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TEA-GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The commissioner of agriculture, Gen. L. D. Duc, has, of late, been made the subject of a great deal of wit and ridicule for his efforts to introduce tea culture into the United States on a large scale. Now I do not propose to become the champion of the commissioner, for I do not know that he either needs or wishes any; but I wish to call attention to the fact that the present commission was not the originator of this enterprise; and whatever of praise or censure may be due for the encouragement of this business belongs to him only for following in the footsteps of his predecessors. As long ago as 1870, the superintendent of the garden and grounds of the agricultural department, in his report, says: "The demand for tea plants having increased very considerably of late, special attention has been given to their propagation." In the report of the department for the year 1869, an article appeared in which it is stated that "Dr. Junius Smith, of Greenville, South Carolina, has cultivated tea in the mountainous portions of that state. It was exposed to the frosts of winter, when snow fell eight or nine inches deep without injury. There is no impediment to the cultivation of tea in the United States, so far as depends on adaptation of soil and climate." In the report of the next year it is stated that abundance of seed could be procured from trees growing in South Carolina. Several years previous to this a gentleman of long experience in the business, had established a tea plantation at El Dorado, California, where, for a number of years it was claimed that he was making a success of tea growing. It has long been claimed by persons well acquainted with the culture of this plant in China and India, that a large portion of the United States is adapted to its growth. In China it grows on the mountains and table lands at the height of several thousand feet. On the slopes of the Himalaya mountains at a height of 9,000 feet. In China it flourishes from the 20th to the 40th parallel of north latitude.

And why may it not succeed in this country? From the 30th to the 38th degrees of latitude we have all the conditions of soil, temperature and summer rains, that are essential to the successful growth of this plant. A correspondent of the agricultural department writing from Mississippi, speaks of the successful growth of the tea plant in that state. At Washington, D. C., it grows quite well in the open ground. The success that has attended experiments in the culture of tea in this country, has caused a growing interest in the subject that never will abate till the matter has had a thorough and satisfactory test. This interest is manifested by the constant demand for plants for experimental purposes. In 1874 commissioner Watts says: "The Chinese tea plant is especially in demand, and many thousands plants have been distributed during the year." During the next year 1876, Mr. Saunders, superintendent of the Department garden, says: "Efforts to popularize the tea-plant are still continued. About 20,000 plants have been distributed during the year. Arrangements had been made for a larger distribution of this plant in the southern and southeastern states, but owing to the great re-

duction made in the appropriation for this division, they had to be abandoned, and the propagation limited to a few thousand only. The expectation that tea may become a staple article of our productive industries is not diminished."

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that the project of tea culture in the United States is neither new nor unreasonable. The conditions seem to be favorable, and the enterprise has received the endorsement of a great many very intelligent men. The tirade of abuse that has been hurled at the present commissioner by the press, and especially the agricultural press of the country, indicates either ignorance of the subject, or a little spleen because some favorite has not been given a place as commissioner. Whether Mr. Le Duc is the man for the position is a question open for discussion, but that this is evident from his encouragement of tea culture in the United States is not manifest. L. J. TEMPLE.

YET A LITTLE MORE CORN-RAISING.

Where we live, in Grundy county, Ill., we have become convinced the larger kinds of white and yellow corn, are not the most profitable to raise, because at least one-half of the time they do not ripen well, and we have soft corn, and often when apparently ripe, as last season, the kernels on being shelled are found black next the cob. It is true, a larger growth of stalks and ears may be relied on, but the size of the cob in proportion to the amount of shelled corn, is considerably more than in the earlier, medium-sized kinds. The appearance of a field of corn is deceitful even though we go through and examine it. An instance in point occurred a few years ago. Visitors from the state of New York, in the latter part of September, were with us, and we made an examination of our fields, and the unanimous verdict was that forty bushels would be the yield. A few days after we visited a neighbor's corn, which was a large, yellow kind, and we all agreed that he would get fifty bushels per acre. It certainly looked so, but we agreed to keep the run of the thing, and when we had sold would compare notes. We were both astonished when it was found that our corn went ten bushels more to the acre than his, a difference of twenty bushels to the acre in which all alike were deceived. This served to strengthen our belief that medium-sized corn, one year with another, will outdo the larger kinds. It was this same season that our neighbor right across the road had a growth of stalks which greatly exceeded ours, and for the reason that he worked his corn a great deal, under the false impression that the more corn is worked the heavier will be the crop. Well, the working did produce a heavier growth of stalks, but from eight to ten bushels less of corn than we had. This growth of stalks deceived him, for he was looking for a larger harvest than ours. This difference in stalks or foliage arises from the fact that much working, if not too close to the corn, and the ground is not dry, will not impede the growth of the foliage for this reason, that nine-tenths of the sustenance comes from the atmosphere. But when we come to the corn-ears, this same working has cut off and destroyed many of the horizontal roots, and consequently there is a deficiency in the yield of corn as compared with the stalks. Some eight or ten years ago, after the corn was laid by, we took our hoe and cleared out eighteen acres twice over by the first week in September, and we believe we made ten bushels to the acre; at any rate this field averaged sixty bushels, while the balance did not go over fifty.

About plowing up sod for corn, it should be done in the fall, and only about two inches in depth, and this will effectually kill all the cut-worms and white grubs. In the spring it wants turning over about two inches deeper than it was plowed in the fall. Under these conditions we are pretty sure of a good crop. There is one other method, to-wit: plowing late in the spring and waiting for the worms to be changed into the pupa state before planting. But in this method there is danger of being so late that the frost will catch the corn before it ripens.

Before closing, we wish to notice another very important matter—the use of manure on corn ground. When we first came to Grundy county, we not infrequently heard the remark that manure was of no account for corn or anything else. Acting on this conviction, men pitched it away from their stable doors until the necessity arose that either the stable or the manure must be removed. It is true

that manure on our prairie soil thus far has been rather an injury when put on ground to be sown to spring grain, as it almost certainly causes such a heavy growth of straw that it lodges and is mostly destroyed. Not so with corn; any amount of manure may be put on an acre, and a corresponding increase in corn is pretty sure to follow. Owing to the clayey subsoil the strength of the manure is retained in the soil for at least nine years. We let the straw of seven stacks of wheat and oats spread out on about three-fourths of an acre, lie on the ground till it was sufficiently rotted to plow under, and on this ground we raised corn for nine years in succession, and the ninth year showed very distinctly a heavier growth of both stalks and ears than on other parts of the same field. We hauled twenty-two loads of barn-yard manure to the acre on a couple of acres, and when we husked the corn noted the yield. The two acres yielded seventy-two bushels each, the balance of the field only yielding fifty bushels to the acre. A gentleman in an adjoining town said to us that he had so much manure about his stables that he was forced to move one or the other. He got five teams and hauled it out on twenty acres, which was covered thickly with manure. The result was that he raised 120 bushels to the acre. Now it is very certain that every farmer, if he consults his own interests, will save his manure for his corn-ground, and doubtless when our lands are more exhausted, this manuring will benefit small grain also. And right here we wish to say that when visible exhaustion of the soil does come, then is the time that deeper plowing, together with the plowing under of green manures, will keep up the fertility of our soil, and probably nothing else of itself will, for manures at some day will be valuable. When a failure of fertility becomes a fact, then we must raise less grain and more animals, and among these for profit, especially in a manorial way, the keeping of sheep stands at the head. R. K. SLOSSON.
Verona, Grundy Co., Illinois.

COMMERCIAL LYING.

Is it not true that lying pervades every business pursuit? Exaggeration might be a more gentle word, but would still have the same meaning. We would propound the question, Why is it so? We have studied on this question a great deal, and are unable, as yet, to solve it with entire satisfaction to ourselves. Of course, there is supposed to be a gain by it, but in the final summing up we fear it will prove a fearful delusion. We have often heard the remark that a man could not succeed in any mercantile pursuit without lying. The public would take him to be a man with very inferior goods if he did not lie. From this it would seem to be a demand on the part of the people; a desire to be "humbugged;" and the business man must respect the wishes of his customers or go out of business. We can readily see the supposed disadvantages that a man doing business strictly on the solid principles of truth, would be under, surrounded by persons doing business on the principles of exaggeration. But why not the business community adopt *immortal truth* as the principle on which they would all do business, then certainly they would all be on an equality as at present, and with a more peaceful conscience; or would this change require an overturning of that total depravity which it is said we have inherited from our Adamite-parents.

Why is it necessary for business men to conceal the cost of what they offer to the public for sale, and either lie or refuse to tell, if you ask? Has not a purchaser a right to know the cost of what he is about to buy, so that he will know whether he is swindled? It appears to me that the cost would be as serviceable to the buyer as to the seller.

Would it not be a question worth considering, whether a law would not be beneficial compelling men that offer things for sale to the public, to mark them with the cost price? But this is only an item of one pursuit. Lying pervades nearly every pursuit. Lawyers are the boss-lying fraternity. They defend a lie as readily as the truth; and in every case one side must necessarily be a lie, and it more often happens that both sides have too much of that element mixed in. Truth would abolish lawyers and lawing altogether.

The press is not entirely free from this immoral contagion. Every paper is the best and has the largest circulation, and political parties, through the press, distribute the choicest wares of the father of lies. And how is it

with the agriculturist? Does he exaggerate, as do other professions, with a view to pecuniary gain? We must answer, no. But hold on; do not be too fast in forming a judgment that he is better than others. Let us here introduce to you the assessor and the unsophisticated farmer. The question is asked, How much corn did you raise last year? The farmer studies a minute. He thinks he had about forty acres or a little over and a pretty good crop, but he is told that there is no need of being particular; he does not have to swear to it. So he gives in fifty acres and sixty bushels per acre, as a mere guess, when he did not actually have over half that amount; and so it goes through the whole list and through the whole class with, maybe, a few exceptions. Then this mass of lies is compiled and compounded, and published and sent out. What for? To benefit agriculture? Not by any means; but to benefit other classes solely. These reports are gotten up with a pretense to benefit agriculture, but in reality they are advertising documents for railroads, land agents, etc. Suppose that the agricultural population of the state is doubled this season by our exaggerated reports and the great Centennial lie at Philadelphia, which cost us \$38,000, in what way are we agriculturists benefited? Will it make our farms produce more? Will it make our products bring a better price to have double the amount of surplus thrown on the market? I know there can be plausible theories offered that farmers are benefited in some round-about way, but they fail to the ground when thoroughly investigated. Now if the farmers had an eye to business, as it is called by other professions, they would not be trying to prove in their papers that corn can be grown for ten or twelve cents per bushel, but they would all *sugar* that it cost fifty cents a bushel to grow corn, and they must have sixty cents for it—ten for profit (and it is my opinion that they would be nearer the truth than in the other case) and instead of lying to benefit other classes and bring competition in their business, they would exaggerate the other way and say that they had not one-half the amount that they actually produced. This would be according to business ethics. We do not advise exaggeration under any circumstances, but to lie for the benefit of others, to say the least, is a piece of astounding stupidity.

We have been led to these remarks by reading in a late FARMER a remark by a writer that "It never occurred to him that it was necessary to make false statements to accomplish sales." His article is random guess-work and hearsay, and taken as a whole and as a means of correct information to a seeker after truth, it is wholly unreliable.

Now let us examine his article a little. In the first place he introduces hearsay, and on the strength of that he advises the Illinois friend to come to Leavenworth or Atchison counties, (now it is well known that hearsay evidence is not taken in any court), and at the same time he tells us that he has been in the business ten years, but not a single figure does he put down of what he knows by his own experience. Is it not passing strange that he should ignore his ten years' experience, from which he might have drawn valuable facts to present to the Illinois friend, instead of this hearsay wonder, or an isolated case of an "extra yield." Unusual yields are not to be presented as inducements to emigrants. They are lies to those seeking after the truth.

After he finishes up on the hearsay production, he gives us his opinion as follows: "My opinion is that we can sell honey at ten cents and make it pay better than most any other business." Now, is not this wonderful again! He withholds the figures of his ten years' experience and launches forth with a haphazard guess. He says "Fruit bloom furnishes early feed, and as we have from five to six thousand acres in orchards in Leavenworth, our bees are sure to do well." Now statistics for 1876 show that Leavenworth county had 4,004 acres in orchards, and it would be fair to estimate 1,000 of the 4,000 too young to bloom, so that you see he has gone astray again; besides, not more than one-half of the seasons can bees work on fruit blossoms, on account of cold and wet; and it has never been my experience that they get honey to store from fruit blossoms, or so little that it is not worth counting.

Again he says "Eastern Kansas has an unlimited supply of white clover, which now begins to bloom, lasts a long time and makes

honey as good as that made in California from wild sage, which sells at forty cents." Here we are at a loss to know whether it is the wild sage or the white clover honey that sells at forty cents. What we wish to call attention to, however, is the "unlimited supply of white clover." This statement would naturally give a stranger an idea that the whole country was a-bloom with white clover, which, of course, is a huge exaggeration. It is doubtful whether there is enough white clover in eastern Kansas to cover one section of land in each county. White clover, here, produces but very little honey. Some seasons the bees do not work on it at all; when hot, dry weather, which we generally have when it is in bloom, it is worthless. I have never seen white clover honey in market in Lawrence that was produced in Kansas, and several of the Leavenworth apiaries supply our market.

He says, "I have sold and shipped bees to various parts of Kansas and it pays a fair profit." Here again a person would naturally conclude that the sale of bees was as unlimited as white clover. Why did he not tell us how many he had sold, and how much he made; he certainly could remember for this year. We have sold just six at five dollars each. That would not make a man rich or induce him to move to a new country for profit. In our agricultural report for 1876, Leavenworth county had 917 hives of bees and 13,370 pounds of honey—less than fifteen pounds to the hive. Now figure that up at his ten cents per pound, and you have "What will pay better than most any other business." Well, that is not saying much for any other business. N. CAMERON.
Lawrence, Kansas.

From Pottawatomie County.

May 25th.—I see in the FARMER of May 23rd, that Mr. J. Hanway says some of his apple trees do not bear fruit. If he will clear the dirt away for about three feet from around the trunks of those trees, until the roots are exposed, and with a sharp knife cut a piece out of each alternate root, and replace the earth, he will have apples from those barren trees in a year or two. H. REGAN.

From Washington County.

May 15th.—Our crops of all kinds, present a promising appearance at present. Apples, peaches, and small fruits will be abundant this season, if frost does not put in an appearance. We have cold, disagreeable weather at present, with a sharp frost on the 13th. I think it damaged only beans, potato tops and such tender vegetables. W. N. CALDWELL.

The last monthly Agricultural Report of the state of Kansas, places the number of acres in wheat in the state the present year at 1,523,757 acres. The prospective crop is placed at 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels. We do not think, owing to the circumstance of weather recently, that the crop can nearly reach the lowest of these estimates.

We have received a specimen of a new variety of potato, the seed was planted on the 20th of March, and a potato grown from this planting, measures five inches in circumference one way and five and a half the other. A remarkably rapid growth, being only 48 days from planting.—Chanute Times.

By various parties from all points of the country we are informed that the winter wheat was not damaged to any extent by "rust or firing."—Kansas (Hiawatha) Herald.

Myriads of caterpillars are making their appearance in Tennessee, as well as in Mississippi and Arkansas. They are becoming a national pest, a nuisance, and threaten to destroy everything in the form of vegetation. That country is yet to be discovered that hasn't its assortment of ills to bring down the average of human happiness. Some localities have more than their share, as the former experience of Cass county will testify.—Cass County (Mo.) Times

A Mr. Donaphan, who wintered 700 head of Texas cattle sixteen miles west of here on Fall river, informed us one day last week, that he only lost eight head out of the whole number. This is indeed, remarkable, when it is considered the continuous stormy weather we had all through the winter season.—Eureka Censorial.

Mr. Henry Mueller on the first day of May, showed us some specimen strawberries which he had picked from his vines. They were large and fine flavored, of an early and prolific variety, the Wilson Albany. Mr. Mueller says strawberries can be successfully raised in this valley, and with great profit to the raiser.—Wichita Beacon.

W. B. Mead showed us grape cutting, stuck in the ground this spring, that are actually bearing grapes. One cutting has thrown out shoots to the extent of twelve to fifteen inches, and has four bunches of grapes on it. His grape vines have made growth of between four and five feet, which we presume is, the case generally with all the vines in this section

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.
ALL FARMERS SHOULD BREED STOCK.—No farmer whose land will grow corn and grass can expect remunerative returns unless he breeds meat-producing stock. In every grass and grain-producing district, in all parts of America, may be found examples of well-to-do and thriving farmers whose practice illustrates the truth of this observation.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

FINE CARRIAGE HORSES.—That now and then an enormous price is paid for a very fast young horse is no positive assurance that we could raise equally valuable stock by breeding from the same strains of blood, and if we should, the chances are we would not get the high prices. Breeding horses for speed is well enough, but ordinary farmers seldom make it pay. There is a much better prospect for profit in raising first-class draft horses or still better fine carriage horses. If a farmer has a brood mare of fine style which if properly mated will produce good sized, stylish carriage horses, he should prize her highly. Fine carriage horses are always in demand at good prices. The general stock of horses as we find them through the country is under size. Larger horses are in demand and farmers ought to recognize this fact and raise colts to meet the demand.—*The Husbandman.*

ADVANTAGE OF DRAINAGE.—Most of our western soils rest upon a foundation as impervious to water as if made of glue. A fertile soil is a "building" of the most wonderful architecture, with its columns, spaces and aqueducts, not for the purpose of holding water like a jug, but a great and comprehensive storehouse in which are deposited the riches of the earth, the air, the sunshine, and the falling rain. During the wet periods when the land must lie in a saturated condition, the porosity of the soil is broken down; the fertilizing gases are expelled from their hiding places, and the roots of the growing crops are compelled to creep near the surface and reach out into the sunlight for subsistence. While this is the case, the few scorching, dry days may ruin the farmers' hopes, by converting the soil into bricks and the roots of plants to dry branches.

The water supply being kept so near, and within reach of the roots of vegetation is a wise provision of nature if the water line is kept three or four feet beneath the surface by artificial means. This is secured by either the tile draining, or open ditches, the tile being preferable, for the reason that it does not lessen the cultivated surface of the ground. Many farmers have found tile laying to pay for itself in a single year, to say nothing of the satisfaction derived from cultivating such a soil and what may be gained in the healthful condition of the climate.—*Western Rural.*

CHEESE.—Cheese is struggling in the depths. A large proportion of it does not give satisfaction in the foreign markets. One reason, and the principal one, is, undoubtedly, that cheese factories produce too much butter; the skimmer is too much used. A certain amount of cheese will be taken for export to tropical climates, or where a full cheese will not stand. This supply, however, is very limited. The English demand for full cheese is not limited. The people at home will not eat skim cheese. If palmed off on them for cream cheese, they will cease eating cheese at all. In fact, from the low general character of our domestic cheese, in years past, very few persons have cared to eat it at all. Good cheese must become common, and the people must be educated to taste for it. This can never be done if the consumer gets a fair slice to-day, and the next perhaps a mean one from his grocer; and yet the average grocer sells cheese in just this way. It is luck and chance; one day he buys a good one, and the next day perhaps a poor one; and all from the same dealer. The blame lies in the skimmer. Certain factories do not use this cheap implement, and this is the class of manufacturers who complain the least. They have a reputation to maintain, and they do maintain it.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE ADVANTAGES OF FEEDING STOCK NEAR LARGE MARKETS.—What a correspondent of *Coleman's Rural World* says of feeding stock in St. Louis county, applies with equal force to the vicinity of any large stock market.

I am satisfied, says this correspondent, "that nine-tenths of the land of St. Louis county would be more profitable to the owners if seeded to grass and used for grazing purposes, instead of producing grain for market, as is the case generally at present. No place within a thousand miles of St. Louis, offers the same advantages for grazing butchers' stock. The stock yards here offer greater bargains to feeders than can be had anywhere else in the state. Not a month passes that the markets are not overstocked, and stock of all kinds are disposed of by forced sale at figures lower than they would have brought at the place where they were shipped from. This is the case at all the central stock markets of this country, and those who own grass lands in the vicinity of these markets can profit more by growing grass and fattening sheep and cattle than any one can by plowing and digging and wearing out his land raising corn, hay and wheat for the trade."

THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF IDLENESS.—Wrong education, false views of life, mistaken ideas of labor, and a desire to make money too fast and without hard work—these are some of the prime causes which, with untold millions of times and circumstances, have produced such an army of idlers. There is only one remedy for this state of affairs. We must come back to the old doctrine that any kind of productive labor is honorable, and reject the idea that white hands and an untanned face are essential to respectability.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Horticulture.

LIQUID GRAFTING WAX.

There are many recipes for grafting wax, varying somewhat in their composition, according to the purpose for which they are intended. The *Practical Farmer* publishes the following formula for making an excellent liquid grafting wax, which being about the consistency of honey, it says may be readily applied with a brush for outdoor grafting, without the trouble of heating. It is likewise a good application for "wounds in trees, cuts made in pruning, etc.": Melt together 1 pound of rosin and 1 pound of good beef tallow. Remove from the stove and let cool until a scum forms over it then add 1 teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine; replace on the stove and add 7 ounces of a mixture of 2 parts strong alcohol and 1 part water, stirring briskly and taking care that the alcohol does not inflame, as it will if the mixture is too hot. Stir until the liquid is lost in the mixture, when it should be of the consistency of honey. Keep in a closed bottle and apply with a brush. If after a few months it becomes hard, remelt, add a few more drops of turpentine, and of the alcohol and water. A few days after it is applied it becomes hard, and will remain unchanged, except that it grows harder, for an indefinite time.—*Prairie Farmer.*

MARKET YOUR FRUIT IN THE BEST CONDITION.

Some men fail to make money even from good fruit, because they are careless or slovenly or dishonest in their method of presenting it to purchasers. Except in rare cases and for peculiar uses, all fruit should be ripe when offered in market. If it is not ripe it should not find sale. It should be sound also. If the quantity on hand is large enough to justify, it should be carefully assorted; the best specimens put by themselves, even though they be few in number, and the least valuable placed by themselves. This will enable the consumers to choose according to their purposes or means, and will most likely secure buyers for all the grades. To so arrange one's fruit in boxes or crates as to have the finest specimens on top, while below are mere odds and ends, is to act dishonestly as well as foolishly. Fair dealing as to quality, quantity, and price will always pay best in the long run.

Much attention should be given to the baskets, crates or boxes in which the fruit is marketed. They should be neat, convenient in size and attractive in appearance. Labels setting forth the name of the fruit and of the grower, of his locality will greatly add to the attractiveness of the stock and the satisfaction of the purchasers. We would make more money if we were more mindful of the fact that buyers are largely influenced by their eyes and that the sight often dictates peremptorily to the appetite.

FLOWER GARDENS.

A successful cultivator of flowers, says: "Every flower garden should possess a small store of fine washed sand, as a restorative, and for scattering beneath the finer kinds of flowers when in bloom, as a protection from creeping vermin."

ABUNDANT CURRANTS BY AID OF CHICKENS.

Suppose I tell the *Tribune's* host of readers how I manage to have large crops of currants. It is now twenty-two years since I moved to my present home, and about twenty years since my currant bushes began to bear. About the second or third year of their bearing the common green currant worm made its appearance and threatened to destroy the crop. I put one or two hens with broods of chickens among the bushes; the worms disappeared very suddenly, but the fruit remained, and gave a nice return. Since that I have kept poultry constantly among the currants. As to cultivation, each spring the bushes are carefully trimmed, leaving a few of the thrifty shoots to grow, and cutting back some of the old stems, and after they have borne heavily for two or three years, cut them out entirely, and let the younger ones take their place. The ground is well manured and worked over with a spade or fork. We have to dig very shallow to keep from injuring the roots. Sometimes I use coarse manure, and put it close around the bushes for a mulch.

The chickens scratch the manure according to their liking, but they cannot get it out from among the bushes, and perhaps it is just as useful to the crop after they have spread it in their way, as it is when I have put it on in mine. At any rate, the result has been that for the twenty years since the bushes began bearing, they have not failed a single year to yield a very large crop. I think not a year has passed that some of the bushes did not lie flat upon the ground with their burden of fruit. Last season the currant crop of this state, and in fact throughout the entire west was almost a total failure, yet my bushes were loaded as usual, and promise another big yield this season. The varieties are the red and white Dutch. Poultry will not eat the fruit unless starved to it. No grass or weeds are allowed to grow among the bushes, and the chickens are a great help in destroying both grass and weeds. In addition to this, the bushes make a nice shade for them during our hot summer days. We use all that we care for while they are fresh. Wife puts into glass jars and seals up all she thinks we shall need during the year, and we sell the surplus. It seems to us that no one at the North who has a little land need to do without currants. I am setting a lot of them—six feet apart each way—to raise for market.—*G. M. Smith, Green Bay, Wis., in N. Y. Tribune.*

Farm Stock.

THE SHEEP TICK.

At the late meeting of the Illinois Wool Growers' Association, Prof. Thomas delivered an address on "Sheep Insects," which is given entire in the *National Live-Stock Journal*. We give below what he says about sheep ticks:

The "sheep tick" (*Melophagus ovinus*), notwithstanding its name, it is not a tick in the true sense, but a wingless fly, and belongs to the same order—*Diptera*—to which the bot-flies belong, but to a different and very similar family, which entomologists have named *Hippoboscidae*. These insects are distinguished by their flattened and somewhat horny bodies, the horizontal, flattened head, which is received into the front part of the thorax, and the rudimentary antennae. Some of them possess wings, but others have these members aborted, or are entirely without them, as in the case of the sheep-tick. The front part of the body of this species is unusually small; the head is somewhat wider than the thorax, which is very narrow; the mouth or proboscis is as long as the head; the limbs are short and thick, and the abdomen, "which is broad and hairy, is not divided into rings, as that of flies usually is." It is of a pale reddish color; the abdomen is lighter, with an irregular white line along each side and a red spot on the back.

The mode of reproduction in these flies is very singular and unusual. They produce neither eggs nor larva; the egg-duct or tube has an enlargement which produces a milk-like secretion for the nourishment of the larva or young maggot; the egg—for they usually give birth to but one or two young—passes from the ovary to this enlargement and hatches into a larva, which is nourished here during this stage of its existence upon the milk-like fluid before alluded to, until it passes into the pupa or chrysalis state, at which time it leaves the body of the parent. Instead, therefore, of producing eggs or larva, they produce pupae. Therefore, strange as it may seem, we see in this very low type of animal life a somewhat close limitation of the method of reproduction observed in the higher animals.

The remedies for this pest may be placed under two heads as follows:

1st. A change of situation similar to that recommended in the case of the bot-fly.

2d. Measures for removing the ticks. So far as the later are concerned, I suppose the wool-growers present are doubtless familiar with the remedies suggested by Randall, Youatt, Clark, and other writers, which consist in dipping in decoctions of tobacco, arsenic solution, applications of mercuric iodine, etc. To these I have nothing to add, as these, if properly followed, will suffice to eradicate them. As the only cure after they are on the sheep consists in eradicating the insect, this must be left to the ingenuity and practical knowledge of the shepherd. I have seen it stated somewhere that kerosene may be used with success, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with sheep to tell to what extent such remedies may be applied with safety.

Poultry.

MANAGEMENT OF TURKEYS.

Young turkeys commence to chip the shell on the twenty-sixth day after sitting; oftentimes, if the weather be very warm, a day or twenty-four hours sooner. The natural mother is always the best for the rearing of the young. The hen turkey usually commences to drop her eggs in April; in some cases the last of March, if the season be forward, or if the preceding winter was open, but it is not desirable. From sixteen to eighteen eggs is the common clutch for a hen to drop before commencing to sit, but young turkeys will lay in some instances from forty to sixty eggs before offering to sit. More frequently they do not sit the first season where well kept. In this case, other fowls must be employed to incubate the eggs. Common hens are not very suitable to rear turkeys, yet necessity compels us sometimes to employ them. In the first place, the usual period of incubation for hens is from eighteen to twenty days—perhaps a day longer when not a good sitter. This is one drawback, and anything but a Brahma becomes discouraged before the time is up, and either quits the nest or becomes unsteady in habits. A common hen is not fit to run with turkeys, as their natures are rather slow and sluggish; and although pretty early risers, yet turkeys do not commence their rambles until the sun is well up, and the night dew has gone from the grass and the chill from the air, when they are allowed to indulge in their natural habits. They are moderate movers, and will each day ramble off perhaps a mile or more from home, and yet will not become so much fatigued at night as those allowed to run with a common hen. This latter mother is too quick and fussy in her movements to suit the turkey.

The turkey hen is steady and quiet, and seldom alarms her brood without cause, and as a general thing, is exceedingly fond of her young, which she never weans. I have seen her sitting on her second clutch of eggs with her first brood all around her. There appears to be a perfect understanding between her and her offspring. They will wander off a short distance to search for insects, but at the least alarm seek the refuge of the mother wing. Their habits thus render them liable to the machinations of foxes and weasels, and they often fall the prey of these destruc-

tive animals, a whole brood together, with the mother, being sometimes captured in one night. When they meet with no disturbance, day by day, the older brood will wander off by themselves, or frequently join the other flock, until they have forsaken the mother—nest, which they will do before the late brood comes off. Thus there is no difficulty. Their acute instinct teaches them to avoid this, and yet no harsh measures are resorted to. Turkeys are remarkably clean birds, much more so than dunghill fowls, and are seldom infested with vermin. The presence of vermin on their bodies is far more destructive of young poultry than many are aware of. Some observant poultrymen pretend to say it is the sole cause of the gapes. This fact cannot have full endorsement. No doubt the disease is greatly aggravated, but instances are known where the chicks were much troubled with lice, and yet never had so much as a touch of the gapes.

Every turkey should be out of the shell by the first of June.—Earlier than this the winds are not pleasant, but by the middle and last of June, cold rains are all over, and the season has changed into summer, and the turkeys that came off by June first are sufficiently advanced to be able to run and take care of themselves. The grain fields are fully grown; and grass in the meadows is deep, and affords protection for the young; the hedges form shelter from showers and sudden rains. In a few weeks the young birds, become fully feathered, and will be fit for market by Thanksgiving. For the first three or four weeks the chicks should be kept pretty snug about home, and should not be allowed to run at all the three or four days immediately after hatching. Give strong, nutritious food, which should be a custard made stiff and rich with eggs and milk for the first feeding, boiled eggs and scalded meal afterward for the first week, then gradually introduce buckwheat, until by the last of the second week it becomes the principal food, giving the birds their liberty a little longer and a little farther each day until three weeks old, when their backs will be covered with feathers, and the greatest danger over. Train them at first in the way they are to run, and teach them to come home at night for their feed.—*C. B. in Country Gentleman.*

From Riley County.

May 14th.—The prospects for a fine crop were never more flattering, except in a few instances where winter rye and early wheat are slightly effected with leaf rust. The soil has been uncommonly hard to break up, on account of heavy winter rains, yet corn planting is completed.

Millet-sowing and potato-planting is progressing. The finest looking piece of corn in this neighborhood is that planted by M. B. Powers on corn stubble without breaking the ground.

Fruit in great abundance. Very good beef might be selected from stock cattle upon the range. Real estate men have been doing quite a lively business in selling improved farms. The new college building is being pushed rapidly forward to completion.

J. N. L.

From Reno County.

May 17th.—Having recently made a trip through Reno and Sedgewick counties, I propose to give a brief account of what I saw. The route was from Langdon to Hatchinson, thence down the south side of the Arkansas river to Wichita, thence round through the southern part of Reno and back home.

The winter wheat generally looked well along the route; but some fields were badly rusted, and nearly all had a little rust on the blades, but none on the stalk.

The fields near Wichita are more irregular than those in Reno; some being very fine and others poor. The latter seem to have been sown late. Another objectionable feature was the amount of ryegrass in the many fields of wheat, too much to be cut out. Why do not people learn to sow good, clean seed? Then if ryegrass or fowl seed appears, cut it out by hand before harvest.

There are about double the acres of winter wheat sown on the route that was last year, and it promises to be some better, but not near so good as was thought a short time ago.

Spring wheat is fair, but the lower blades are rusting. Oats and young corn look well. Corn is generally up, and much is being plowed; some the second time.

The prospect for fruit, on trees and plants of bearing age, is fine. Peach orchards are numerous and many of large size. The trees that are three to six years old, are often too full. Other varieties of fruit are not so frequent, but some fine, thrifty young apple, plum, and cherry trees were noticed; but few of bearing age.

I noticed on the grounds of D. A. Mitchell, Esq., in Wichita, as fine an exhibition of what the Arkansas valley will do, in fruits, as I have seen. Apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, and quince trees were bearing well. So were Cantawba, Clinton, Concord, Diana, Isabella, Taylor's Bullett, and Union Village grapes; blackberries, Lawton and Kittatany, flowering plants and ornamental trees, all doing well.

B. P. HANAN.

RAISING AGAIN.

Working corn in the right way and at the right time, we believe will make from ten to twenty bushels more per acre, than when done improperly, and at the wrong time. If there was no crust formed on the surface, and no need to roll the corn and hard-

en the ground, some would not need working at all, but the ground will bake if wet much, and the weeds will grow, and so this crust must be broken up, and the weeds killed, to insure the best crop. We insist that corn roots were created by a perfect Being, who is incapable of making any mistakes, and for the express purpose of sustaining erect, and furnishing the medium through which the ear is formed and matured. Personal examination has revealed to us that the long fibrous roots that penetrate pretty deeply into the soil, are principally for the purpose of holding the stalk upright, while a multitude of horizontal roots, running within one to three inches of the surface of the ground, with numerous points standing erect, are more especially directed to the production of the inflorescence, the cob, and the kernel. These roots are from two to six feet long, thus as it were forming a plexus from row to row all over the field. This being true, it follows that the destruction or breaking of these roots, must in a greater or less degree destroy the power of filling out the kernel, and diminish the yield per acre. With a view to ascertain the correctness of this theory, we began observations on our neighbors' corn fields, and their methods of working them, and commenced at home as if our ideas were settled facts. We have actually seen fields of corn that when young, bid fair to pan out sixty bushels to the acre in the fall that did not yield more than thirty-five. We are well satisfied that we have seen many fields that with proper treatment would have turned out more than a quarter more than they did. Yes, we have seen one quarter of the stalks in a field in a dry season actually killed, and nearly another quarter so nearly killed that a very small nubbin on the stalk was the result; and for no other reason than using riding and walking corn plows, which broke up and destroyed many of the numerous horizontal roots, necessary to maturing the ear. Our treatment of corn at the beginning of this seeking for knowledge, was this wise. We dragged our corn ground immediately after planting. We had a narrow bladed, old-fashioned scraper, which our son rigged with a castor wheel on either side, so that it was impossible for the thing to get into the ground much. This was a dry season, and as the ground did not crust over, nor the weeds grow very fast, we did not work our corn much, but our neighbors stirred the ground often and deep with their riding and walking plows, and the consequence was, when we husked in the fall, we had ten bushels more to the acre than any of them. This gave us confidence in our theory, and the more years we observed, the better we were satisfied that the shallow working of corn from beginning to end, gave the best results. Shallow and level culture, will also make the corn stand up better, and is in shape to seed with timothy, etc. Being thoroughly convinced, my son set himself to work, and invented what he calls a Scraper Attachment, which can be made to fit almost any corn plow. It is loose jointed, with long, and rather narrow blades, set with a draw-out to run near the surface, and clip the tap roots of all the weeds between the rows. The dirt falls back over the blades, and in an hour's time every weed is dead. This suited us exactly, and its use for the last three years, has confirmed us in the correctness of working corn very shallow. A great many men will not be satisfied with this way of working, and yet they like scrapers; so to suit others, he has arranged the thing so that a change in the set of the blades, will throw all the dirt that the most zealous advocate of dirt-throwing could desire. The past season, our crop on seventy acres, all we had, averaged fifty-five bushels to the acre, and we did not know of another crop in the town that did. One piece of but nine acres, was worked with the scraper attachment two ways only, and it was as clean as any piece of corn about, and the ground was smooth, and what was still more, the corn stood up as well as any field we ever saw.

Four or five of our neighbors said their yield was forty bushels per acre, and certainly their land was as good as ours. The most of the difference came through the working of the corn, and they begin to think our doctrine of shallow working is sound, and it shows for itself in the cribs at husking time. Try shallow working, and do not work corn when the ground is wet, for that not only shortens the crop, but injures the land, so that the next crop will be shorter still. Last year the boys made an eight-tooth cultivator attachment, with guards, for working very small corn, and it seemed to work very well, and our man thought it was the best thing for young corn he had ever used. The teeth are small, and cannot get into the ground only as they are set for running shallow or deep. We feel as though we are now supplied with convenient tools, in harmony with the true principles of vegetable growth, and producing the best results at harvest time.

R. K. SLOSSON.

ed and American bred sows, that I will sell *very*
Correspondence solicited.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE WHITE FIELD BEAN.

June is the month to plant the small white bean, which is such a popular variety. Its great excellence as a table vegetable entitles it to the position it has long maintained at the head of the bean family. The most profitable soil for beans is a dry loam moderately rich. On land too strong, the bean grows too much to vine, at the expense of the seed. The pods also mature unevenly, some ripening while the vine, at other points, will be in bloom, and have young pods forming. By planting on a thin soil this difficulty is obviated. The vines cease growing and the pods ripen early in the fall while the weather is dry and warm, which is very essential, as the pods burst to a considerable extent, and the beans waste if cloudy or wet weather prevails at the time of gathering the crop.

The small White or Navy bean may be planted in drills or sown broadcast. If in drills, prepare the ground as for corn, making the drills about the same width apart, so as to allow similar cultivation. The beans should stand about eight to ten inches apart in the drills, but in planting enough seed should be used to make a much closer stand than this. If too thick the plants can be readily thinned out after they are well established. If sown broadcast the ground should be made very smooth and fine. Sow as in sowing wheat, and about the same quantity of seed to the acre. Harrow and roll the ground smooth, after the seed is sown, so that a mowing machine can be used in harvesting the crop.

The pods will not all ripen evenly, but when the major part of them are ripe, and before they are dry, the crop should be harvested. If the beans have been planted in drills, the best way to harvest is to pull them by hand, throwing four rows together loosely, forming a windrow. If the crop has been sown broadcast, cut with a mowing-machine (if the field is of sufficient dimensions to justify this mode) and fork the vines into loose windrows. Let the vines lie in this way, till perfectly dry, turning them if the state of the weather requires it. When thoroughly cured, haul and store under cover, if you have a proper place for them, if not stack and secure from wet by covering with boards or thatch till convenient to thresh.

Beans waste very much in handling, by the pods bursting, and should be handled with a great deal of care. A wooden barley-fork is the best tool to use.

Beans should be threshed as soon after harvesting as convenient, by running the vines through a threshing machine or beating with a flail. The latter is a primitive mode for this advanced age, but it is the nicest way to perform the work. After threshing, put through a fanning-mill and hand-pick, if you would have a nice article which will command the highest price. The ordinary white beans of commerce are usually more or less mixed. The best bean, and the true White Navy, is a small bean with a transparent, pearly skin. White beans are always ready sale, and command a high price if the quality is good and they are hand-picked and marketed in the proper manner.

A KANSAS SHEEP-FARM.

Thirteen miles north of Topeka, in Jackson county, Kansas, is situated the sheep-farm of W. H. Allison and his son, C. P. Allison. The farm contains 320 acres, and is divided into two almost equal parts by the Little Soldier creek, which, in addition to several large, never-failing springs bursting from the banks of wooded ravines, find their way over a gravel, limestone bed to the creek and its tributary branches, offering a bountiful supply of the purest water for immense numbers of stock.

The land appears to be of a very superior quality, the bottom portions being composed of the alluvial formation found on the borders of all streams in Kansas; the upland, a rolling prairie, is one of the finest wheat and fruit soils we have anywhere met with, being a dark, red clay loam. The farm is equally well adapted to either grain or grass, offering its owner the option of making a grain or stock farm, or both if he desires.

The farm and sheep are under the charge of Mr. C. P. Allison, who changed his residence from Ohio to Kansas with the purpose of establishing a sheep-farm, having pursued that business for a number of years in the former state. He brought from Ohio to Kansas one thousand ewes and thirty-five bucks, of the choicest Merino blood to be found in that state, and probably not surpassed by any sheep of that breed in the country. Mr. Allison reached Kansas with his flock of high-bred sheep last November, and went into winter quarters on his newly-purchased farm.

In company with some gentlemen of the press of Topeka, we visited this sheep-farm, on Monday last, and witnessed the shearing, which was progressing. A more healthy, thrifty band of sheep we have never had the pleasure of examining than this large flock, the nucleus, only, however, of the flock Mr. Allison proposes to make in a few years. He estimates the cash value of his sheep at \$10,000, and we consider that a very reasonable estimate.

Several bucks were shorn while we witnessed the operation, whose fleeces weighed fourteen to eighteen pounds, and Mr. Allison was taking the fleece off of his premium

buck, when we were compelled to leave the farm, which he estimated would weigh twenty-five pounds of unwashed wool; and judging from the fleece which was rolling off before the shears, compared with those we saw weighed, this estimate was rather under than over the weight. These fleeces, of course, were of unwashed wool. For fine wool the staple was long, and of a beautiful, soft texture.

The ewes had been dropping their lambs for several weeks, and there were about 800 lambs, the majority in a thrifty, good condition. The losses in lambs have been remarkably few in a flock of this number.

The thirty-five bucks were selected with much care in Ohio, from one of the best flocks of purebred Merinos in that state, and are considered by their owner worth \$150 each. When the heavy fleeces which they produce, and the purpose of establishing a fine flock from which to supply the best blood for breeding purposes is considered, the value placed upon his bucks by Mr. Allison, will not seem more than a fair and reasonable estimate.

Mr. Allison is highly gratified with his Kansas experiment in sheep-breeding. He says his sheep thrive from the time he got them on the farm to the present, and have been remarkably healthy. There wasn't a sign of scab, foot-ail, or a tick, on any of the sheep we saw, and they were all in high order.

After enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Allison and his most amiable lady, and trying to imagine what a magnificent farm this piece of unbroken, rolling prairie would develop into ten years hence, we took leave late in the afternoon, passing over a country out of which many almost as desirable stock farms could be made, by the use of the requisite skill and capital.

Small-pox.—From the United States Medical Indicator, we extract the following notes on small-pox, by E. Cartwright: "I brought through about seventy cases some years ago, several of them confluent, losing only a babe six weeks old, using the indicated remedies; all escaped unscathed except one old lady of 78. The points insisted on were entire abstinence from flesh, meats, acids, sugar, salt and spices; diet exclusively bread or oatmeal porridge and milk, and as soon as the pustules had filled, the room was darkened and the application of Glycerine, but I lay great stress, as in burns, on the exclusion of light and air, in preventing unsightly scars.

As regards the efficacy of vaccination during the epidemic above referred to, I found one day in a farm house on the prairie, a man with premonitory symptoms of small-pox, which became confluent; lying on a bed, in a lean-to, of a log house, in the adjoining room, two brothers with their families and grandparents, numbering seventeen souls, none of whom except the two older ones had ever taken the disease. I vaccinated with matter only one remove from non-humanized, and yet in every case vaccination out ran the disease, which was to me a very conclusive test.

Dry-house.—A correspondent from Olivet, Kansas, wishes us to say to "Subscriber," at Junction City that he will have several hundred bushels of peaches this season, and he would like us to hurry up the description of that dry-house he promised.

A Great Sale of Short-horns.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of public sale of the celebrated Vinewood herd of Short-horns, to take place June 19th and 20th, on the farm in Clark county, Ky. The farm of Vinewood, containing 1200 acres, will also be offered at assignee sale on the 20th. This stock is among the finest in the country, all being herd-book animals from the best strains of Short-horn herds, as will be shown by an examination of the catalogue, a copy of which can be had by addressing A. H. Hampton, Winchester, Ky.

Shawnee County Horticultural Society.—A meeting was held in Topeka on Saturday last, by several gentlemen interested in horticulture, a temporary organization effected, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. The meeting adjourned to Saturday, June 1st, when the organization will be completed.

Messrs. Pierce and Means, of Peoria, Ill., members of the Peoria Plow Co., are visiting Kansas for the first time, and express themselves as well pleased with Kansas and her people. The implements made by this company have a large and increasing demand in Kansas.

Some wholesale horse stealing was perpetrated up in Ness Co., the latter part of last week, by which Nick Johnson, the owner of a large horse ranch, lost thirty-nine head of good horses. He followed the thieves and managed to regain possession of his fine blooded race horse and also one of the others. A vigilance committee is the one thing needed in that section.—*Arkansas Valley Democrat.*

Mr. L. A. Knapp, of Dover, Kansas, reports demand for short-horn cattle increasing. His herd is in good condition. His latest sale was a young bull to Mr. R. R. Crane, of Dover.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XXIII.

About seven miles west of Lawrence, Douglas county, is a fruit farm owned by A. E. Coleman, Esq., a gentleman who has made the raising of fruit his special study for the

last 23 years in Kansas, and for many years previous to coming here.

On this farm there are nearly 1600 apple trees, two-thirds of them being of bearing age. They consist largely of the best varieties, yet there are over 205 distinct and separate kinds in his experimental grounds. His raspberry plantation covers 7 acres, vineyard 1 acre, and blackberries one acre and a half.

Among the apples, Mr. Coleman would recommend the following as the best six for market, hardiness, productiveness and early bearing. Early Harvest, Hays' wine, Wine Sap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, and McAfee's Nonesuch. The favorite raspberries on this plantation, are Doolittle's and mammoth cluster; the best success among the blackberries is with the Kittitiny.

I noticed a sadly neglected vineyard and to my question why "this was thus," I received the reply that, it did not pay to raise grapes in Douglas county when the highest price was only 3 cents per lb. Therefore, grape vines will hereafter receive no cultivation on this place.

However much I might differ with this gentleman on the grape question, I can say that his plan for raising blackberries was ahead of anything I had ever seen, and I will proceed to describe it. The plants are set in rows about 9 feet apart and the plants allowed to grow up thick in the rows. The soil is a rich red loam, yet the ground was covered with well-rotted manure six inches deep and on this, was a heavy mulch of hay and straw. I measured some canes that were over an inch in diameter, with over nine hundred perfect berries on each cane. It would seem as if it was utterly impossible for plants to do better than this. No cultivation, heavy mulching and severe top pruning are the essentials here.

The borers have done an immense amount of damage to the apple trees on this place. Not less than one thousand large trees bear the scars necessarily made in digging these borers out. After they are dug out and killed, a thick paper is tied around the tree and coated with pine tar. It is to be hoped that this experiment even at this late day, will save the trees. Mr. Coleman will contribute an occasional article to the FARMER upon fruit-culture and other practical subjects.

Two miles southwest of Lawrence, is the fruit farm of Mr. Deming. I found no evidence of borers here. The trees were well trimmed and in most excellent condition; being thrifty, well branched and systematically shaped. Mr. Deming was not at home when I called and I did not take any further notes. Mr. J. M. Douglas, 5 miles west of Lawrence, has a splendid young bearing orchard and a well cultivated vineyard. It would be useless however for me to attempt to enumerate in detail the fruit farms that I saw on this trip. While there were so many good orchards it would be extremely difficult to tell the best. I must not, however, fail to mention a visit made to the fruit farm of a man who has done more to disseminate useful information in practical horticulture, than any other man in the state, viz., Mr. Brackett.

This farm is situated 2½ miles west of Lawrence. The bearing apple orchard consists of 1600 trees. The strawberry plantation covers 3 acres. There is also a fine cherry orchard of 800 trees, and many hundred pear trees. The original, first Missouri Pippin tree, ever set in the state is in this orchard, and what seemed strange to me, is the fact, that it proves to be the poorest bearer on the place. The tree is very thrifty and is at least thirty feet tall and very symmetrical in growth. It is nearly 20 years old. This variety has been so universally productive in every other locality, that I would be loath to cast it aside upon one failure.

The Ben Davis is Mr. Brackett's favorite for all purposes. Among the strawberries, the Wilson takes the lead here as well as elsewhere, although the Kentucky, a late variety, is fully meeting the expectations of this most critical fruitist.

Without a doubt, this orchard, for systematic pruning, symmetrical forms, and flattering success, stands at the head of all orchards in this locality, to say the least.

The prospects for fruit in Douglas county this year, is about as follows: Apples one-fourth of a crop. Peaches a full crop. Pears half a crop. Gooseberries never better. Strawberries the same. The prospects are very good for a heavy crop of blackberries and a full crop of raspberries.

In this county there are 101,413 apple trees in bearing, and 106,993 more not of bearing age. There are 210 acres of grape vines in the county besides 103 acres of other small fruit.

I intend to visit and write up other prominent orchards and nurseries in the county within the next ten days, but I feel it my duty to expose at the present time, a "fraud" now being perpetrated upon the people of this vicinity.

Two men who represent that they are agents for Jones & Palmer of Rochester, N. Y., are selling, at an enormous price (\$1.00 per tree) the hybrid Russian apple trees!! Sometimes I am led to think that farmers ought to be humbugged, for they are so easily gulled by smooth-tongued, slippery tree peddlers. Having been a tree peddler for seven or eight years of my life, I know how it is myself.

These men are selling these hybrid Russian apple trees in large quantities here. Now what are Russian apples? The red Astrachan, an apple that was introduced into every state in the Union over twenty years ago, and is now raised and for sale in ninety-nine nurseries out of every hundred, is a Russian ap-

ple. So is the Duchess of Oldenburg, and the Tulpehocken and at least a dozen other varieties that can be bought at any of our Kansas nurseries. These are the kinds sold by these frauds at ten times their common price.

Now what is a hybrid? A hybrid apple is made by taking the blossom of one variety when in full bloom, and carefully shaking it over a blossom of another kind at the proper time thus impregnating the pollen of one with the stamen of the other. The latter blossom has then got to be carefully covered with a cloth sack so that the wind will not disturb it. In the course of time, this flower may perfect a fruit, (it is not by any means certain, for four-fifths of these experiments fail.) If so, the seeds of that apple if planted will, (if they should happen to germinate, and not one in five ever does) produce a hybrid tree.

Now this is the general outline of the plan, but the details to be followed are so elaborate and so exact, and are always attended with so many difficulties and discouragements, that the cost, if counted, would be more than the cost of raising one thousand trees in the ordinary way. Now then, is this apple tree anything more than a seedling? No. Do you prefer seedlings to grafted fruit?

Let a nurseryman talk to these frauds, and show them the folly of buying seedlings, and they will say, "We make our hybrids by grafting in the root!" Now let all our cattle men, short-horn breeders, and stock men generally, find some other way, but this is the proper way, for making hybrids.

This is a fraud of the worst kind. Let the readers of this be on their guard for these men.

W. W. CONE.

Olathe, Johnston County, Kansas.

From Bourbon County.

May 21st.—The flood has come and gone. The water has been the highest ever known by the oldest inhabitants, and did considerable damage to the buildings located on the low lands. Quite a number of very narrow escapes, but no lives lost other than of animals and fowls. Wall St., in this city, had four feet of water to ferry over, something never before heard of. As far as can be learned, but little damage has been done to the crops. Rain was needed badly, but a less quantity would have been more acceptable. There has been but little wheat raised in this county the past three years, but this season the farmers put in a double charge, and the prospect is extra good.

All of the Kansas state officials laid over here to-day, together with a number of the state officers of Missouri, waiting for the M. K. & T. R. R. to repair the washouts, caused by the recent flood. They leave to-night for Galveston, Texas. They spent the day bugging-riding and sight-seeing in the metropolis of Kansas, and, by the way they seemed to enjoy themselves, cared very little whether they got any farther or not.

From Leavenworth County.

May 20th.—The weather has been cold here during the past twenty days. We have had frost three times, and mercury below 40° many times. Corn all planted, but growing very slowly, much of it never came up; some is being worked, but it is too small. I can see but little of it while riding past the fields. About the usual acreage planted. Wheat, corn, and potatoes are the crops here; little else. Wheat looks well in most fields; but some are light, and the crop will not be above the average. Old crop corn and wheat are all gone. Not much stock of any kind here; land most all put in grain; no pasture for stock. There is more bacon in farmers' hands than usual; and it is selling from wagons at 4½ to 7 cents, according to quality. Best wheat \$1.00, corn 30 cents, potatoes 20 to 40 cents. I have new potatoes of good size to use. No farms selling here; the land is too high in price; high priced times have passed.

SHARPE.

From Cloud County.

May 24th.—We have been taking your valuable paper but a short time, and like it very much. Seeing so many letters kindly answered, I would like an answer to mine soon. We have been losing some stock with a strange disease. A calf died this week, his throat swelling at the root of the tongue. The tongue was black in the inside, and the blood settled across his hips. We thought it was the black tongue. Please tell us what you think of it, and the cure if you know any, and also if it is contagious. Another question in regard to plants. What care does a calla need, and how old are they before they blossom? Please answer this through the FARMER. Tell me what kind of food is best for pet squirrels.

JENNIE H.

The disease affecting the calves appears to be the black-leg. Separate the sick animals from herd. The disease runs its course so suddenly that we know of no reliable remedy. The food which squirrels live on in their native woods is the best for them.

From Jefferson County.

May 23rd.—Winter wheat looks well, but some red rust on the leaves. A much larger acreage than last year. Not much old corn for sale in this part of the county; yield about 40 bushels per acre in 1877; yield of oats about 30 bushels; potatoes, on account of wet, a very light crop, not over twenty or thirty bushels per acre. Corn is worth 25 to 30 cents per bushel; oats, 20; potatoes, 60; butter, 06 to 08 per lb; cheese, 10 to 12 per lb; eggs, 05 per dozen. Cattle are in a fair condition at present. The peach trees were nearly all destroyed by the grasshoppers, and

the young trees are not old enough to bear much. Wild prairie land, none selling. Improved farms are selling at \$10 to \$25 per acre, according to location and improvements. Horses, \$50 to \$85 per head; mules, \$60 to \$100 per head; milch cows, \$20 to \$30 per head; farm labor per month, \$12 to \$16. We have a well organized system of public schools; not far from 100 in the county, with good schoolhouses in nearly all the districts. We have good churches. To those looking for farms, we think Jefferson county offers splendid inducements. For good land, cheap farms, good society, railroad facilities, and nearness to markets, it is unsurpassed.

J. H. HALL.

TO FARMERS AND ALL WHO NEED LUMBER.

I am now fixed to sell lumber cheap. Located on the railroad in North Topeka, my expenses are merely nominal. No hauling, no wastage or breakage from handling. Chicago lumber exclusively. Chicago grades guaranteed. Every one who wants to buy even 100 feet of lumber, will find it will pay to look me up.

JNO. H. LEIDIGH.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, of the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

May Brothers, Galeburg, Ill., want county Agents for their late improved wind mill, the cheapest, strongest, and best in use. Retail price \$50. Write for terms, cuts, etc.

What is money? Money is the missing link between man and his tailor. Ask us another.

Mrs. Shoddy puckered up her mouth, and told a gentleman friend that one of her lovely daughters was a "blue net," and the other a "bronze."

One way for a woman to keep a secret—to keep it a going. Culture enables old men to grow baldheaded gracefully.

Markets.

New York Market.

New York, May 27, 1878.

GOLD—Opened at 100; closed at 101.
LOANS—Borrowing rates, 1½ to 2 per cent. per annum, 1-100-32 per cent. per diem.
RAILROAD BONDS—Strong and higher.
GOVERNMENT BONDS—Generally firm, but a trifle lower for some issues.
STATE SECURITIES—Steady.
STOCKS—Speculation on Stock Exchange was characterized by marked activity and buoyancy early in the day; the improvement in prices ranged from ¼ to ½ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations of Saturday; nearly the entire list participated in the upward movement.

New York Produce Market.

New York, May 27, 1878.

FLOUR—Dull and lower; superfine western and state, \$3.60; common to good, \$3.50; good to choice, \$3.40; white wheat extra, \$3.30; No. 1, \$3.20; No. 2, \$3.10; No. 3, \$3.00; No. 4, \$2.90; No. 5, \$2.80; No. 6, \$2.70; No. 7, \$2.60; No. 8, \$2.50; No. 9, \$2.40; No. 10, \$2.30; No. 11, \$2.20; No. 12, \$2.10; No. 13, \$2.00; No. 14, \$1.90; No. 15, \$1.80; No. 16, \$1.70; No. 17, \$1.60; No. 18, \$1.50; No. 19, \$1.40; No. 20, \$1.30; No. 21, \$1.20; No. 22, \$1.10; No. 23, \$1.00; No. 24, \$0.90; No. 25, \$0.80; No. 26, \$0.70; No. 27, \$0.60; No. 28, \$0.50; No. 29, \$0.40; No. 30, \$0.30; No. 31, \$0.20; No. 32, \$0.10; No. 33, \$0.00; No. 34, \$0.00; No. 35, \$0.00; No. 36, \$0.00; No. 37, \$0.00; No. 38, \$0.00; No. 39, \$0.00; No. 40, \$0.00; No. 41, \$0.00; No. 42, \$0.00; No. 43, \$0.00; No. 44, \$0.00; No. 45, \$0.00; No. 46, \$0.00; No. 47, \$0.00; No. 48, \$0.00; No. 49, \$0.00; No. 50, \$0.00; No. 51, \$0.00; No. 52, \$0.00; No. 53, \$0.00; No. 54, \$0.00; No. 55, \$0.00; 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ing. \$1.00; butchers', \$3.10; receipts, 3,700.
SHEEP—Supply light, little doing; receipts, 240.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, May 27, 1878.
FLOUR—Dull and heavy; nominally unchanged.
WHEAT—Irregular and active, but weak and lower;
No. 1, spring, cash, \$1.02; No. 2, \$1.01.
CORN—Heavy and active, but weak and lower;
mixed, 38½c; No. 2, mixed, 38c cash.
OATS—Fair demand and lower; 22½c.
RYE—Heavy; 52c.
BARLEY—Dull, weak and lower; 46½c.
PORE—Active, firm and higher; \$8.05.
LARD—Firm, but not quotably higher; \$6.47½.
60 cash and June.
CATTLE MEATS—Firm; shoulders, 3½c; short rib,
4½c; short clear, 4½c.
WHISKY—Nominally unchanged; \$1.04.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, May 27, 1878.
The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 16,000; strong and a shade higher;
choice heavy, \$3.10; light, \$3.05; mixed, \$2.95;
\$2.85.
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; dull and lower; Texans
especially firm; shipping steers, \$4.00; feeders
nearly nominal; \$3.75; cows slow, \$4.50; Texans,
\$3.75; chiefly \$3.40.
SHEEP—Receipts, 310; very dull; sales, \$3.25; \$4.50.

Lawrence Market.

Lawrence, May 29, 1878.
Wheat, No. 3, 95¢; No. 4, 90¢; No. 5, 85¢.
"No. 6, 80¢; No. 7, 75¢; No. 8, 70¢.
"rejected, 65¢.
Corn—No. 2, 30¢; No. 3, 28¢; No. 4, 26¢.
Rye—No. 1, 40¢; No. 2, 38¢; No. 3, 36¢.
HOGS—Heavy, gross \$2.50.
CATTLE—Butchers' cows, \$2.50; steers, \$3.00.
@ 1.25; shippers, \$3.75; cows slow, \$4.50; Texans,
\$3.75; chiefly \$3.40.
SHEEP—Live, \$3.50; \$4.00.
HIDES—Green, No. 1 per lb. 5½c; No. 2, 3½c; calf
7c; dry flint, 12c; No. 2; dry salted, No. 1, 9c;
No. 2, 6c.

Atchison Produce Market.

Atchison, May 29, 1878.
WHEAT—No. 3, fall, 95c; No. 4, do., 92c; No. 2,
spring, 92c; No. 3, do., 85c; rejected, 75c.
RYE—No. 2, 45c.
OATS—No. 2, 30c; do. white, 21c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 28c.
CORN—Bar corn, 29½c; shelled, 38c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

May 29, 1878.
WHEAT—No. 3, \$1.05; No. 4, 90c; rejected, 80c;
demand fair.
CORN—24½c.
RYE—35c; choice white, 40c; little offered.
OATS—Wholesale, 20c; retail, 25c.
POTATOES—Early Rose, 35¢; Peach Blows,
40¢; new, \$2.00 per bu.

Stock Market.

Demand for choice beef steers, better
quoted 3½¢; cows, 3¼¢; shipping steers, 4½¢.
WHEAT—No. 3, 95c; No. 4, 90c; No. 5, 85c.
MUTTON—Yearlings, at 3¼¢.
Hogs—Market a trifle dull, good lots were bought
yesterday for 2¼¢.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb. 12½¢
"Round " " 10¢
"Roasts " " 10¢
"Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb. 6¢
"Hind " " 7¢
"By the carcass " " 7¢
MUTTON—Chops per lb. 12½¢
Roast " " 12½¢

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly
by W. Edson.
WHEAT—Per bu. spring, 1.80
Fall No. 2, 1.10
No. 3, 1.00
No. 4, .90
No. 5, .80
CORN—Per bu. 2.25
White Old, 2.25
Yellow, 2.25
OATS—Per bu. 1.25
RYE—Per bu. 2.25

BARLEY—Per bu. 2.50
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. 3.50
No. 2, 3.25
No. 3, 3.00
No. 4, 2.75
CORN MEAL—1.00
CORN CHOP—1.00
RYE CHOP—1.00
CORN & OATS—1.00
BRAN—1.00
SHORT—1.00

Topeka Lumber Market.

Joist and Scantling, \$22.50
Rough boards, 22.50
No. 2, 22.50
Fencing, 22.50
Common boards, surface, 25.00
Stock, 25.00
No. 2, 25.00
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No. 98, 25.00
No. 99, 25.00
No. 100, 25.00

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee
Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bushel, 1.50
BEANS—Per bu. White Navy, 2.25
Medium, 2.00
Common, 1.50
Castor, 1.25
BUTTER—Per lb. Choice, .85
Medium, .80
CHEESE—Per lb. Fresh, .10
EGGS—Per doz. Fresh, .10
BOMINY—Per bbl., 5.25
VINEGAR—Per gal., .40
NEW POTATOES—Per bu., 1.00
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz., 2.00
Dressed, per lb., .07
Turkeys, " " .09
Geese, " " .10
ONIONS—Per bu., 1.00
CABBAGE—Per dozen, .75
SWEET POTATOE PLANTS, 30c per 100

Topeka Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in
Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.
HIDES—Green, .05
Dry Flint, .10
Dry Salt, .10
Calf, Green, .08
Kip, Green, .08
Sheep Pelts, green, .75
Damaged Hides are bought at ½ off the price.
TALLOW in Cakes, .50

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes never fail to
destroy worms and expell them from the
system. Pleasant to take and perfectly safe.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed
and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Land-scapes),
printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid
for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money.
KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. Cor. 5th and Chest-
nut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Catarrh, Consumption and Bronchial
coughs, if neglected, speedily end in perma-
nent suffering. The best known remedy, after
long practical use, is Ellert's Extract of
Tar and Wild Cherry; compounded by skilled
chemists, from some of the best known
vegetable remedies. It is not only valuable
in pulmonary diseases, but it is (unlike most
cough remedies, which are extremely debili-
tating) an excellent tonic if taken as directed.

Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills are reliable,
safe and efficient. They purify the blood,
regulate the liver and digestive organs, and
relieve headache caused by indigestion.

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.

For Summer Complaints, or Cholera-infant-
um there is nothing as safe and reliable as
Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, it never fails
to give immediate relief, and is harmless.
Sold by all Druggists at 25 cts. per bottle.

FARMERS! FARMERS!! Would you have
your horses in prime condition for your
spring and summer work? If so, several
things should be strictly observed, good care,
regular feeding and liberal currying are
among the essentials, but do not fail to give
them Uncle Sam's Condition Powder, accord-
ing to directions; and you will be well re-
warded for your expense and trouble. For
Sale by all Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil fills and closes the
pores of leather, effectually preventing the en-
trance of dampness, dust, &c., and rendering
the harness soft and pliable, while at the
same time increasing its durability. Sold by
all Harness makers and dealers in leather.

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
PRESBOTT & CO.
Opposite Teft House.

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

D. W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa. Breeder of pure, D.
M. Magie, & W. W. Elsworth strains of Poland
China hogs; write for circular.

PENMANSHIP TAUGHT BY MAIL, by Prof. B.
C. Loveridge, of Yale Business College, New
Haven, Conn. Send stamp for specimen and circular.

\$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside
Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address: P.
O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that I will proceed to make
final settlement of the estate of Thomas L. Nichols,
at the next term of the Probate Court of Shawnee
County, Kansas, which term begins on the first Mon-
day in July, 1878. All persons interested will take
notice, and govern themselves accordingly. J. G.
ZIRKLE, Administrator, &c.

FOR SALE.
Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

Single Pig \$15, \$5 per pair, \$35 per trio. These
pigs are sired by the imported Prize-Winning Bear,
Wade Hampton, and out of sows picked from the best
herds in U. S. and warranted to be as good as the
best. No trouble to answer correspondence. Ad-
dress, F. B. HARNES, Palestine, Mo.

MONEY TO LOAN.
WASHBURN } Money to loan on long time, reason-
COLLEGE. } able interest. No commission. Ap-
ply to C. W. JEWELL, Topeka, Kan.

STRAYED.

Strayed from Emporia, about the 1st of April, 1878, a
bay mare in foal, formerly owned by Mr. D. Young,
near Topeka, with a bay yearling colt at her side.
Brand "Y" on the left hind leg. Apply for reward
on recovery to T. J. MALTBY, Emporia, Kan.

\$4. TELEPHONES!

For short lines my Acoustic Telephone is the best
in use. I have a test line 1 mile in length that trans-
mits the voice with such power as to be heard in all
parts of an ordinary room. Send for illustrated Cir-
cular. J. R. HOLCOMB, Mallet Creek, Ohio.

\$10 Reward.

Strayed from the subscribers living at Bunker Hill,
Russell Co., Kansas, on the 23d day of May, 1878, the
following described horse. A large bay with star on
forehead, white nose in front and left side, white hind
feet, white tip at front foot. 8 or 9 years old; had on
leather halter. Reward of \$10 is offered. Address J.
S. THOMAS, and H. FLICKINGER, Bunker Hill,
Kansas.

Strayed, \$15. Reward.

Strayed from the subscriber in March, three horses,
described as follows:
Two sorrel mares, 3 years old each. One, held face;
stocking leather the other a large white stripe in face, and
white hind legs; they were both good sized, match ex-
cept as above. Also a dark bay yearling colt, with
star in forehead, left hind foot white, white spot in
flank. The above reward will be paid for recovery or
information. R. M. ROBERTS, Mission Creek, Wa-
banssee Co., Kansas.

**WALKER
HARPOON FORK!**
BARNES'
Hay Carrier, Grapples,
Pulleys and Hooks.
A concentration of sim-
plicity, convenience, ease
of management, durability
and beauty. Ask Dealers
for them. Circulars free.
W. G. & W. BARNES, Freeport, Ill.

**WESTERN HEAD-QUARTERS,
DAVID A. STEWART,
LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and
EGGS**
BROWN and WHITE LEGHORNS,
my specialties; high bred, and first class, for
sale. Also, other varieties. EGGS expressed
(baskets) everywhere. \$2.50 for 13. Write!
Berkshires and Cotswolds, [Pritchett's Best.]

Valuable Farm For Sale.

A well improved farm of 85 acres, 1 mile south of
city limits of Topeka, commanding a fine view of
the town. TERMS—Easy. Call on, or address H. W.
CURTIS, Topeka, Kansas.

STOLEN.

Stolen from the subscriber, L. Wendel, living three
miles north of Topeka, a 2½ horse 15½ hands high,
6 or 7 years old; the color between a roan and a gray,
more a gray than roan, has a dark short tail, mane
worn off in neck by collar, his face intensely white;
good style and action, in medium condition; branded
on the left shoulder with figure 2.
I will give \$10 for the horse, and 10 for the thief.
L. WENDEL, North Topeka, Kansas.

GEORGE E. McCILL,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Breeder of high class Poultry and Fancy Pigeons, and
Dogs. Winners of 329 Premiums in five years at lead-
ing Western Shows. Has now on hand for sale,
Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, White Leghorns,
English Dorkins and Game Bantams; Aylesbury Cay-
ga, and Rouen Ducks; Toulouse, Bremen, Brown
China, and Hong Kong Geese, Bronze Turkeys, and
twenty-five varieties of high fancy Pigeons, includ-
ing Pouter, Carriers, Tumblers, Fan-tails, Trumpet-
ters, Jacobines, Antwerps, Owls, Barbs, Turbans, Ger-
man Lights, Starlings, and Archangels, and their sub-
varieties, and a few strictly pure shepherd pups, from
prize animals, all at very low prices if called for soon.
Write for what you want. Letters of inquiry cheer-
fully answered. Address as above.

THE
Topeka Medical & Surgical Institute
AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

For the Treatment of all CHRONIC AND SURGICAL
DISEASES, DEFORMITIES, &c. Is the only estab-
lishment of the kind in Kansas. It is thoroughly Or-
ganized and incorporated according to the laws of
our state. It has Medical and Surgical facilities sec-
ond to none west of the Mississippi, is permanently
founded by able and competent men, who will not
permit it to be excelled in its facilities for the speedy
and easy cure of all those most difficult and obstinate
Chronic and Surgical diseases, that so often baffle
the abilities of physicians in common practice. Con-
sultation free. For information or consultation, call
on or address.

DRS. ELDON & MULVANE,
Physicians and Surgeons in Charge.
Topeka, Kansas.

THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER.

The Standard of the Vibrator Class. The Leading Machine of the World.

TRADE-MARK.
PAT. MARCH 22, 1876.
FATTENED
AULTMAN & TAYLOR STRAW STACK.

The Vibrator principle is now-universally re-
garded as the best and only correct method of sep-
arating grain—far in advance of the old style end-
less apron machines, which have had their day—
and the main question now is to get the best of
that principle.

The Aultman & Taylor Thresher
wherever introduced or whenever compared with
other machines, even a machine made under the
same patents is always given the preference and is acknowledged not
only the LEADING THRESHING MACHINE OF THE PERIOD, but

The Standard of the Vibrator class.
It is built under the supervision of the oldest and best Thresher Man—

As an evidence of this fact we can refer you to N. R. Darling, Fredericktown, Ohio. John Peterman, Shelby, Ohio, and others who are still running the first Aultman & Taylor Machines, made and sold them
in 1868, and say they will yet be running when other machines sold in that neighborhood the past year are "played out."

FARMERS OF KANSAS AND MISSOURI,
DO YOU REALIZE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY WASTED BY HAVING YOUR GRAIN THRESHED OLD STYLE ENDLESS APRON MACHINES?
\$500,000 WOULD BE ANNUALLY SAVED TO THE FARMERS OF KANSAS ALONE IF ALL THE GRAIN RAISED IN THAT STATE WAS THRESHED ON AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER.

This sum may seem large, but the figures can be furnished to prove that this amount can be annually saved by using the Aultman & Taylor Threshers, instead of the old style machines, owing to the peculiar
and superior construction of the Aultman & Taylor for saving and cleaning the grain.

WHY COMPLAIN OF THE HARD TIMES, HIGH FREIGHTS AND RAILROAD MONOPOLIES, WHEN YOU WILL ALLOW THE OLD STYLE ENDLESS APRON MACHINES TO WASTE YOUR SUBSTANCE YEAR AFTER YEAR—TO
DEPOSIT YOUR GRAIN IN THE STRAW STACK INSTEAD OF THE HALF-BUSHEL? IT IS A GOOD THING FOR FOOLS, BUT IF YOU WANT FAT CHICKENS, YOU CAN BETTER AFFORD TO BUY THEM IN NEW-YORK.

The principles used in the construction of the Aultman & Taylor peculiarly adapts it for the threshing of Flaxseed, Millet, Hungarian and Timothy, and this year a new feature has been added in the way of

A CLOVER HULLER ATTACHMENT

which can be ordered with the machine, or attached afterwards. To all who contemplate buying a Thresher, or to farmers who are not thoroughly posted in regard to the Aultman & Taylor, we would say, call upon
our Agents and get descriptive pamphlets, or send direct to us, or the manufacturers, THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

DON'T BUY ANY OTHER THRESHER, DON'T USE ANY OTHER, IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY, IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.



AULTMAN & TAYLOR HORSE POWER.

No Horse Power has given
such satisfaction as has

THE AULTMAN &
TAYLOR

DOUBLE GEAR POWER,

since its introduction three
years ago. For simplicity, light-
ness of draft and durability, it

HAS NO EQUAL.

Since the introduction of the
Aultman & Taylor Farm En-
gine, the many friends of the
A. & T. Machinery, and the
admirers of first-class mechan-
ical production have been loud
in its praise. Light weight, only
4,650 pounds actual weight.
The same amount of Power
with two-thirds to three-quar-
ters the water and fuel used in
other engines, not only to
run Threshers, but saw wood
and lumber, shell corn, and
grind meal, and furnish power
to drive all kinds of machinery



AULTMAN & TAYLOR FARM ENGINE.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.,
General Agents for Kansas, Missouri, Colorado & New Mexico.

Literary and Domestic

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HAYARD TAYLOR.

Like everybody else during the last two months, we have been reading again many of the poems of home and travel written by our new Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany.

Since the time, thirty years ago, when he worked his way to Europe and took certain familiar "Views Afoot," he has steadily climbed from height to height. From a poor printer-boy he became editor, traveler, author, artist, poet, and now has gone to take interior "views" and mounted "views," as an honorific title. The whole-souled enunciation poured upon him by all America since his recent appointment, brought to mind, first, percent singularly, his little poem, "Possession," written at the time of his marriage in Germany. It is so complete there seems nothing more to be said. Even his American friends were told in those few words, "The past is washed away," that there was to be no more repining for the lost love at Kennett Square. However fair a star her spirit might remain, his German bride was the "sun supreme." As a love story it is unrivaled by New World poets:

POSSESSION.

"It was our wedding-day
A month ago, dear heart, I hear you say.
If months, or years, or ages since have passed,
I know not; I have ceased to question time.
Only know that once there gleamed a chime
Of joyous bells, and then I held you fast.
And all stood back, and none my right denied,
And forth we walked; the world was free and wide
Before us. Since that day
I count my life; the past is washed away."

It was no dream, that vow:
It was the voice that woke me from a dream—
A happy dream, I think, but I am waking now,
And drink the splendor of a sun supreme,
That turns the mist of former tears to gold.
Within these arms I hold
The floating promise, chased so long in vain;
Ah! weary bird, that wilt not fly again;
Thy wings are clipped, thou canst no more depart—
Thy nest is builded in my heart!

I was the crescent; thou
The silver phantom of the perfect sphere,
Held in its bosom; in one glory now
Our lives united shine, and many a year—
Not the sweet moon of bridal only—
Thou art the sun, and I am the moon;
One lustre, even at the planet whole;
One pure and rounded, one completed soul!
For in thee, and thou in me,
Unite our cloven halves of destiny.

God knew his chosen time,
He bade me slowly ripen to my prime,
And from my boughs he held the promised fruit,
Till storm and sun gave vigor to the root.
Secure, O Love! secure
Thy blessing is; I have thee day and night;
Thou art become my blood, my life, my light;
God's mercy thou, and therefore shalt endure.

After the marriage it will be remembered
they went to Greece, and the following year
came to America with an infant daughter,
now Miss Lillian Taylor, a recent graduate of
Vassar college.

We had a friend once, who used to read the
"Metempsychosis of the Pine," so that the
majestic spirit of the dethroned monarch of
the woods would cry out in every tone of her
low, deep voice. "Mysterious sounds of port-
ent and of might" lingered in the air, and
made one feel the spirit's presence, though not
a tempestuous sound or gesture was ever ut-
tered.

One night, in 1893, after we had bidden the
last good-bye to a company of volunteers in
a little town in Ohio, we sat at the open win-
dow and listened to the retreating "tramp,
tramp," until all was still as death; then she
slowly crossed the room and seated herself at
a little work-table, and read aloud, "They all
sang Annie Laurie." With the last almost in-
audible words, her head fell upon her hands,
and her silent tears were shed for every true
soldier. Long before their home-coming day
she passed away, but her metempsychosis
must be the Angel of Peace.

There are few soldiers who do not remem-
ber this touching war-song, over which, we
were told, during the Crimean war sovereigns
and subjects wept alike:

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

"The dark Redan, in silent scorn
Lay, grim and threatening, under;
And the tawny mound of the Mameluk
No longer belched its thunder.

"There was a pause. A guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, and another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

"They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon;
Brave hearts, from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

"They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang 'Annie Laurie.'

"Voice after voice caught up the strain,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—
Their battle-cries confession.

"Dear girl, he dared not speak,
But, as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek,
Washed off the strains of powder.

"Beyond the darkening camp burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

"And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With screams of shot, and burst of shell,
And belching of the mortars!

"And Irish Nora's eyes are dim,
For a singer sang no more;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of 'Annie Laurie.'

"Sleep, soldiers! still in honored rest
Your truth and valor wearing;
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring."

A TRIP TO FORT SMITH.

'Twas during the beautiful Indian summer
days of December, that the "bairns" and I left
Kansas City to visit friends in Ark. through
the inclement winter months. Our route lay
over the M. Ft. S. & Gulf and M. K. & T. roads

to Muskogee, thence to Fort Smith by stage.
Railroad travel is the same the world over,
so I will not comment on that part of the
route, except to express our obligations for
courtesies extended by the officers of both
roads. But the stage ride was new, and novel
in its way, to us at least. Thinking some
Kansan may have it in his mind to travel
over this route, I will give him the benefit of
our experience, so dearly bought. We were
unfortunate enough to arrive at Muskogee on
the wrong day to meet the stage, it starting
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from Mus-
kogee to Fort Smith, and returning the alter-
nate days, so we were detained there one day
and night. The distance to Fort Smith is
seventy-five miles, and it takes from eight A.
M. of one day until four P. M. of the next, to
make the trip. This information is worth
something; for our route agent at Kansas
City, thought it was made in one day, so mis-
led me there. I had visions of a large stage
coach and four restless, fiery steeds, whose de-
light it was, to tear uphill and downhill, over
solid, well traveled roads; else, how could we
travel sixty miles in eight hours? The nice,
warm weather had promised us a pleasure
in that ride, and we were not sorry to get out
of the close cars for a ride in the open air, and
so too thought a gentleman from Independence,
Kansas, an invalid and cripple from long
continued sickness, on his way to Hot
Springs, Ark. Alas! for human expectations.
That stage coach proved to be a small jerky,
with scarce capacity for seating six, including
the driver, with a dilapidated brake, a torn
canvass cover, and two, poor, half-starved
horses; the back of the front seat leaning
over against the next seat, curtailing its al-
ready scanty depth. The passengers number-
ed five. We found the roads, the roughest we
had ever seen, crossed by innumerable streams
and sloughs, with not a vestige of a bridge,
the whole route. At noon we stopped at the
first house we had seen, to change horses and
get dinner. The dinner was good, we will long
remember the host, Mr. Taylor and his lady,
with gratitude. As night drew on, the dis-
comforts increased; we changed horses, but
did not get supper. From seven o'clock P.
M., and until one o'clock A. M., we drove
over the roughest road I ever saw, and it was
a disconsolate set of passengers that were jerk-
ed and tumbled around incessantly; sleepy,
hungry, tired, and cross. But we had the
promise of a good supper and a comfortable
clean bed when we should reach Madame
Minerva's, on the banks of the Little Saline,
a half breed Indian woman who for years had
kept her house warm and a good supper await-
ing the load of weary passengers, who always
started on their journey in the morning,
thanking her for the comforts she bestowed
upon them. Alas! for us, Madame Minerva
had gone to her long rest months before, and
we were left to the hospitality of her shiftless
offspring, who considered not the comforts of
the traveling public. It was with difficulty
that we gained a hearing, and made it under-
stood that we wanted a night's lodging. Finally
a man appeared in diabolical, opened the
door leading into a room from the porch, and
told me I would find a bed in there, and dis-
appeared. By the light of the decaying em-
bers, I discovered there were two beds in the
room, one already occupied by a man and his
wife and child. There was no choice but to
retire in the dark, the children crying for food
and drink. We had felt throughout the whole
route that we had been imposed upon, and
here our good humor gave way, and we
hardly hurried impressions upon the heart-
less route agent, who so took advantage of the
helpless, duped travelers, who were so unfor-
tunate as to fall upon his mercy, and to keep
them out until one o'clock at night, traveling
over such execrable roads, in such an uncon-
fortable vehicle, and then procure them no com-
forts or conveniences at the end. It is an out-
rage against the government which pays him,
and the only reason there has been no outcry
is, everybody is so glad to reach their desti-
nation that they forget those who may come
after them, and who would carefully shun the
route if they knew the discomforts. My sym-
pathies were with that poor invalid who suffer-
ed torture through those two days, and we
doubt if his stay at Hot Springs will overcome
the fatigue of that ride, sufficiently to be of
any benefit to him.

I would like to give you a bill of fare of our
breakfast next morning. It was elaborate;
the table was crowded. Sauer-kraut cooked
in grease, beans cooked in grease, fried meat
swimming in grease, sour biscuit, coffee thick
with fine, burnt grounds, without milk, butter
having the appearance of lard, and pancakes
pickled in grease. We had tasted too long to
be able to partake heartily of such a meal, so
we ate sparingly, and started on our journey
again, not to stop for rest or food until 4 P. M.,
when we would be at Fort Smith. With four
horses attached to our jerky, we made better
speed. The day was beautiful, scenery was for
the most part lovely, and the roads an im-
provement on the first part of the journey. So
the last day's journey was pleasant and un-
eventful, except for our arrival at Fort Smith,
and the reunion with our friends.

Fort Smith is a thriving town, with a pop-
ulation of about three thousand, depending for
its prosperity upon the production of cotton,
about \$300,000 worth having already been
shipped from this point.

MAKING HOME BEAUTIFUL.

MRS. HUDSON.—At last I am knocking for
admission, will you kindly let me in? The
FARMER has been coming to our home regu-
larly for the last three months, and has been

read and appreciated by us all, and as the
"gudeman" pursued its columns last evening
he turned to me with this inquiry, "Why
don't you write something for the Kansas
FARMER, and try and help the good cause
along a little?" Well, we have been so very
very busy for the last two months, that it
seemed next to impossible to find time to write;
and then the query arises, what shall I write
about? He suggests that I tell you what we
have been doing to keep us so busy. It
would be impossible to give a full history of
our recent labors in an article like this, but
perhaps some of our work and its results may
interest and encourage those of your readers
who are trying to do what we have been do-
ing,—trying to make home beautiful. House
cleaning of course came first, and happily was
over with some time ago. Our efforts at
adornment have been chiefly among our trees,
shrubs and plants. Aided by the willing
hands of our three daughters, we have accom-
plished almost "wonders", and the desert has
already begun to bud and blossom like a rose,
and as we wander about among our treasures,
we are led to exclaim "Oh, how beautiful!"

True, our beautiful trees and plants have
cost us many hours of hard labor. But it has
been a pleasant labor. My three girls are all
just as fond of flowers as I am, and their glad
exclamations of pleasure and surprise as they
behold the beautiful buds and the soft and
delicate velvet petals of some choice rose ex-
panding, are a rich recompense for the time
and labor we have expended upon our grounds.
True, we have spaded and dug, have carried
rough rocks some distance to build our rock-
eries and soil to finish them; we all have many
scratches to show from transplanting our roses
and tying up our climbers; we have rough
and tanned hands, but for that we care very
little. We consider our labor has richly re-
paid us as we gaze upon our beautiful treas-
ures both in and out of doors. We have
among our small collection of house plants,
geraniums, begonias, verbenas, dew plant, lo-
belias, hydrangeas, ruchsias, mimulus, feverfew,
canna, calla, and a large oleander just burst-
ing into bloom. Our house plants are all
thrifty and most of them blooming profusely
at this time; they are hardy varieties, and if
we give them rich soil, plenty of water, and
plenty of under drainage, they will repay us
well for our care. For our rockeries we have
lives, petunias, the wild sensitive rose and
other trailing plants. Among our roses we
have about 20 varieties, embracing standards,
dwarfs, constant bloomers and climbers. Our
little Brown Cottage is surrounded and almost
hidden by shade trees, among which are pop-
lars, willows, chestnuts, alantus, catalpas,
lindens, tulip trees, pines and spruces. Among
these, at suitable distances, we have set clumps
of roses, almonds, lilacs, wisterias, acacias, snow
balls, honey suckles, lillies of various kinds,
peonies, pinks and gladiolus. We have also
collected some of the most beautiful wild flow-
ers and find that they give perfect satisfaction
when cultivated. We have not forgotten the
autumn bloomers, such as chrysanthemum,
asters, etc., and think we have it so arranged
that we may have a profusion of beautiful
flowers until,

"Old winter lays his icy fetters over all."

I have only told you a small part of what
may be accomplished by the willing hands of
one western woman and three little western
girls, who love trees, flowers and birds, and I
hope to be able through your generous col-
umns to tell some of my sisters and their little
daughters how to propagate and grow many
beautiful plants and flowers with little ex-
pense, except the labor and care bestowed upon
them, and if this hastily written article
finds favor in your sight you may expect to
hear again from A WESTERN WOMAN.
Neosho Co., Kansas.

RECIPES.

PUFF PUDDING.—One quart milk, six eggs,
nine tablespoonfuls flour; bake in a quick oven
three-quarters of an hour. M. L. C.
MRS. HUDSON, will you please publish my re-
cipe for Boston Brown Bread for the benefit of
a friend: Two quarts unbolted rye meal well
mixed with one quart of yellow cornmeal, one
teaspoonful salt, one large teaspoonful of so-
da dissolved in one cup of molasses. Work up
with cold water, with the hands to a very stiff
loaf, put in a buttered pan, smooth over the
top with the back of a spoon, wet; steam at
least four hours, and then dry off, for twenty
minutes, in the oven. This is always good,
and is the genuine article. The steaming is
the best part of it, for the longer corn and rye
meals are cooked, without drying, the better
they are.

LEMON JELLY.—Grate the rind and take
the juice of 1 lemon, pare and grate 6 sour ap-
ples, 1 cup of sugar, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful of
flour; beat all thoroughly together and let it
come to a boil. This is very nice to use be-
tween cakes in place of other jelly.

ORANGE ICE.—The juice of six oranges and
grated peel of three; the juice of two lemons;
squeeze out every drop of juice, and let the
grated peel steep in the juice an hour; strain
well through a fine cotton cloth; mix in one
pint of sugar, then one pint of water; freeze
as you would ice cream.

HARD SAUCE, FOR PUDDINGS.—Shr to
cream one cup butter with three cups pow-
dered sugar; when light, beat in juice of a
lemon, two teaspoons nutmeg, and three quar-
ters cup wine if you wish.

VELVET BLANC MANGE.—Heat two cups
cream to boiling, stir in one-half cup powder-
ed white sugar, and one-half ounce gelatine
soaked one hour in very little cold water.

Beat ten minutes, flavor with one teaspoon ex-
tract bitter almonds, and mix in one glass of
white wine. Put into wet moulds.

TO PREVENT STOVES FROM RUSTING.—Ker-
osene applied with a rag to stoves will keep
them from rusting during the summer—also
good for iron utensils on the farm.

FASHION NOTES.

Foulard is as fanciful and stylish as ever,
and the combination with worsted and silk is
always lady-like and satisfactory.

Bunting is still raging and revelling. It is
impossible to make a satisfactory bunting suit
without the utmost care, as the seams strain
and stretch out of shape. Still it is improv-
ing, and is so acceptable at the seaside that it
will be much worn. The average price for
good quality is 50 cents. Summer camel's
hair has somewhat excelled it in quality, and
possesses all its virtues, besides being a finer
material and suitable for afternoon wear. This
can be found in a good black, which was im-
possible to find in the last year's bunting.

We are about to be relieved of the train
dresses in the street, nor need we clutch so
madly at our back breathers for a season to
come. The simple walking dress, short and
appropriately designed, is certainly a comfort.
The short walking dresses appeared very sud-
denly, and with all manner of little jackets,
mantellets, capes, and lace garnitures, are
made very jauntily. The blouse or Russian
waists are appropriate for these suits, and for
slender ladies are exceedingly pretty. The
Carrick ulster is also an adjunct. Killed
shirts, English cutaway coat and vest, triple
cuffs, and pockets, with hat to correspond,
form a sensible and stylish outfit for street
wear.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these
columns, you will confer a favor by stating
you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

\$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest
in the known world. Sample Watch Free to
Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

50 Best Cards, no 2 alike, printed in crimson or
jet, 13c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

25 Fashionable Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c.
post-paid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

OPIUM and MORPHINE habit ab-
solutely and speedily cured. Pain-
less. No publicity. Send stamp
for full particulars. Dr. Carlton
159 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly
Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free
Address STINSON & CO., Portland Maine

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

\$52 \$77 a week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free.
P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Busi-
ness strictly legitimate. Particulars free
Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\$1200 Salary. Salesman wanted to sell our
Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling.
Expenses paid. Permanent employ-
ment. Address S. A. GRANT & CO.,
2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

SCARCE GOODS. Books, Photos, &c. Sample &
Catalogue, 3c. Paris Book Co., Chicago, Ill.

\$125 A MONTH AND EXPENSES
to Agents. Send stamp for terms.
S. C. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O.

\$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It.
Something New for Agents. Address—
COR & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

\$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—
a beautiful watch, free with every order. Out-
fit free. J. B. Daylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

50 LARGE MIXED CARDS with name, 13c. \$
in case 13c. 20 styles Acquaintance Cards 10c.
Ag's outfit 10c. DOWD & CO., Bristol, Conn.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
Send for our new book, "The Power of Truth,"
which will show you how to win the victory over
all your enemies, and how to live a life of
peace and happiness. Address: The Dinglee
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25 Styles of Cards, 10c. or 10 (Chromo) Cards, 10c.
with name; Outfit 10c. J. B. Huested, Nassau, N. Y.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S
BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING
ROSES

We deliver Strong Root Roses, suitable for immediate
planting, safely by mail, at all post-offices. A Splendid
Variety, your choice, all labeled, for \$1.12 for \$2.19
for \$3.26 for \$4.35 for \$5.42 for \$6.49 for \$7.56
Send for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE,
and choose from over 500 finest sorts. Our Great
Catalogue, showing and describing every variety, is
sent free to all who send for it. THE DINGEE
& CONARD CO., Rose-Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

What will the Weather be To-morrow?

POOL'S SIGNAL SERVICE BAROMETER
And Thermometer Combined.—Furnishes correctly
any change in the Weather, 12 to 24 hours in advance. En-
dorsed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific
men as the Best Weather Indicator in the World.
FARMERS can plan their work according to its
predictions. It will save fifty times its cost in a
single season. Warranted Perfect and Reliable.
We will send it free to any address on receipt of \$2.00
Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine
without our trade mark. **Agents Wanted.**
Send Stamp for Circular.
U. S. NOVELTY CO., 105 Maiden Lane, New York.
Please state where you saw advertisement.
Send Money Orders or Registered Letters at our risk

Are you going to paint?
—THEN USE THE—
Averill Paint,
WHITE AND ALL COLORS.
MIXED READY FOR USE.

References: H. A. Fockle, Esq., Pres. Knox Co.,
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USE CALCICAKE!
or prepared calcimine. Price lists and sample cards
showing beautiful colors of both PAINT and CALC-
ICAKE furnished free by the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT
CO., 171 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Apple Trees.

CONCORD and other Grape Vines. I immense
stock of SMALL FRUITS, such as

Currents, Gooseberries, Raspberries,
Blackberries, also general assortment of Pear, Peach,
Plum, especially Miner and Wild Goose—Cherry,
Ornamental Stock, &c. &c.

Also our usual heavy stock of Hedge Plants. Cor-
respondence solicited from Nurserymen and Large
Planters. Good packing facilities for dealers and
cannvassers, with entire assortment of stock. Low
headed Trees for western Prairies. Send for general
wholesale list issued Aug. 1st. GLOSSON BROS.,
Prairie Nurseries, Prairie City, Ill.

SWEET JACKSON'S NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO!

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for
its chewing qualities and excellent and lasting char-
acter of masticating and flavoring. The best tobacco
ever made. As our little strip trade-mark is closely
imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Star is
on every piece. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample,
free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

Hedge Trimming Made Easy!

Send for descriptive
circular and terms
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SHAW'S CENTENIAL HEDGE TRIMMER
challenges competi-
tion for simplicity of
construction, durability
and rapidity of execution. One
man can trim from 50 to 60 rods in one hour. Price \$5.
Manufactured and sold by the patentee,
F. P. SHAW, Chatham Center, Medina Co., Ohio.

OUR IMPROVED PEST POISON
is a safe, sure and cheap way of getting rid of the
PEACH BUG,
Current Worm, and all insects that prey
on vegetation. Guaranteed to kill Five
times where Paris Green kills one. It is
SAFER TO USE, and is not injurious to
plants. Costs only 25c. per acre. 1 lb.
box sent free by mail for 25c. Send for circular with
hundreds of testimonials.

Our Cabbage Worm Destroyer
is 100% COTTONSEED OIL, but sure death to the worm.
Sample for trial sent free on receipt of 15 cents.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Send for the Trade
Circular. REARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, J. H. DAY, Agent,
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WEED Sewing
MACHINES
Are the BEST

Send for terms, address WEED S. M. Co., Chicago.

Pocket Photoscope.
Has great magnifying power, de-
tects counterfeit money, shoddy
in cloth, foreign substances in
the eye and wounds, flaws in
metals, examines insects, plants,
etc. Free by mail for 10 three
cent stamps.

VAN DELF & CO.,
20 Ann Street, N. Y.

CORN PLANTERS, GARRIGES.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.
SPRINGFIELD MANUFACTURING CO.
205 TO 217 N. JEFFERSON ST.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

OLIMAX and
BOSS two horse corn planters
and plows, STEEL STATE
one horse corn drill, Cap-
ital hand planter all new,
guaranteed for excellence of work-
manship, simplicity of con-
struction, ease and perfection
of use. Write for full details.
To suit the times,
CARRIAGES
of latest style, good work,
handsome finish.
Ask your dealer for them.
State where you saw this advertisement.

NOT FAIL
to send for our New
Catalogue, con-
taining valuable infor-
mation for every
farmer, planter,
mechanic, the pur-
chase of any article
for his family.

or agricultural use. Free to any Address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grand Supply House,
1221 & 223 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Go to the BAZAAR, No 241
west side of Kansas Avenue, for Fashionable Millin-
ery, Fashionable and Fancy Goods of all kinds.

The making of Ladies' Suits a specialty.
Spring and Summer Goods are received and Ladies
will find here the largest and choicest variety of mil-
linery goods in Topeka.

New Styles of Ribbons and Fresh Flowers.
The latest styles of bonnets and hats trimmed in
the latest mode.

Those who want skillful and tasteful work done are
respectfully asked to give us a trial and to call and
look at our goods. Trimming, Stamping, Pinking
and Crimping done in short notice

MRS. E. L. WHITING,
Agt. for J. C. Whiting, Topeka, Kansas.

MONEY
To Loan on Mortgage

from 1 to 5 years, at fair rates. Send for application
blanks and terms. Some good cheap farms for sale.
Bonds Wanted. Interest paid on time deposits.
Address, JOHN D. ENOX & CO., Bankers,
Topeka, Kansas.

The Western Queen Bee Hive
This hive is acknowledged by
competent judges to be the best
cheapest, and most convenient
state and country rights low for
cash or good trade. Price for
mode live and farm right, \$7.00.
Hive, Bee and right for \$12.00.
For particulars, address
H. STAGGS, Patentee,
Topeka, Kansas.

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THYSELF
It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Fracture, Decline,
Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless
concomitant ills and untold miseries that result
therefrom, and contains more than 60 original pre-
scriptions, any one of which is worth the price of
the book. This book is written by the most ex-
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in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jew-
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A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest
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INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bul-
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HEAL
THYSELF

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1868, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at 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."

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending May 22, 1878.

Anderson County—J. W. Goffa, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Thos. Hunt, Walker Tp., April 22d, 1878, a brown pony horse, about 6 years old, with a few scattering white hairs in forehead; no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.
HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Hargrave, Putnam Tp., April 27, 1878, one bay horse, bright colored nose, black mane and tail, right hind foot white up to the pastern joint, some white on left hind foot, saddle marks, supposed to be 7 years old, 15 hands high, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$70.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Arthur Bernard, Elm Tp., April 1st, one dark bay mare, about 7 years old, small white spot in forehead, a little white on right hind foot, shod in front, 14 hands high. Valued at \$50.
MARE—Taken up by the same, one brown mare about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, large white star in forehead, some gray about the head, lame in left shoulder, long mane, branded P on left hip. Valued at \$25.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by James N. Dugan, Mt. Pleasant Tp., (Mt. Pleasant P. O.) January 15th, 1878, one sorrel horse, mane and saddle marks, blaze in face, about 15 hands high, smooth shod when taken up, about 8 years old. Valued at \$40.
COLT—Taken up by W. V. Bechtel, Kapiola Tp., (Nortonville P. O.) December 1st, 1877, one brown horse colt, 3 years old. Valued at \$25.
COLT—Taken up by Edward Henderson, Lancaster Tp., (Lancaster P. O.) November 1st, 1877, one brown horse colt, small star in forehead, small size, about 1 year old. Valued at \$15.

Brown County—Henry Lely, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Wallace, Grasshopper Tp., (Muscatine P. O.) April 12th, 1878, one dark bay horse, harness marks on side, 7 years old. Valued at \$40.

Butler County—Vincent Rown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Thos. Eakins, of Franklin Tp., (Morris P. O.) April 6th, 1878, one dark bay or brown mare, white on face and under lip, shod on hind feet, supposed to be about 6 years old. Valued at \$40.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Gilbert Ebb, of Clay Center Tp., April 14th, 1878, one cream colored mare, light mane and tail, white stripe in forehead, right hind foot white half way up to gambie joint, 14 hands high, about 3 years old. Valued at \$40.
HORSE—Taken up by E. P. Howard, of Emporia, Kansas, July 5th, 1877.

Cherokee County—C. A. Saunders, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Hubbard, in Garden Tp., April 6th, 1878, one gray horse about 7 years old, branded on the left shoulder with the letter F, about 15 1/2 hands high. Appraised at \$40.

Davis County—P. V. Provinger, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. A. Hunt, in Smoky Hill Tp., on the 12th day of April, 1878, one light bay mare pony, 4 years old, four white feet, blaze in face, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

Doniphan County—D. W. Morse, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Benj. Tracy, Iowa Tp., April 25th, 1878, one bay mare about 10 years old, with blaze in face, black mane and tail, no other marks. Valued at \$40.

Jefferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by A. King May 13th, 1878, in Grantville, Kaw Tp., one year old filly, small spot in forehead and light bay color. Valued at \$40.
FILLY—Taken up by A. J. McHenry, whose residence is in Medina, Kansas, one filly, 2 years old, dark-brown color. Valued at \$30.

Pony—Taken up by same, on the 31st day of May, 1878, one 3 years old, dark color. Valued at \$40.
PONY—Taken up by same, on the 24th day of May, 1878, one pony mare, 5 years old, iron-gray, right fore and left hind feet white. Valued at \$40.
COLT—Taken up by D. S. Curry, whose residence is near Nortonville, in Jefferson Tp., on the 15th day of April, 1878, one colt mare, 1 year old, iron-gray. Valued at \$17.50.

Lincoln County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Glistrup, Potots Tp., March 28th, 1878, one black filly, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, scar on top of back like a saddle mark. Valued at \$30.

Pony—Taken up by Joshua Derrick, Potots Tp., April 26th, 1878, one mare pony, strawberry-roan, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks, 12 years old. Valued at \$15.

Mitchell County—J. W. Hatcher, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by O. O. Bridges, of Beloit Tp., small-sized bay mare, about 10 years old, small sized spot in forehead. Valued at \$30.

Morgan County—A. Moser, Jr., Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by T. A. Hann, in Parker Tp., on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1878, one dark-bay horse pony, about 4 years old, about 18 hands high, has a white spot on left nostril, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by S. C. Black, in Parker Tp., on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1878, one brown horse colt, about 1 year old, has star in face, left hind foot white, no brands. Valued at \$35.

Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by S. A. Hall, in Noble Tp., one bay mare, supposed to be 3 years old, both hind feet white, small spot in forehead, end of nose white. Valued at \$25.
COLT—Taken up by Geo. W. Thorne, in Noble Tp., the following strays, to-wit:

One brown horse colt, 3 years old, shod on front feet. Valued at \$35.
One sorrel mare colt, 1 year old, white in forehead. Valued at \$20.
One sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, scar on left hip. Valued at \$30.

One bay mare colt, 2 years old. Valued at \$30.
One bay horse colt, 3 years old, white on left hind foot. Valued at \$15.

Miami County—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.
MARE—Sorrel mare, thin in flesh, some white on both hind legs, also some white on right foreleg, and some white in forehead.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by John Tyler, Rock Creek Tp., March 29, 1878, one light red cow, about 15 hands high, white face, and a lump on the left side of jaw. Valued at \$15.

Neosho County—C. F. Steuber, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Alexander Baird, on or about the 24th day of April, 1878, at his farm three miles northeast of Chanute, in Neosho County, one brown horse mare, 3 years old, small star in forehead, 11 hands high, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Norton County—M. J. Pitt Patrick, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by S. F. Moffet, of Solomon Tp., March 25th, one bay mare, about 15 hands high, old, nearly 15 hands high, both ears split, white blaze in forehead, saddle marks. Valued at \$25.

Ottawa County—D. D. Hoag, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Garrett, of Ottawa Tp., one light gray horse, about 16 hands high, about 7 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

Pawnee County—E. A. Hanson, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Joseph Stohr, Brown Grove Tp., one spotted horse pony, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, white mane and legs, black tail, has half moon branded on left jaw. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by same, one clay-bank horse pony, about 15 1/2 hands high, 10 years old, has diamond brand on left shoulder and hip, black mane, tail, legs and feet, large depression in back. Valued at \$15.

Neosho County—C. T. Stauber, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Geo. C. Hewitt, of Lincoln Tp., on the 30th day of March, 1878, one 2-year-old clay-bank horse colt. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by same, at same date, one 2-year-old clay-bank horse colt.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John P. Johnson, on the 18th day of April, 1878, one bay mare, 16 hands high, left fore and left hind feet white, collar marks. Valued at \$25.

Wilson County—Gus McFadden, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by S. A. Dawson, of Clinton Tp., one red yearling heifer, crop on left ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

COIT—Taken up by S. F. Tefft, of Colfax Tp., on the 11th day of April, 1878, one iron-gray colt, 2 years old, no brands, blackish in left eye, small lump on left side near flank. Valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Hon, of Pleasant Valley Tp., on the 25th day of March, 1878, one dark bay mare, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle marks, 4 to 5 years old. Valued at \$25.

Wyandotte County—D. B. Emmons, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. G. Pratt, Maywood, October 20th, 1877, 1 white steer, about 3 years old, right ear cropped and left ear split, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by L. T. Holland, Wyandotte City, May 7th, 1878, one stray pony mare, about 7 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet white above pastern joint, some white hairs in forehead, collar and saddle marks. Valued at \$20.

DR. ROOT'S Hand Book of Finance.
This work which contains 286 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Green-back side of the money question. Sent postage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horn Cattle

BERKSHIRE SWINE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

ON—

Wednesday, May 29th., 1878,

—AT—

HARRISTOWN, ILLINOIS.

(on Wabash Railway, 7 miles west of Decatur.)

Drafts from the Harristown and Linwood herds and flocks, will be offered, making one of the most attractive lots of pure-bred show-stock ever offered in the west. In the lot will be 38 cows and heifers, and 16 young bulls, including:

—Ten imported Young Animals of both sexes, Berkshires and Southdowns, will be represented by our own and other imports.

TERMS:—Six months, at 8 per cent.

Sale positive, and without reserve. For Catalogue or any particulars, address,

PICKRELL & KISSINGER,

Harristown, Ill., or Clarksville, Mo.

GREAT

Short-Horn Sale,

At Louisiana, Mo. Fair Grounds,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1878

WE WILL SELL at Public Sale at the Louisiana, Mo., Fair Grounds, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1878,

75 HEAD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

consisting of some of the finest families for beef and milk in the United States.

WM. PRITCHETT, J. ED. GRIFFITH.

N. B.—For Catalogue address Wm. Pritchett, Frankford, Mo. or J. Ed. Griffith, Calumet, Mo.

TEXAS CATTLE

Parties wishing to contract for Texas

Cattle to be delivered the coming

season can do so by addressing the

undersigned.

Parties Wishing Texas Beeves and

Cows, that are now being wintered

in Kansas, can be furnished by

WM. B. GRIMES,

Kansas City, Mo.

ALADDIN

Son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, \$50 to insure.

EVAN DHU

Son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian,

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Son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Both at \$25 for the season. Mare not in foal returned next season free.

R. I. LEE, Agent,

Prairie Dell Farm near Topeka, Kansas.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

—IN—

BANKRUPTCY

—OF—

Short-Horn Cattle

—AND—

BLUE GRASS LAND!

As Assignees of B. B. Groom we will sell, at Vine-

wood, in Clark County, Ky., on

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, JUNE 19 & 20, 1878,

the entire Vinewood Herd of Short-Horns, numbering

about 800 head of high-bred Bates cattle of the most

noted families. The herd consists of about 320 head

of cows and heifers, and about 70 bulls of different

ages. The Sale will include

THE CENTENNIAL SHOW HERD;

about 40 HEAD OF IMPORTED ANIMALS and

representatives of the following families:—Duchesse,

Oxford, Wild Eyes, Rose of Sharon, Foghorn, Geo-

Waterloo, Kirklevington, Barrington, Filbert, Georgi-

anna, Place, Cragge, Loo, Princess, Dendemonia, Bloom

Young Mary, Miss Wiley, Constance, Victoria, &c.

Among the Bulls will be included PURE DUKES,

2 Grand Dukes, 4 Oxfords, 3 Rose of Sharon, 4 Wild

Eyes, 2 Kirklevingtons, 6 Filberts, and many other

desirable animals of fashionable pedigree. In the

sale of this magnificent herd of cattle an opportunity

is afforded purchasers to secure animals of great in-

dividual excellence and of the choicest strains of blood

excellent by no public sale ever made in America.

The sale of Short-Horns will commence on Wed-

nesday June 19th, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Cat-

alogues ready May 25th, and sent on application to A.

H. Hampton, Winchester, Ky. TERMS:—Cash.

W. M. IRVINE, A. H. HAMPTON, Assignees.

ON THURSDAY JUNE 20TH, 1878.

We will sell, on the premises, the noted

Vinewood Farm

containing (including the interest of Mrs. Rachel

Groom, in part of the land, to be sold at the same

time and place) about

1,200 ACRES OF FINE LAND.

This is a very desirable and well improved farm sit-

uated four miles from Winchester on the Mt. Sterling

turpicks, and is well supplied with Tenant Houses,

Barns, Orchards, a Steam Mill, Wind Mill, &c., &c.

THE RESIDENCE surrounded by beautiful grounds

is a HANDSOME BRICK, CONTAINING FIFTEEN

ROOMS. The land will be divided into several

tracts, and on day of sale will be offered first in tracks

and then as a whole, the purchaser to be the party

making the highest and best bid for it, either in par-

cel or as a whole.

TERMS:—One-third cash, the balance in two equal

payments of six and twelve months; notes to bear six

per cent. interest from day of sale until paid, and a

lien to be reserved on the land to secure the deferred

payments.

W. M. IRVINE, A. H. HAMPTON, Assignees of B. B. Groom.

F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee of Mrs. Rachel Groom.

Choice Bull at a Bargain!

For want of use, I will sell, or trade for stock (and

deliver after July 15th,) the magnificent 13 months

red short-horn bull VANDERBILT. Is large, in fine

condition, of excellent make and quality and a model

beef animal. F. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin

County, Kansas.

Lane's Seed Annual.

My annual catalogue, a complete garden and floral

guide, 99 pages, of choice northern grown seeds, 1000

varieties, bulbs, garden and sprigling imp's; 421

books, bees, Queens, &c., &c., is now ready, sent post

paid on application. Address C. F. LANE, N. W.

Aplary and Seed Warehouse, Koshongong, Wis.

IMPORTANT

TO

Sheep Farmers

Simple's Celebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing

Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scab,

destroy ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and

produces clip of unstained wool that commands the

highest market price. Circulate free. Manufactured

by THOMAS J. SIMPLE, 477 Portland Avenue, Louis-

ville Ky.

Agents, who sell at Manufacturing prices: John

G. Willis, Omaha, Neb.; Pink Potts, Wichita, Kan.;

X. C. A. Rodgers, Waco, Texas.

FARMER'S FRIEND

FANNING

MILL!

Don't be to the

labor and expense

of raising grain,

then market it

dirty, but clean

your grain and

make money by

using this grade.

Our mill gives

universal satis-

faction, and are

fully warranted.

W. C. & W. BARNES, Freeport, Ills.

THE BEST FANNING MILL IN THE WORLD. RECEIVED

CENTENNIAL AWARD AND GRAND MEDAL.

BUY THEM

A. P. DICKEY

FANNING MILL.

It cleans perfectly

all kinds of grain and

grades the same as

you wish to have it

divided (making more

lean of each quality), sav-

ing the cost of it in one

season.

Address, A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wis.

SMITH & KEATING, Agts.

Kansas City, Mo.

Hedge Plants.

Strong 2 years old, from \$1.35 to \$1.00 per M. ac-

cording to quantity taken. Address, W. D. JONES,

ANECDOTES OF BURNS.
Andrew Horner and Burns were pitted against each other to write poetry. An epigram was the subject chosen, because, as Andrew Horner argued, "it is the shortest of all poems." In compliance to him, the company resolved that his own merits should supply the theme. He commenced—

In seventeen hundred thirty-nine—
and he paused. He then said, "Ye see, I was born in 1793 (the real date was some years earlier) so I make that the commencement." He then took his pen in hand, folded his paper with a conscious air of authorship, squared himself to the table, like one who considered it no trifling matter to write a letter, and slowly put down, in good round hand, as if he had been making out a bill of parcels, the line—

In seventeen hundred thirty-nine—
but beyond this, after repeated attempts, he was unable to advance. The second line was the Rubicon he could not pass. At last, when Andrew Horner reluctantly admitted that he was not quite in the vein, the pen, ink and paper were handed to his antagonist. By him they were rejected, for he instantly gave the following, viva voce:

In seventeen hundred thirty-nine,
The cell got stuck to make a swine,
And put it in a corner;
But, shortly after changed his plan,
Made it to something like a man,
And called it Andrew Horner.

A passenger asked: "On which side of the station is my train?" The attendant answered: "If you take the left, you will be right. If you take the right, you will be left."

"You need not be afraid of giving too much," the old dandy said, "if any ob you know ob any church what died of liberality, jes tell me whar it is, an' I'll take a pilgrimage to it, an' by de soft light ob de pale moon I will crawl upon its moss-covered roof, an' write upon de topmost shingle, 'Blessed am de dead who die in de Lord.'"

The ancient Romans never repeated what was said at the dinner table. Ladies who occasionally invite old maids to a tea-party should cut this out and paste it on the pickle dish.

A compositor setting up the toast: "Woman—without her, man would be a savage," got the punctuation in the wrong place; which made it read: "Woman without her man, would be a savage."

Tramps are now ready to work in the hay field who by July will be unable to distinguish between a rake and a fishpole. Thus does genius suffer for lack of opportunity.

At one of the schools in Cornwall, England, the inspector asked the children if they could quote any text of scripture which forbade a man having two wives. One of the children gave the following, in reply, the text, "No man can serve two masters."

"Can't stop; I'm in an awful hurry," said a talented agent of the Associated Press this morning. "Must get to the office right away to send off the news." Yellow dog pointed at the South End, and runaway team broke a store window on Haasover street. And the electric wire flashed the tidings over this broad continent. The colored voter of Louisiana wept over the fate of the Yellow dog, and the frontiersman amid the wilds of Oregon laid aside his ax to read the thrilling account of the runaway. Such are the subtle links which knit mankind in firmer bonds of brotherhood.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

BUTTERWORKER

The most effective simple and convenient yet invented. Works 20 lbs in less than 5 minutes. Thoroughly working out butter milk and mixing the salt. **AGENTS WANTED.** Send for circular. **C. H. REID.**

N. Eighteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.



If you want to buy a Sulky Rake this season, do not buy an old-fashioned, hand-lower Rake; they have had their day and are behind the times. The self-propelling Rake, or "Horse Dumper," as they are called, are now acknowledged to be a great improvement over the old method of compelling the man instead of the horse to do the hard work.

THE TIGER HAY RAKE is admitted by all to be the Standard Self-propelling Rake. It is an experienced but a PROVED SUCCESS, and has double the sale of any other Sulky Rake in the United States.

Send for circular. **FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO.,** 63 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FURST & BRADLEY
SULKY HAY RAKE
30 DOUBLE-FLYING-STEEL-TEETH
TEMPERED IN OIL
40 FT. LONG
A HAND DUMP RAKE AND A COMBINED HAND OR SELF-DUMP RAKE
Will rake cornstalks or bunch up. Teeth can be raised for raking stubble (sent free) giving full description of our Rakes, Plows, Sulky and Gang Plows, Wheel Cultivators, Harrows, etc.; also containing valuable Tables, Recipes, Postal Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, etc.
FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO.,
63 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO.,



Wrought Iron Frames, Wrought Couplings, Wrought Steel Horse Shoes, and All the late Improvements.
Wood or Iron Beam Plows, and Double Tongue or Single Tongue with Horns, can be used on the same frame, being interchangeable. They do PERFECT WORK, draw lightly, and are easily handled. We also make a Combined Rake or Walking Cultivator.
Send for Pamphlet (sent free), giving full description of our Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Plows, Sulky and Gang Plows, Harrows, etc.; also containing valuable Tables, Recipes, Postal Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, etc.
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CANTON MONITOR ENGINE,



THE IMPROVED SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER
MADE
CAULTMAN & CO.
CANTON, O.
Send to Company for Circulars.

COATES' "Coll and Independent Tooth, Lock Lever"

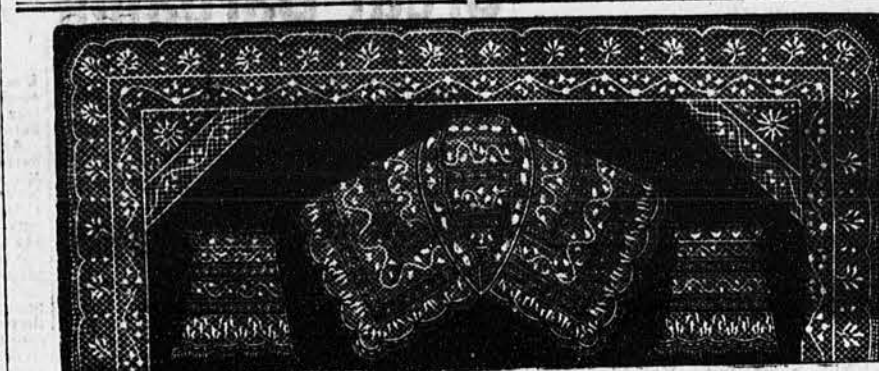


Hay and Grain Rakes.
Patented Aug. 1867, Jan. 1875, June 1875, and Nov. 1876. 60,000 now in use. Twenty Steel Teeth. No complicated catches, wheels, friction bands or other horse machinery needed to operate it. Slight touch of the lever and DRIVEN WEIGHT dumps it. Best self-dumping in market. A small boy rakes easily twenty acres per day with the Coates Lock Lever. Send for circulars.
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HOWE'S 4 TON WAGON SCALE
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Address A. M. DEEBERT & CO.,
WEIGHMASTER MANAGERS,
85, 87, 89 and 101 Lake St., Chicago,
127 Main St., Cincinnati, O.,
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ATTENTION, LADIES.

READY MADE GRASS LINEN SUITS at Wholesale Prices.
2 Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, \$2.00.
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Orders for 10 or more suits by Express and charges prepaid. The accompanying ILLUSTRATION is a correct COPY of the SUITS made from PHOTOGRAPHS taken EXPRESSLY for the EXCHANGERS. These SUITS are made MANUFACTURING IN LARGE QUANTITIES for the SUMMER TRADE. They are NICELY MADE and ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, in BROWN or BLACK, headed with a WHITE NAME, Post Office, County and State PLAINLY, so that no mistake will occur. We solicit your orders and guarantee satisfaction. Registered Letter, Money Order or Bank Draft. Address all Orders to
J. E. GAYLORD & CO., 93 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.



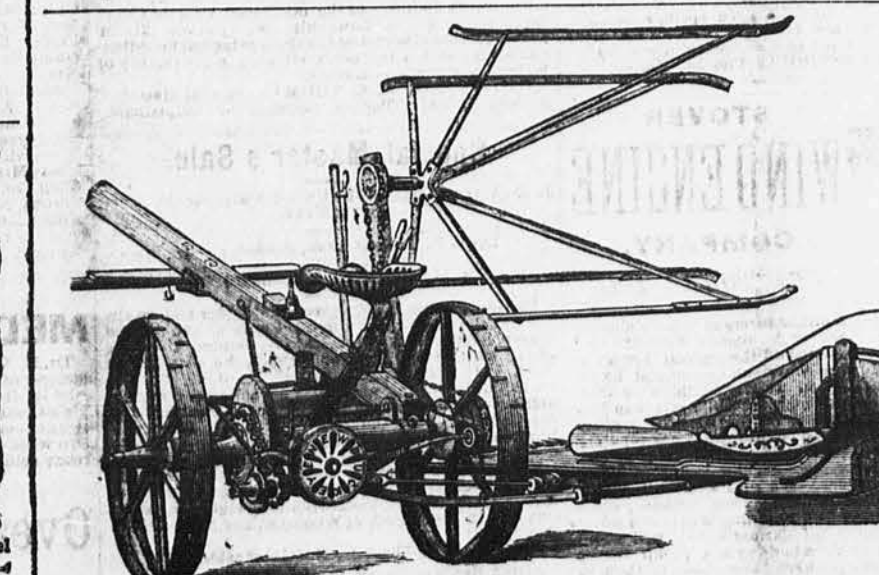
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The above cuts represent our lovely **Parisian Lace Sets**, now all the rage, and worn by the belles and queens of European and American society. Depth of lace cuts and collars, 5 to 6 inches each; handkerchiefs, 18 in square—very unique in design. No lady is ever so elegantly or becomingly dressed, or looks so beautiful, as when she wears these laces. These lovely **Parisian Lace Sets** are **JUST OUT** and the very latest novelty from Paris, France. If you wish to make a wedding or birthday present, or a present to a lady, nothing is more appropriate. **They are the Secret of Beauty.**
Lady's Dress. In consequence of the high price of these elegant LACE SETS, they can only be sold now in large cities to the wealthy ladies of society, but in order to introduce these elegant Laces throughout the country, we have determined to give ladies, or gentlemen ordering for ladies, the advantage of **IMPORTER'S PRICES** from **lace manufacturers in France**, thereby saving you the large and fancy profits made by dealers. **The retail price of these lovely sets is \$7.50 in large city stores.** To introduce these ELEGANT LACES in our NEW and FASHIONABLE style, we will send for **ONE DOLLAR!**
One beautiful wide **Lace Handkerchief**, of new and elaborate design, which any lady in the land will be perfectly charmed with; or we will send the **Complete Set of Two Collars and One Collar and the Lace Handkerchief** on receipt of \$2.00, or the **Two Collars and One Collar for \$1.00.** These sets are so constructed as to fit any one. Just think of it—elegant Lace Sets for only \$2.00, that retails for \$7.50. All laces delivered to you free of charge, securely packed, and sent the day your order is received. The safest way to remit is by post-office money order or registered letter, although currency, silver, or postage stamps will be received. Any one who orders these laces has the privilege of returning them if they are not perfectly delighted with them. Write plainly your name, town, county and State, and address,
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—IF SO CALL ON—
The Chicago Lumber Co.,
(Successors to Jno. H. Leidigh.) Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Full Stock, Good Grades, Bottom Prices. Call and see us. Office and yard Cor. Kansas Ave. and 8th St.
ROBT. PIERCE, Manager.

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Large Reduction in Prices May 1st, 1878.
Model '66. Mod '73. Mod. '76
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Every Variety of Metallic Ammunition at Lowest Market Rates.
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New Buckeye Mower with Table Rake
Will cut any kind of grain, and in any condition it may be found, doing thoroughly clean work, and without waste deliver the grain in the best possible shape for the binders. We also build the Buckeye Harvester and Self-Binder. Send for descriptive circulars and prices.
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Kelly Steel Barb Wire.
Pat. 1868, and licensed under all patents before it.
One pound to the rod.
2 Wires with posts 2 rods apart makes a good fence.
Steel Wire, Best and Strongest Steel Barb. Best Paint, Rust Proof.
FREE FROM PATENT LAW SUITS.
The Kelly Wire safe to handle.
THORN WIRE HEDGE CO.,
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Portable and Traction Farm Engines,
MOUNTED AND DOWN HORSE POWERS,
Clover Threshers and Hullers,
The best manufactured, write to
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THE KANSAS WAGON!

Prize Metal and Diploma
Centennial Exposition.
And also all kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.
We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.
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LOCATED: NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA.
We are now prepared to furnish a full assortment of
Chimneys, Sewer and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing,
Flagging and Building Stone and Trimmings.
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We Guarantee the Durability of All Goods
We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of the MILWAUKEE CEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the pond, barrel, or car load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Michigan Champion brand, Stoco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plasterers' materials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured.
CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS.
Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is for your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the merit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list.
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PROPRIETORS.

We are now prepared to show to our customers and the public generally, the handsomest stock of FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c., ever offered to the farmers of Shawnee and adjoining Counties, and at prices that defy competition.
WE ARE GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE FOR
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MANUFACTURED AT DAYTON, OHIO, AND THE FAMOUS Union Corn Planter, EQUALLED BY FEW AND EXCELLED BY NONE.

CHAMPION REAPER AND MOWER
SIMPLE, LIGHT AND DURABLE.
All Champions are made with wrought iron frames, firmly riveted together. All the parts subject to strain or liable to be broken are made of the best quality of malleable iron.

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With or without the Automatic Crane Binder Attachment for 1878. This Binder is no new thing spring upon the market to supply a sudden demand, but is the result of years of patient painstaking study and experiment, and no inconsiderable expenditure. Any intelligent farmer can readily understand the principle of its construction and easily learn to operate it.

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The Nichols, Shepherd & Co. Vibrators,
ARE AMONG THE GOODS REPRESENTED BY US.

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