summer.

Now that winter is passed and spring opens with its buds and flowers, making the open air a pleasant place to be, the grangers should take advantage of the season to vary their meetings, their amusements and social gatherings, which should never, under any circumstances, or at any season of the year, be wholly discontinued.

No opportunity should be allowed to escape improvement which promises to contribute to strengthen, deepen and popularize the Grangers. When the farming classes come to look upon this organization as their strong tower, to which they can turn with confidence, they will begin to defend it from its enemies, and sustain the organization with some of that zeal which is characteristic of other societies.

The steady advance of the grangers is very marked and gratifying to its friends. This is especially so in the eastern states, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; in Ohio, Missouri and Indiana; and we believe, also in several other states. In the newer western states, at the first rise of the grangers, the organization fell into the hands of demagogues who saw in it an opportunity to vault into political offices, by perverting the order from its true purpose, and carrying it into the seething cauldron of expar politics.

Those who direct and virtually shape the order, should not allow their efforts or vigilance to relax during the farmers' busy season, but continue to cultivate and strengthen the social life and enjoyments of the fraternity, so that its growth will not for a day be checked or stand still.

Advertisements.

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

Auctioneer.

I take this method of informing the Public at large that I am located at Topeka, and ready at all times to attend

PUBLIC SALES,

in any part of the State, in the capacity of Auctioneer. I make

Stock Sales a Speciality

and am prepared to give all Sales entrusted to me, the widest and most conspicuous advertising, both through Papers of extensive circulation and by Circulars and Posters. I have had large experience and know my business I unhesitatingly guarantee all who employ me full satisfaction. My terms are reasonable. Call on me at the FARMER office of address me at Topeka.

H. G. EVANS.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas.

YOUNG SHORT-ORND BULLS.

No. 1, extra lot of fine young short-horn bulls for sale. Weight of yearlings, 970 to 1000 pounds. Address

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WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TCBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for scab and injury to it as the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece instead of American Wool-growers. No lock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

Joint Public Sale

—OF—

Short-Horn Cattle

The Undersigned will sell at auction, at

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI, MAY 20, 1879.

About eighty head of cows, heifers and bulls, which will compare favorably with any herd sold in the West during the season, consisting of Young Marys, Flora Hastings, Rubens, Dashes, Young Phillips, Rosebuds, &c. And a few High Grades. Also Fifty Head of Cotswold Sheep and a lot of Jersey Cows and Bulls. The undersigned have had twenty years experience in breeding Short-Horns, and their herds have borne off as many premiums as any herds in the west. Breeders will find it to their interest to attend this sale. Catalogues with full particulars will be sent on application. Address

Bridgford & Barker, PARIS, MISSOURI

HILL'S

Hay Raking Apparatus,

Patented Nov. 2, 1877.



To all farmers and hay growers. Save your money, time, labor and hay by using Hill's Hay Raker. With two men, can rake and cut 30 acres of hay in one day, dispensing with all bulky revolving hay rakes, and takes the hay direct from the swath of the mow on to the rick without handling with a pitch fork. Farm and county rights for sale. For prices and particulars, address

NEAT & CRABB, Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo. Sole proprietors for State of Kansas.

GREAT

Cattle Sale.

—OF—

THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORNS.

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

KANSAS CITY, MAY 24, 1879,

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

Our Stock is of Superior Quality.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, or four month's satisfactory paper will be received.

Catalogues ready May 10th, 1879.

A. J. POWELL, Cor. Sec. Independence, Mo.

WATER! WATER!

FARMERS ATTENTION

Having added to my deep well drilling machine, an auger and light drilling machine, I am now prepared to bore and drill wells, shafts, and furnish pump and wind mill, putting them in position ready for use if required. WATER NO PAY. Have had 14 years' experience, have put down over 300 wells, from 20 to 2,000 feet deep, securing water in every case; contracts taken at the most reasonable rates; if you want water, give me a contract and you shall have it as it is only a question of depth to secure it. Address C. B. SWAN, Box 592 Topeka, Kansas, or call on Spear & Willis, Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works, Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

F. RY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of F. Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Correspondence solicited.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure bred light brahma fowls. Price \$1.50 per sitting. Sent securely packed. C. O. D. to any part of the state. CLARENCE McDONALD, P. O. Box 566, Topeka, Kansas.

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

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices less than last year's. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, gilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas, Catalogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent free.

Physician.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., late of Philadelphia, Pa. Office and residence on Topeka Avenue, first door south of Tenth St., West Side.

Dentist.

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

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

THE GRISER SELF-REGULATING SEPARATOR.



has all the get-ter-patents and is best for its class and from other patents also. It cleans all kinds of grain. Built in five sizes, from 25 in. to 50 in. cylinder, and from 30 in. to 50 in. wide, and from 10 to 20 horse power. We furnish either size for steam power. THE GRISER MFG CO., Weymouth, Franklin Co., Pa.

Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE, BREEDER OF

Short-Horn Cattle

—AND—

Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

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

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

Berkshire Pigs.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped

WM. DAVIS,

Breeder of

Pure Bred Poultry,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. Light Brahma, Dark Brahma, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, La. Fleche, White Dorking, Black Hamburg, Plymouth Rock, American Dominique, Brown Leghorns, Houdan, Crevecoeur, Pekin Ducks, Fantail Pigeons. Eggs from Buff Cochins and White Dorkings \$3.00 per dozen, Pekin Ducks \$2.50, all others \$2.00 per dozen. Send for Catalogue.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

Our Herd consists of over three hundred (300) head descendants of the very best of

Poland-China,

—AND—

Berkshire Hogs,

that could be purchased in Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois. At the head of the Poland-China side of the herd is Fiddler, 355, (A. P. C. R.) bred by S. A. KNAPP, of Vinton, Iowa. On the Berkshire side is Peerless, 2135 (A. B. R.) sired by imported Shrovenham, 781, dam, Maggie Hever, 1794. All our Berkshire pigs are sired by Peerless. He is a perfect hog in every respect, is now eighteen months old, in good order for service, and weighs 450 lbs. Our Berkshires are large and mature very early. We have been to great expense to obtain the original stock of both breeds, and invite inspection of our herd. We have for sale now anything a purchaser may desire in the line of Poland-China or Berkshire hogs. Spring pigs now ready for delivery. Farm one-half mile south of Emporia. Correspondence solicited. RANDOLPH & PAYNE, Emporia, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Hudson & Ewing, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

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Only One Dollar.

As a special inducement for many new subscribers to try the Kansas Farmer, we are sending the "Old Reliable" for the balance of the year for ONE DOLLAR.

Among the New Farms.

The field man, Mr. T. L. Ross, of the old real estate firm of Ross & McClintock, Topeka, invited us to take a drive with him in an excursion among the new farms and stock ranches that are opening up on the northern border of Shawnee and the southern edge of Jackson counties.

But let us turn to our trip among the new farms. Behind a pair of spanking horses, to a prairie wagon, we were rapidly whirled out of Topeka, over the Kansas river bridge, and away over the sandy bottom of the fertile valley of the Kaw, toward the woody range and upland prairies which lay in view.

A fine field of wheat on the farm of Mr. Lefler, one mile north of the city, caused us to draw up and examine it. The wheat was shooting and stood two feet and a half high, thick and heavy, there being about forty acres in the piece.

As the road rises into the high prairies, we found ourselves surrounded by a picturesque "old Pennsylvania landscape," as our excursion friend remarked. This belt of timber and prairie has been occupied for several years, and as thrifty, beautiful orchards were passed as we have ever anywhere met with.

On the high prairie, eight or nine miles north of Topeka, with the city in plain view, Mr. Kemp opened a farm eight years ago. What he has to show has been made by the industry of his own hands. He has a fine apple and peach orchard, and vineyard, with abundance of blackberry, raspberry and strawberry plants in his hedged enclosures.

We ran across several herds of cattle during the day. One belonging to Sheerley, Ashmore & True, in charge of a herder, contained 300 head; another herd of 500 head, close by the former; also a herd of 260, owned by Messrs. Daniels & Luddington.

The first large sheep ranch that we visited was that of Mr. Carpenter, who has a flock of 4,500 sheep and lambs. These were what are known as Missouri sheep, which are generally a mixture of Merinos and other breeds.

Mr. Warden, who occupies the adjoining farm, has 700 head, including lambs, of the best long-wool grades we saw. The Cotswold blood largely predominates in this flock.

Mr. Skinner, who brought a flock of grades through from Pleasant Hill, Mo., and purchased a quarter section, has now 710 sheep and lambs. We found him busy with his sons, putting up a sheep-shed and preparing for winter.

We stopped over night with Mr. Charles Allison, of whose fine flock of Ohio Merinos, mention was made in the FARMER, last May. His flock has now increased to 2,500 head of sheep and lambs. This flock is probably the best large flock of fine-wool sheep in Kansas.

The country we have passed through is one of rare beauty, health and fertility, full of fine springs and living streams, and a few years hence, in the hands of the enterprising men who are converting it into farms, and who are well provided with capital, it cannot fail to make one of the richest agricultural and stock regions in the state.

magnificent views, taking in reaches of ten or twelve miles. The site on which Mr. Guild proposes to erect his mansion, commands a view of the city of Topeka and the rising prairies south of Kansas river, which is a grand panorama, the beauty of which will be increased by the improvements in the country which it overlooks, each succeeding year.

From Mr. Guild's, south, we passed through the orchards of the Vanarsdale brothers, whose farms lie near the edge of the bluffs. They are evidently thorough horticulturists. Apple, peach, pear and cherry orchards, with small fruits and grapes, seemed to cover these farms, and all enclosed by close hedges.

Driving through this forest of green, fruitless orchards, we came suddenly out on top of the bluff, and what a magnificent view opened suddenly before us. Almost beneath our feet lay the Kaw bottom, dotted with white farm-houses and cottages, which in the distance seemed no larger than children's play-houses.

The Free-Masonry Among all Classes but Farmers. There is no other business so little, of what the world terms "free masonry," among its members as agriculture.

The merchants have their exchange, the bankers their Board of Brokers, the lawyers their bar association, the school men their institute, the minister demands the reverence which tradition accords his black coat.

Recently the grange offers then a plan of organization which calls on not the head of the family only for work, but enlists the whole family in the organization which opens the way for that union of interest which has been long lacking but whose need has been so sorely felt.

That free-masonry or brotherhood which has strengthened every other class in the civilized world has been almost wholly neglected by farmers till recently. A few weak and isolated Agricultural associations and farmers' clubs have been formed, exerting probably a slight neighborhood influence in some instances, but nothing more.

Tomatoes. The time is at hand for setting out tomato plants, and as those who propose raising a crop of this valuable vegetable have either provided themselves with plants by making seed beds in the proper season, or depend on buying them from gardeners who make plant raising a part, and a very profitable part, of their business, nothing need be said of the manner best adapted to propagating early plants.

The majority of our readers will only cultivate tomatoes for a family supply, and may pursue a different mode from those who cultivate them on the field plan to supply canners and large city markets. If the place to be occupied is a garden bed, have it well prepared by deep digging and manuring.

A drive of a few miles southwest and ten or twelve miles northwest from Topeka, brought us to the place of Mr. Jos. Guild, on the Big Soldier creek, containing 1,440 acres, where he proposes making a grain and stock farm, which shall have no superior. A large part of the land is bottom, which in fertility appears like it might be inexhaustible.

from transplanting, but grow rapidly into large vines. If, however, as the majority of plants will have to be removed singly from the seed bed to the place where they are to stand, the roots should be dipped into a batter, composed of rich earth and water which has been leached through stable manure, and set firmly in the hill, one healthy, stocky plant to each hill.

When the plants commence to grow and branch, drive short stakes about eight feet apart in the rows, and about three feet high, between which stretch wires—two will be sufficient, one half way and the other near the tops of the stakes.

The best soil for keeping tomato vines vigorous and protracting their growing, fruiting qualities, is a damp rather heavy clay loam, which should be kept well worked up, loose and free from weeds.

Shawnee County (Kas.) Agricultural Society.

The Board of Directors of this Society have completed the revision of their premium list. Among the premiums offered is \$300 for "speed ring." This is a great improvement on last year but still too much for that particular diversion, for this is all that is in a "speed ring."

Fresh Air from the Earth.

The Wisconsin State Board of Health propose ventilating the Normal School building at River Falls, that state by air ducts through the earth, and have requested Professor Wilkinson, with whose system of ventilating dairy rooms our readers are somewhat familiar, to meet them at that place to consult about details and means for applying his system to such a building as a school room.

If this manner of supplying dwellings with fresh air, cooled in summer and warmed in winter at old mother earth's voluntary expense, is as successful as its discoverer feels confident it will, it will promote a great saving of fans in summer and fuel in winter.

Making a Home in Kansas.

In my last letter I promised to give my experience in making a home in Kansas, cost of same and present condition. In the first place let me say that I was a tenant or renter in Woodford county, Illinois, paid cash rent at the rate of \$4 per acre, or grain rent in the crib or bushel two fifths of the crop.

From Osborne City.

What a wonderful country of surprises is this Kansas. Late sown wheat which had made but little showing in the spring suddenly covers the ground, and now promises a good yield. The early sown wheat which, notwithstanding the long continued drought, was still fresh and vigorous suddenly spread itself, and now promises a most abundant yield.

house 14x24 feet, divided into 2 rooms, lathed and plastered it and gave the house one coat of paint, I also, added other necessary farm buildings.

I now have my place all hedged around, a 10 acre pasture hedged off, orchard and garden enclosed in separate pieces with young hedge. Have 250 fruit trees, consisting of peaches, apples, cherries, pears and plums, the latter bearing now. Peaches will bear in another year, 70 gooseberry bushes, also 200 raspberries, full of fruit, 150 blackberries. I have timber belts all round orchard and house, also all around the pasture, comprising of 12 or 15 hundred trees, Cottonwood, Boxelder, Ash, Elm and Maple; have about 30 acres broke and in crop; have other ground rented which I am farming.

A thousand dollars wouldn't buy our Kansas home to-day; we have no price on it. It is not for sale. Some one will say, but how have you done it, the house itself could not be built for that money? I will give the grand secret of success and nine times out of ten it will hit.

Work hard all the time till your object is accomplished, hire nothing done that you possibly can do yourself. Try to do things that you never saw done before, and you will be astonished at what you can do, and how much you can save. I will relate a little of my own experience to illustrate.

I wanted a cellar, knew nothing about quarrying rock or laying up a wall, but knew it could be done. I threw out the earth, got out the stone, hauled them, and spoke to a mason to give me a start by helping me one day. I was ready on the day appointed, but the mason did not come, so I went to work myself, in a day or two he came and worked all day, and it would require an expert to pick out where he worked. My cellar, which might have cost me \$50.00 or \$60.00, hardly cost \$5.00.

Ellis, Ellis County.

I believe that if every farmer in Kansas read your paper weekly, the money invested for it would bring him ten dollars for one. It helps me in everything pertaining to the farm. If there are no misfortunes happens to the wheat in this county there will be a great yield; the outlook is good. Corn, oats, barley, and potatoes look well now, and are promising for the future.

From Osborne City.

The bonds for the extension of the Central Branch R. R. through Osborne Co., were carried yesterday in Penn and Sumner townships, Penn voting \$20,000 and Sumner \$15,000. The same company has been aided in building up the North Solomon valley to Kirwin, in Phillips county. Osborne county will therefore have two railroads built through during the summer—the one up the North Solomon and the other up the South Solomon—giving to her better railroad advantages than any other county in western Kansas.

Trees Along Fences.

In a previous article we spoke of the inadvisability of setting apple trees along lines where permanent fences were to be built...

The reason why they are not a good kind of tree to set to attach wire fences to, are, 1st, they are not as valuable, as timber, as many other kinds of trees, and will not live so long...

Trees for orchards should, in all cases, be set where they could be enclosed by a fence, so that small animals, sheep, hogs, etc., might be allowed to run therein...

Hogs confined in orchards in autumn, also will, if encouraged by scattering corn about, roof up and devour large numbers of the chrysalids of the canker-worm...

Shall be pleased to receive promised series of future articles.—[Ed.]

From Davis County.

A few days ago I took a ride of twenty miles in Davis and Dickinson counties, and during the day did not see a single piece of winter wheat that will yield half a crop...

The hydraulic ram which Mr. Charles E. Murphy has put in on his Seven Springs Farm works to a charm. It has a fall of about ten feet and is placed about twenty-five feet from the spring...

From Washington County.

The weather is fine since our dry spell in March which was pretty hard on winter wheat; old ground wheat suffered the most...

The town of Palmer is situated on the C. B. U. P. R. R., in the midst of a splendid farming country, is one year old and thriving well...

I have a fine lot of pure German millet for sale at a reasonable price. Orders by mail filled promptly.

Money! Money!!

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

Oneida Iron Works.

This enterprising manufacturing firm, located at Oneida, N. Y., build the engine named by them, "The Oneida," which has attained so wide a celebrity...

The attention of Sorghum raisers is called to the interesting advertisement of Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds and Allen, Kansas City, Mo. Also, the attention of farmers and threshermen to the attractive advertisement of the Aultman & Taylor Thresher...

Fearless Railway Threshing Machine.

We call the attention of farmers and threshermen to the advertisement of the Fearless Horse-Power and Thresher and Cleaner, elsewhere in this number of our paper...

The Value of Time.

As in a fire the loss greatly depends upon the time required for efficient aid to arrive; so the result of catarrh greatly depends upon the speedy use of efficient remedies...

The Tortures of Neuralgia.

These are being mitigated, and in a large number of cases wholly removed, by the use of "Compound Oxygen," the new revitalizing agent which is now attracting such wide attention...

Ye pimpled, blotched and ulcerated victims of scrofulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood...

A Lady Writes.

I consider the Grand Charter Oak a blessing to every housekeeper who is fortunate enough to have so excellent a Cook Stove...

\$500 Reward!

They cure all diseases of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, nerves, kidneys and urinary organs, and \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure, or help, and for any thing impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs," in another column.

Money promptly furnished on city or farm security, by the Western Loan & Trust Company. Rates very low. Address H. Ransom, Topeka, Kansas.

For pamphlet on electric treatment of chronic diseases with electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois.

Electric Belts.

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

8 and 9

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.

Markets.

May 20, 1879. New York Money Market. GOVERNMENT—Strong and active. RAILROAD BONDS—Active and irregular. STATE SECURITIES—Active at advancing figures.

Kansas City Produce Market. The Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 6,681 bushels; shipments, 15,314 bushels; in store, 129,785 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2, \$1.04; No. 3, 98c; No. 4, 95c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. The Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts for 48 hours, 355; shipments, 342; dull and weak but quotably unchanged.

New York Produce Market. FLOUR—Dull; superfine western and state, \$2.25; 5% common to good, \$2.55; good to choice, \$2.50; 4% white wheat extra, \$4.10; 2% St. Louis, \$3.00.

St. Louis Produce Market. FLOUR—Strong; good demand for best grades of family, \$1.15; choice to fancy, \$5.40; No. 2, \$1.14; No. 3, \$1.05; No. 4, \$1.00; No. 5, \$0.95; No. 6, \$0.90.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. CATTLE—Fair demand; good to choice heavy steers, \$4.75; 15; do, light, \$4.50; 4 7/8; fair to good native butchers' steers, \$3.75; 4 1/2; cows and heifers, \$3.50; 4; corn-fed Texas steers, \$2.50; 4; feeding June, \$3.00; 4; stockers, \$2.75; 3 1/2; Colorado, \$3.75; 5; receipts, 1,200; shipments, none.

Chicago Produce Market. FLOUR—Good demand but tending up; extras \$3.24 to \$4.50. WHEAT—Strong and higher; No. 2 spring, 97c cash and May, 98c; June and July, sales 97 1/2; 98 1/2; No. 3, 84c; No. 4, 82c; No. 5, 80c; No. 6, 78c.

Chicago Wool Market. Tub-washed, choice, \$5.78; Fine unwashed, \$5.24; Medium unwashed, \$4.72; Fleeced unwashed, \$3.72.

Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices. Apples—Per bushel—Choice Michigan, 5.50; Fall No. 1, 4.00; Fall No. 2, 3.50; Fall No. 3, 3.00; Fall No. 4, 2.50; Fall No. 5, 2.00; Fall No. 6, 1.50; Fall No. 7, 1.00; Fall No. 8, .75; Fall No. 9, .50; Fall No. 10, .25.

Topeka Butchers' Retail Market. BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb., 12 1/2; Round, 10; Roasts, 10; Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb., 7 1/2; Hind, 6; By the carcass, 5; MUTTON—Chops per lb., 12; Pork—Sausage, 10; Bacon, 12.

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by J. Beck & Bro. WHEAT—Per bu., spring, .55; Fall No. 2, .55; Fall No. 3, .55; Fall No. 4, .55; Fall No. 5, .55; Fall No. 6, .55; Fall No. 7, .55; Fall No. 8, .55; Fall No. 9, .55; Fall No. 10, .55.

New Advertisements.

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

A GOOD PLAN.

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

60 Cards—20 Chromo, 10 Motto, 30 Ocean Shells. Send blank 1c. Geo. Name on, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

18 Elegant New Style Chromo Cards with name 10c postpaid. GEO. I REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. STREAM PLOWING AND THRESHING—The best for the least money. J. RIBON, Jersey City, N. J.

TARRANT'S SELTZER WATER. "Screw the finger as tight as you can, that's rheumatism; one turn more, that's gout." It is a familiar description of these two diseases. Through each may and does attack different parts of the system, the cause is believed to be a poisonous acid in the blood. Purify this by the use of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. It will do its work speedily and thoroughly. It is the great friend of the sufferer from rheumatism and gout. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RIDGEL'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS. Is used from Maine to San Francisco, bringing with it joy to many mothers. WOODWICH & CO., on every label. Take no other. Sold by Druggists.

Strayed or Stolen! From near Twin Mound, one black 2 year old mare medium size; one black 1 year old colt; small amount of white hair on one hind foot; one 2 year old sorrel mare with dark mane and tail, star in face and white spot on nose; large for the age; one bay yearling horse colt large size. A reward of \$80 will be given for information that will lead to their recovery, and a proportional amount for either. Address NICK SIMMONS, Twin Mound, Douglas Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.—SOME FINE—Shepherd Dogs and Pups. ALSO CHAMPION HORSE HAY FORKS. JAMES C. CURRY, Beason, Ill.

Scott's Improved Sheep Dip. Has been thoroughly tested for the last two years in the market. It will cure scab, and kill all insects that infest sheep. We are prepared to furnish customers west with it on reasonable terms. Apply to A. Scott, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

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

STOLEN—\$100. On the 14th of May, 1879, at Osage City, Kansas, an Italian by the name of Morello Francisco stole from my house one hundred dollars, by breaking open my trunk. He is about six feet, eight inches high, light complexioned, mustache and goatee, very nervous in his right hand, hair close cut and has a bare spot on the back of his head; wore dark hat and clothes. A liberal reward will be given for his arrest. ROSETTA FRANCISCO.

Strayed. From the subscriber on Spring Creek, Wabunsee county, Kansas, two horse colts, two mare colts, and two mule colts, described as follows, viz: One bay horse two years old—a stallion. One dun horse, two years old, with a blaze on the forehead and a white tip on the nose—a stallion. One bay mare two years old, with white stripes on both hind feet and a little white on one fore foot. One black mare two years old. And one black horse mule one year old, with bow knees. \$10 reward will be paid for their delivery to me at any place, or information where they may be found. Address WM. HORNE, Alma, Wabunsee Co., Kansas.

Strayed or Stolen. On Saturday, May 10, a bright bay mare 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, well broken, white slip on end of nose, and one or both white hind feet. Tail has been cropped. Had a rope around neck when she left. A suitable reward will be given for the return of the animal. CHESTER THOMAS, Police Court.

Sorgo! Sorgo!! Sorgo!!! Sorghum Machinery, Early Amber Cane Seed. Cook Evaporator. We venture to say that we have been, and are now more closely identified with the sorgo interest than any other firm in the west. We have always aimed to furnish the best and most improved varieties of seed and the best machinery for working the cane that can be procured.

Trumbull, Reynolds, & Allen, Wholesale Agricultural House, Kansas City, Mo. Send for prices and descriptive circulars of our Summer and Fall specialties. The celebrated Aultman & Taylor Threshers, Horse-Powers, Farms and Tractor Engines, Taylor, Scru and Tiffin Revolving Rakes, Sucker Saws, Drill, Iron Turbine Wind Mill, St. John Sewing Machine, Platform and 4-spring Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons etc.

NEWS & REAL-ESTATE AGENCY. STOTLER AND GRAHAM, EMPORIA, KANSAS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

30,000 acres of Unimproved Lands in all parts of Lyon County. A large list of Improved Farms and City and Suburban Property. Land buyers, look around, and buy to suit yourselves, but don't fail to call on us.

The Emporia News. Is the oldest Daily and Weekly paper in Kansas. Official county paper. \$2 per year in advance, postage prepaid.

The Land Buyer. Is a quarterly Real Estate paper, for free distribution especially devoted to information about Kansas.

ADAMS AND FRENCH HARVESTERS AND BINDERS. Farmers, they are What you Want. Don't buy a Harvester or Binder until you have seen the Adams & French. W. H. BROOKS, JR., Resident agent, Corner 8th and Buchanan Sts., Topeka, Kansas.

Pringle's New Hybrid Spring Wheats. 128 Bushels Spring Wheat to the Acre. 701 lbs. Champions (Good), 5.98 lbs. De-licious (Good) Wheat raised from one pound of seed, EACH! Heads 8 to 7 inches long. Our Wheat Circular showing how these yields were obtained, mailed free. Price of each, 75 cts. per lb., 3 lbs., \$2.00, by mail, post paid. \$5.00 per peck, \$15.00 per bushel. B. K. BLISS & SONS, P. O. Box 4129, 34 Barclay St., New York City. Please mention this paper.

The Boss Sickle Grinder. TRADE-MARK PATENTED. Every Farmer should have One. Simplest, most durable and perfect Sickle Grinder in the world. A boy can run it. It is the best Grinding tool in use for all purposes. For sale by all dealers. Good Agents and canvassers wanted. POWELL, STEVENS & DOUGLAS, Wanaken, Illinois.

Tan your own Leather. Any person can tan his own leather for boots, shoes, mittens, furs, etc., by Stephenson's new "LIGHTNING TANNING PROCESS," which is the result of 40 years' experience in the tanning business. A calfskin can be well tanned, ready for the shoemaker in four days. This new and wonderful method is a perfect success in tanning Buffalo Robes. It requires but a few hours of time, and but little labor. The chemicals necessary can be had at any drug store, at slight expense, and they will not damage the leather. A FEW TESTIMONIALS. "We have worn leather by the above process, and it has proved in every way satisfactory. We have also examined furs tanned by the same method, and they were as pliable as cloth." D. P. Baker, Editor Free Methodist. T. B. Arnold, Associate Editor. "It is all it claims to be."—M. P. Johnson, Hotel keeper. "I would not take a hundred dollars for the process. It is a perfect success."—Jno. M. Babcock, Grovermaker. "I have worn boots tanned by Stephenson's new process, constantly for one year and a half, wore out three pair of heavy taps." G. S. Arnold, Publisher. Stephenson's new method is embodied in a neat Pamphlet, with full and explicit directions, and will be sent in a sealed envelope on any address on receipt of price, \$1.00 Address PETER STEPHENSON, Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Ill.

THE STRAY LIST

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1868, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is authorized to sell such strays after receiving certified descriptions and appraisement, to be forwarded by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

An animal liable to be taken, must immediately advertise the same by having three written notices as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not taken up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall be liable to the Justice of the Peace for the value of the animal, and he shall not be allowed to take up any other stray until he has paid the value of the first.

The Justice of the Peace shall, within ten days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting made out and returned to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.)

If such stray shall be taken up by a person other than the taker-up, he shall be liable to the Justice of the Peace for the value of the animal, and he shall not be allowed to take up any other stray until he has paid the value of the first.

The Justice of the Peace shall, within ten days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting made out and returned to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fees as follows: To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass, \$1.00; for each cow, \$1.00; for each pig, \$1.00; for each sheep, \$1.00; for each dog, \$1.00; for each cat, \$1.00; for each other animal, \$1.00.

Strays For The Week Ending May 21, 1879.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Henry McLennan of Lancaster Tp., (Lancaster P. O.) one bay horse, white on forehead, snip on nose, right hind leg to the hock, white, valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Eli Watson of Lancaster Tp., (Huron P. O.) one grizzly iron grey horse, white on forehead and hind legs, and all over 2 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Robert Cleary of Shannon Tp., (Atchison P. O.) one red and white heifer, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Charles Kiefer of Lancaster Tp., (Lancaster P. O.) one dark red muley steer, with some flesh marks on left side, about 10 years old. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by James Holliday of Walnut Tp., (Oak Mills P. O.) one bay horse branded on left hip, star on forehead, three white feet, about 10 years old. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by B. Davenport of Mt. Pleasant Tp., (Atchison P. O.) one iron grey filly, white on forehead and hind legs, about 2 and 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by W. W. Coltra, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Myers of Jackson Tp., April 10, 1879; one black pony mare 8 or 9 yrs old, star on forehead, and white on inside of right hind foot. No brands. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by V. Stison of Rich Tp., on the first day of May, 1879, a bright bay horse with black mane and tail, 14 hands high, mane and tail rounded, no other marks or brands visible; supposed to be 6 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Cheerokee County—O. A. Saunders, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Martin in Look, blind in right eye, 20 hands high, saddle marks on back, valued at \$20.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up on the 24th day of April, 1879, by Thomas Wheeler of Bloom Tp., one mare, black all over, about 13 hands high, 5 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by George Youte of Winfield Tp., on the 23rd day of April 1879, one dark sorrel mare five or six yrs old, 13 1/2 hands high, white star in forehead and on left hind leg, no marks or brands on left shoulder. Valued at \$15.

Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. S. Giddings of Baker Tp., (New Pittsburgh P. O.) April 19, 1879, one sorrel mare, 8 yrs old, white face, 4 white feet and legs to knees, blind in right eye, harness marks. Valued at \$20.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

MULES—Taken up by A. W. Chapman of Gardner Tp., Johnson Co., Kas., on the 14th day of April, 1879, two brown mules, 3 yrs old; one dark brown and the other light; about 13 1/2 hands high, mane and tail rounded, no other marks or brands perceptible. Worth about \$30 each.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Neuman of Soldier Tp., Nov. 4, 1878, one bay mare; no marks or brands visible, one year old. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Haub of Whiting Tp., Nov. 18, 1878, one speckled yearling steer underbit or half crop in right ear. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by H. C. Calhoun, Douglas Tp., April 5, 1879, one bay pony mare, 11 hands and 3 inches high, slops on fore feet, white on hind legs, both hind feet white, no marks or brands, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph G. Stagers of Delaware Tp., April 17, 1879 and paid before E. J. Holman, J. P., one yellowish red cow, mottled face, white under belly, large white udder, long smooth horns, left horn branded "N. C." supposed to be 3 yrs old; valued at \$25.

Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. B. Miller, Lincoln Tp., March 15, 1879, one black and white spotted 4 yr old steer, branded with letter "D" on right side. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by J. E. Foster, Polk Tp., Dec. 13, '78 one yearling black mare colt, 3 white feet, stripe in forehead. Valued at \$20.

Marion County—E. B. Trenner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry C. Johnson, Centre Tp., one brown mare about 16 hands high, about 14 yrs old; mane flows on left side of neck, one hump on hind leg at the hock joint; right hind foot white. Valued at \$20.

Neosho County—C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. M. Barney of Erie Tp., April 5, '79, one small, iron grey, mare pony, with a little white in the face; about 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Reno County—H. W. Beatty, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. P. Hildley, Reno Tp., one mare pony about 4 yrs old; color a muddy sorrel with 4 white feet and black face. Scarred forehead and breast. Valued at \$25.

Washington County—J. O. Young, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by C. D. Hoskins, Little Blue Tp., April 2, 1879, one dark bay mare colt, 3 yrs old, white star in forehead, lame in right hind leg. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by C. D. Hoskins, Little Blue Tp., April 2, 1879, one dark bay mare colt, 3 yrs old, white star in forehead, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$15.

\$12 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. TRUCE & CO., Augusta, Me.

Something New. PATENT BOLSTERS SPRINGS FOR FARM WAGONS.



There is no use for a spring seat—they make a comfortable spring wagon out of a farm wagon—and save largely in weight and cost. Agents everywhere. Send for description and price, and mention this paper.

SEATTLE & BIRCH MFG. CO. St. Louis Mo.

35 to 50 per day at home. Samples worth \$5. Mrs. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

PROVERS.

"For biliousness, indigestion, flatulency, headache, neuralgia, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, Hop Bitters will cure or help."

"Roads of procure, and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy, and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies, use Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wretches from intemperance."

"Hop Bitters will be paid for, if it does not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks, and a clear complexion, set breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache, and all diseases cured with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor's bill to pay."

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula, Mercurial disease, Mineral Poison, and their effects, and restores the system to its original health and a sound constitution established. Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Head Sores, in short, all diseases caused by blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Hives, Itch, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, the Swelling of the Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have a yellow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flashes, low spirits, and general prostration, or if you are afflicted with any of the above symptoms, you are suffering from an impure blood, and you need Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"Liver complaint" is only one of the many symptoms experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it cures perfectly and radically.

In the cure of Erysipelas, Sore Throat, and the other stages of Consumption, it is the most powerful medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. It is the only cure for the most distressing and fatal disease, Consumption, and restores the system and purifies the blood. Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

NO USE of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills composed of cheap crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are so easily taken, and so perfectly assimilated, that they are the only pills that can be taken without disturbance to the constitution. They operate without pain, and are the only pills that can be taken without danger to the system. They are the only pills that can be taken without injury to the stomach, and are the only pills that can be taken without causing constipation. They are the only pills that can be taken without producing any of the effects of other pills. They are the only pills that can be taken without causing any of the effects of other pills. They are the only pills that can be taken without causing any of the effects of other pills.

THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC.

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SPRAGUE MOWING MACHINE.

We continue to fill orders for our best two horse Mowing Machines, and extra parts of same promptly. Send for price list to SPRAGUE MOWING MACHINE CO., Providence, R. I.

IT'S CURED!! FREE!!

An Infallible and Unexcelled Remedy for all cases of Biliousness, Headache, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach. A Free Bottle of my renowned specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any address upon the receipt of this advertisement and Express Address, Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, N. Y.

Ayer's Ague Cure

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and induces all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

Has been widely used during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The cholera, or cholera morbus, as by it, do not return, until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follow the cure. Indeed, when Disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm, has no speedier remedy.

For Liver complaints, it is an excellent remedy.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts, Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

CANCER INSTITUTE.

Established in 1873 for the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, without the use of knife or loss of blood and little pain. For information, circulars and references, address Dr. F. L. FORD, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every pain brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, the horrors of rheumatism overcome, and of a thousand and one other blessings and mercies performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedily cured by the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

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

Mustang Liniment, when all other applications fail. This wonderful

speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as Rheumatism, Swelling, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Pain from a Bowed and Stiff Neck, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and induced every form of external disease.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and accidents to which the human body is ever known. It cures Sprains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Polio, Erysipelas, and the Night and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

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

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

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

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and accidents to which the human body is ever known. It cures Sprains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Sore

Farm Letters.

Florence, Erie County, Ohio.

May 15.—We come with greetings from Ohio to the Kansas Farmer, and its many patrons. We welcomed the Nos. of 117 and 118 of the FARMER with pleasure, being the first copies it has been our fortune to see. We were much interested in the reports from the various counties with reports of condition of the growing crops.

We have had a very cold winter, and a dry, cold spring. The cold of the winter was steady, without let up, mercury going down to 15° below zero. The spring has been dry and backward, damaging late sown wheat considerably. About the usual acreage of oats sown, but are not doing well on account of the dry weather. Prospects for fruit about the average, though nothing compared with last year. Trees are just showing signs of bloom. Some varieties of peaches are blossoming full, others not at all. The prospect of corn as yet is not flattering, owing to the cold backward state of the weather, none yet planted, and but little ground in order.

The following are some of the prices of produce: Apples 25c per bu.; beans 1.00 to 1.25 per bu.; butter 7 to 12c per lb.; cheese 8 to 10 cents; eggs eight to 10c per doz.; lard 6 to 8c per lb.; potatoes 80 to 90c per bu.; wheat 95 to 1.02 per bu.; corn 82 to 84c per bu.; oats No. 1 57 cents.

I like the way Mr. F. E. Moss, of Chickasaw, Sumner county, speaks out, and gives us the facts concerning things, as of wintering of stock without fodder or grain. I find we cannot believe altogether statements made by the R. B. Company and land agents having land for sale, so we must turn to actual settlers in the different localities of the state for the information desired. Speak out again friend Moss and tell us what you know of the prospect for settlement in your county and vicinity. But I am trespassing, so will close.

L. A. G.

Camp Point, Adams Co. Ill.

May 4.—Corn is about all planted; acreage very large, owing principally to the favorable spring. It is very dry and dusty now, but we have prospects of a rain. Wheat looks very well. Old residents pronounce the prospects unparalleled. Peach trees all killed. Grapes, raspberries and apples much injured. Prospects of fruit crop not flattering. Corn brings 30 cts.; oats, 20 cts.; wheat \$1.00. Farmers good humored and hopeful for better times; trade seems reviving; many houses are building; hogs scarce and high; many farmers have quit raising hogs and taken up sheep; some emigrants have gone to Kansas, but many more have gone to Colorado. JOHN W. STALL, Camp Point, Adams County, Illinois.

From Osage County.

May 14.—The most of the fruit in this locality was killed in the blossom. If nothing befalls the grapes we will have a fine crop. The apple crops, if my observation is correct, will be light. Jonathan and Talman's Sweet are the only varieties which promise anything like a full crop. So far as my orchard is concerned, I consider that peaches, pears, plums, apricots and cherries are an entire failure. Strawberries and the black-cap raspberry, a good crop. Corn generally planted and a good stand, ground in good order for cultivating and teams ahead.

J. Z. Clark

From Atchison County.

May 12.—Your valuable paper is a welcome visitor, and its many timely hints will be worth many times the price asked for the information each number contains.

The wheat prospect at present is very flattering, and in many instances stands two feet high on the uplands. Corn is growing finely, and some farmers have commenced cultivating. A very large acreage has been planted. Owing to the oil mill being located in this county, the farmers have sown a large breadth of flax, which is usually one of our most promising crops and generally pays best for the amount of labor required.

Business is very brisk in Atchison, and a larger number of houses going up than usual, but the town is full of men seeking employment, and finding little or none. The boat load of refugees are being scattered throughout the country, where we hope they will make good homes and become good citizens.

J. W. FISHER

From Nemaha County.

May 12.—It has been quite dry for some time, but to-day we are having a very nice shower, and everything looks refreshed again. I don't believe that we ever had better feed at this time in the season than we have now, or crops looked more promising.

Corn came up very slowly, but is growing nicely now, and is ready for the cultivator.

Spring wheat and oats are good; early potatoes are almost in blossom, and plenty of vegetables from the garden. Excepting the fruit, I never saw a more promising time for Kansas. Stock never was in a better condition at this time in the season than at present, nor crops more forward.

Immigrants are stopping with us now in large numbers. The price of land is coming up and lumbermen are doing a good business.

With all its drawbacks, Kansas is bound to make one of the first states of the Union, and that too, not far in the future. A. L. SAMS, Centralia, Kansas.

From Coffey County.

My article in a former number of the FARMER has been severely criticised by L. B. Tunnell in the issue of April 16. When I wrote the article alluded to, I wrote it in answer to a request made by one that claimed to be inexperienced in prairie breaking and farming. As no one else took hold to answer his request I did, not as a learned and witty newspaper correspondent, but as a farmer of very few letters; and the advice I gave was derived from experience, practice and observation. Mr. Tunnell says he has broken prairie seven and eight inches deep in March and April, and it rotted well. That will do to talk to those who have no experience, but not to those of experience and practice. Now I would like some one who is curious enough to try it, to break a piece by Mr. Tunnell's instructions, and a piece by my instructions by the side of each other, and publish the result next fall in the FARMER.

P. WIMER.

Advertisements.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

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

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

The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878: WHEAT! Kansas rises from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 96,618,958 bushels winter wheat, and 6,796,403 bushels spring wheat; total, 32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Belt, of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,324 bushels, or over 41 per cent, including unreporting counties, fully 15,000,000 bushels, or 46 per cent, of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORN! Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89,294,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Belt counties produced 57,299,046 bushels, or 51 per cent, of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

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

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best Land in America, at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 12 years credit at 7 per cent interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific; \$25 to \$50 will secure 80 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$200 in cash will buy it outright. Send to S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants. Read all you can gather about Kansas, and when you decide to start, be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The FEARLESS.



Stands unequalled for ease of team, the Horse-Power runs, as shown by the record, with less than one-third less friction than any other. The only machine awarded a

CENTENNIAL MEDAL

on both Horse-Power and Thrasher and Cleaner, at the Centennial Exhibition, as shown by Official Report, which says: "For special features in the Power to secure light running and minimum friction. For the ingenious form of the three blades, which insure the proper agitation to separate the grain from the straw." For Catalogue, Price-List, and all other particulars, apply to MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

"AULTMAN-TAYLOR"

The Standard Thresher of the Vibrator Class.

THE LIGHTEST RUNNING, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE HORSE POWER IN USE.

We furnish either the regular "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Farm-engine or the "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Traction (self-propelling) Engine, as may be desired.

We recommend all our goods as being at present the standard of excellence for the world in Threshing Machinery. A full warranty placed on everything we sell.

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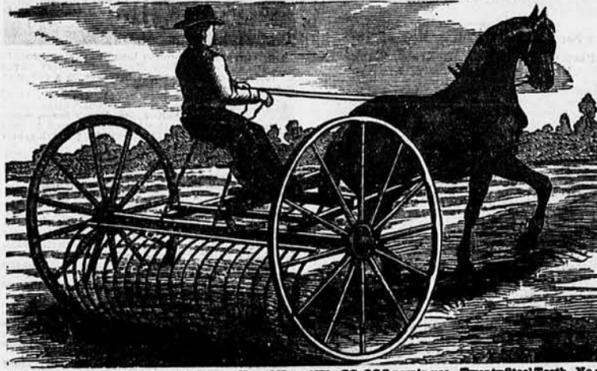


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