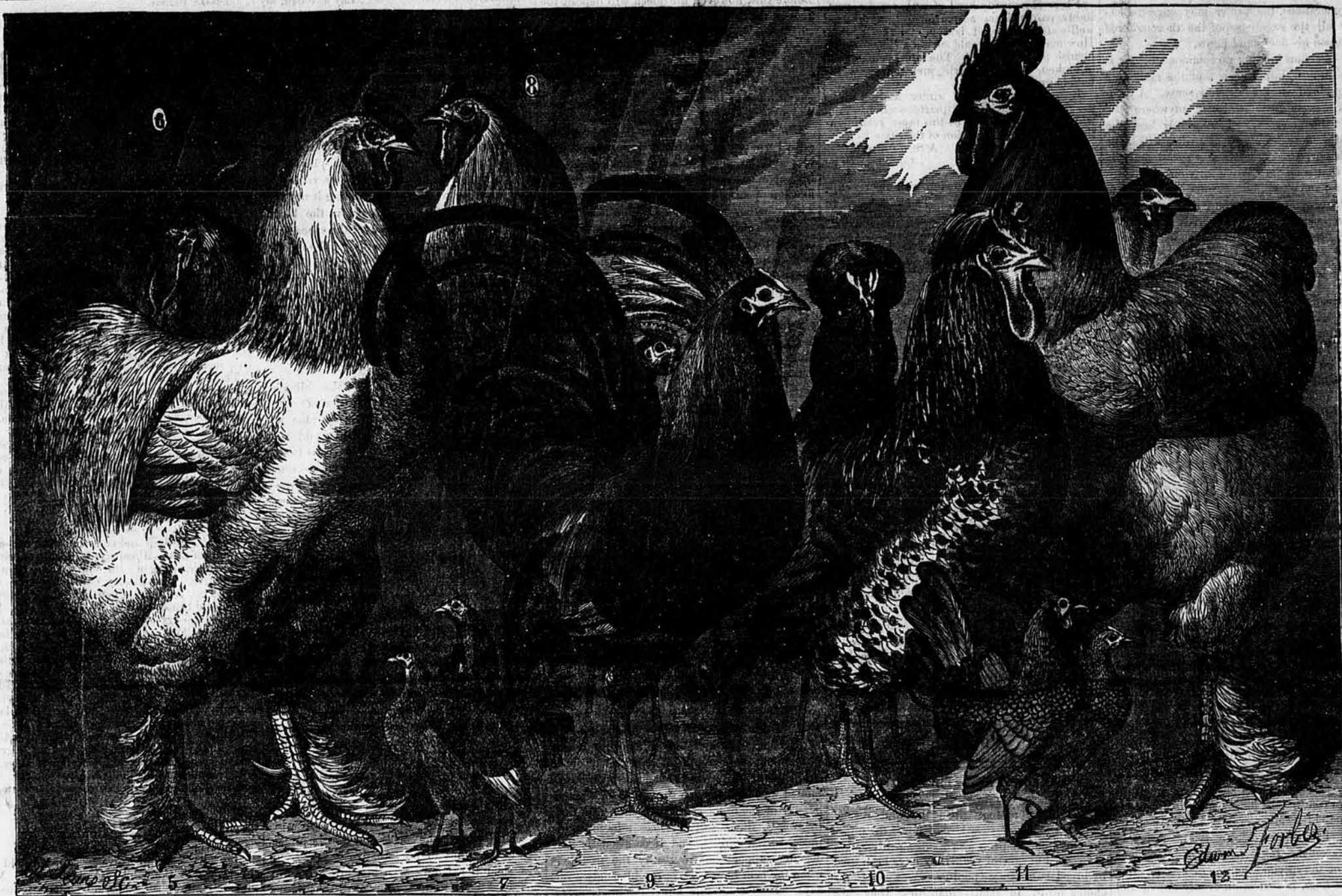


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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors
Topeka, Kansas.

The Influence of the Earth on Air Circulation through a Subterranean Conduit.

Eds. of Farmer:—I have decided to send to you a few extracts from letters received from parties using sub-earth ventilation.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, of Whitewater, Wis., writes thus: "The winter is over, and as I promised, I will tell you how our sub-earth ventilation has operated."

It has been all that we desire. We put a lot of cheese in our curing room in November last, which had been made but seven days. They are still there, and are in the very best condition. They have cured very slowly, but very perfectly. Twice in January the mercury ran down to 26 degrees below zero, and on one occasion when it was at 26 degrees below, I fired up the exhaust flue strong, but could not get the air through the duct and into the building lower than just 40 degrees above. So you see the duct warms the air when it is as cold as that, 66 degrees.

I tell you that is a big thing. I am trying to get our school committee to put a sub-earth ventilator into our big public school building. It will be such a saving of fuel, besides giving the children good pure air and plenty of it. As it is now, they have to shut the house about as tight as they can in very cold weather to keep warm, and there are so many breaths that the air gets terribly bad. If the people only knew about S. E. V., and what can be done by way of warming air in winter and cooling it in summer, and how sweet and free from everything wrong it is, they would all have it who can afford to.

Charles W. Silvester, Esq., of Marengo, Ill., has now been using S. E. V. near three years. He applied it to tempering and ventilating a milk room in the cellar of his dwelling. He says, I like S. E. V. first rate. If I did not keep a cow, I would not think of living in house without supplying it with air through an

earth pipe. I found that air came in so warm in the coldest weather both winters that I made up my mind to depend on my little duct, which you know was only intended to ventilate my milk cellar, 12 feet by 12 feet, to warm all my cellars and the house.

I have for twenty years banked my cellar walls, and then, as much as a bargain to keep things from freezing. Last winter I did not bank at all, but kept the inside doors open and let the duct air go all through. And my cellar not only did not freeze, but it did not get below 40 degrees, and we had it 26 below on two mornings. So you see we warmed the air 66 degrees.

My wife says, and I heartily join her, that she hopes you will live a good while yet, for you have been a blessing to those that have sense enough to see through your original new plan.

We have made recently several great improvements in the detail of S. E. V. One most prized by my clients consists of a mode of so constructing a milk house above ground that I guarantee the temperature to be right for milk, for butter making. I am now engaged on plans for a milk house for a party in or near Talladega, Ala., which is to be constructed on this plan and is to embrace all the improved devices necessary in a model milk house.

Those using the above ground milk rooms are greatly elated that the drudgery of carrying milk down cellar and up stairs is with them obsolete.

"Let the world wag as it will," we are making some progress in temporal comforts.

J. W. WILKINSON,
Harvard, Ill.

Entomology.

The following paper was read before the Reno County Horticultural Society at its meeting on May 3, by Mr. L. J. Templin, and the Society by a unanimous vote, requested the author to furnish a copy for publication in the KANSAS FARMER.

Horticulture, though one of the pursuits of peace is directly connected with war. When a man engages in fruit raising or gardening he enters upon a business that, for its successful pursuit, requires him to engage in an active

relentless and exterminating warfare. Not that he is to engage in slaying his fellow beings,—for this business in which he seeks to secure a "paradise regained," brings man closer to his fellows in his feelings and sympathies. The foes he meets in this calling, though insignificant in size, and individually incapable of doing very serious harm, yet on account of their numbers become more formidable than any army that ever marched under human banner. The insect with which we have to contend in our orchards and gardens are quite numerous as species, and beyond computation as individuals. According to Dr. Fitch, late State Entomologist of New York, the number of different species of insects that attack our common fruit trees are as follows: 60 on the apple; 12 on the pear; 16 on the peach; 17 on the plum; 35 on the cherry and 30 on the grape. Not a part of our trees or vines is exempt. Every part is attacked; the root, stem, bark, leaf, flower and fruit each has its special enemies to prey upon and destroy it. Yet though the list is a discouragingly long one, and the task of destroying them a formidable one, with a correct knowledge of their natural history in all their stages, we have reason to believe that their is not one on the list but may be overcome. Each one has some vulnerable spot where it may be attacked with success. To treat of all the insects that attack our fruit trees would require a volume, and all I can hope to accomplish in this brief report is to point out some of the most prominent characteristics of a few of the most important species with which we have to contend. I will name first the apple worm. (*Carpocapsa*), that commits extensive ravages throughout a large portion of the United States. The egg from which the insect is hatched is laid in, or near the eye (blossom end) of the fruit and is glued fast to the skin. This takes place when the fruit is about the size of a hazel nut. In a few days the eggs hatch out into minute, white worms with black heads. These begin at once to eat their way into the fruit, pushing their castings out at the place of entrance. In about three weeks the larva comes to its full growth. By this time the fruit has fallen to the ground and the insect leaving it makes for the trunk of the tree, which it ascends and in some crotch or crevice of the bark it spins a silk

cocoon as thin, delicate and white as tissue paper. The pupa is of a bright mahogany brown color. About the first of August, the transformation is complete and a most beautiful little moth comes forth which after pairing precedes to lay eggs for a second brood, when the whole process is repeated, except that the fruit being much larger, it generally remains on the tree till it is harvested when the worms may frequently still be found in the apple. Those that leave the apples in the orchard generally seek the same situations as the first brood for passing through their transformation, while those that have been carried to the cellar or fruit house, spin up in any convenient corner or crevice they may find. This brood remains in the larval state till the following spring. Those remaining in the orchard are generally destroyed by birds before they complete their changes. It is generally from those hid away about the buildings that the moths come to lay eggs for a new brood, and to perpetuate the species the following season. This suggests the importance of carefully examining all boxes, barrels and buildings used for storing the fruit, and destroying all the larva and pupas before they complete their transformation. Any old clothes hung in the crotch of trees will be eagerly sought as a hiding place by the larva, where they may be destroyed. A hay band, wound two or three times around the trunk of the tree will be employed by the larva ascending the tree. These should be examined every week or two and the insects destroyed. Every orchard should have a few hogs pastured in it to gather up the worm falls and destroy their insect occupants. Another insect that frequently proves quite injurious to fruit trees is the Tent Caterpillar, (*Climacampa Americana*). When these exist in great numbers they strip the leaves from the trees till they have the appearance of having been scorched with fire. The moth that lays the eggs from which the caterpillars are hatched is of a reddish brown color, with two straight, dirty white lines running obliquely across the wings. It expands from one and a quarter to one and a half inches. These insects appear in great numbers in July, at which time they lay eggs for a future brood. These eggs are placed in a cluster or group enaround small twigs. They are all packed close-

ly together, with the ends to the twig, and covered with a kind of varnish that protects them from wet. These remain in about the same position till about the time the leaves put forth the following spring. They then hatch out into minute caterpillars which select a place at the crotch or fork of a branch where they spin a tentlike web under which they shelter—going out mornings and evenings to feed on the leaves. After about seven weeks feeding they reach full growth, when they leave the trees and seek hiding places in any convenient crevice, under boards or other objects where they spin their cocoons and pass their transformations. These insects are so readily seen and so easily destroyed that their nests in an orchard are a sure sign of slovenliness and negligence. Their nests should be sought for and destroyed as soon as they appear in the spring. The clusters of eggs on the twigs may be readily seen by looking up through the tree at any time while the leaves are off. They should be carefully sought for and destroyed.

The Plum Weevil or Curculio [*Conotrachelus nenuphar*] is probably the most persistent destructive insect with which the fruit raiser has to contend. It is a small, smart beetle, about one fifth of an inch in length, with an elongated edged hump on the hinder part of each wing case. It attacks the plum, nectarine, apricot, cherry, peach and apple. The insects which hibernate hidden away under the bark of trees and large logs and in any litter that may lie around the orchard appear quite early in the spring, and as soon as the young fruit is set, begin to lay their eggs for a new brood. The female, with her proboscis or snout, cuts a small hole through the skin of the fruit, cutting it some little distance under the skin in one direction; she then turns round and deposits her egg in the place thus prepared, after which she returns to her first position and with her snout pushes the egg to the bottom of the orifice she had cut. She then cuts a crescent slit partially around and under the egg leaving it in a kind of flap attached only on one side. In a few days a small white grub is hatched from each egg which begins at once to eat its way toward the stone or core of the fruit. This

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 177.)

Farm Stock.

How the Stock on the Farm May Be Improved.

Unquestionably the most profitable course for the general farmer to adopt in improving the quality of his live-stock, is to begin by the purchase of first-class thoroughbred males. The calves got by a thoroughbred bull of any of the well-established breeds, out of a mixed average lot of cows, will almost invariably possess much of the excellence of the thoroughbred sire, and the females of these half-bloods again, bred to a thoroughbred sire, will produce animals for all practical purposes except that of procreation, quite equal to the average thoroughbred. The same is true of sheep, swine, poultry, and, in fact, of all kinds of farm stock. By procuring thoroughbred males of the purest lineage, and of great individual merit, and carefully selecting the best of the female produce for breeders, using thoroughbred males only, for three or four generations, the farmer may engrave effectually all the excellence of the thoroughbred stock upon his flocks and herds.

But for thus grading up common stock, it is of the utmost importance that the male be a thoroughbred in the strictest sense. A mongrel or a grade will do better anywhere else than in this place. The more purely bred the sire, the more valuable, as a rule, will he be for this purpose. A grade may occasionally be found that is an impressive sire, but such cases are rare, and exceptional results are never safe precedents upon which to base a practice in any sort of business. Thoroughbreds of all the leading breeds of live-stock are now so plentiful and so cheap, that there is no longer any excuse for general farmers continuing the use of any other. In fact, in these times of low prices and active competition, the man who has the best stock, and who practices the most economical methods of feeding, is the man who will make the money, while all others will find the balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

And while on this subject, it may not be out of place to direct attention to the fact that good care and liberal feeding cut quite a figure in the economy of stock-raising. The very best breed will not show any marked superiority over native stock, if left entirely to shift for itself in the hands of the average farmer, but the improved breeds do furnish the means by which most pounds of beef, or milk, or butter, or wool, or mutton, or pork, or lamb, or of a better quality, can be produced from a given quantity of food, than from unimproved stock. Even common stock will yield much more profit to the farmer from liberal feeding and good care than if kept in a half-starved, half-frozen condition, but with the improved breeds the difference is much more apparent.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Lighter Bacon.

Under this caption the *Drovers' Journal* says: "The change in the course of the hog trade has been as radical as in cattle, although it cannot be attributed, except in a small degree, to the same cause, as the exportation of live hogs to foreign countries is indeed in its infancy; yet the volume of traffic is rapidly increasing, and thus far has proved highly remunerative to those interested. But a notable fact, and one worthy of the special attention of breeders and raisers of hogs, in that light, evenly fattened, and fine-boned swine, averaging a little over two hundred pounds in weight, is the only grade of our hogs that has proved satisfactory to our British cousins; and heavier weights do not stand the long journey and confinement on shipboard as well as stock of lighter weight and less fat.

"There are several English houses here, as most of our readers well know, that are most exclusively engaged in the curing and shipping of English cuts; and, as is generally a well-known fact, to meet the requirements of this trade, hogs must not be too fat, but compact and well-bred."

There is not a retailer of bacon in this country, whose customers are composed chiefly of the well-to-do and wealthier classes, who will not say that the preference for light hams and bacon is just as decided here as it is in England.

Sheep Husbandry.

President Markham in opening his address before the annual meeting of the New York State Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association, said:

"Our home manufactures furnish the only market for wools grown in the United States. When we produce more wool than they require the surplus must seek foreign markets, and their prices will regulate ours. This time is rapidly approaching. In 1878 our manufactures consumed 244,000,000 lbs. of wool, of which only 34,000,000 lbs were imported. Of this importation 28,000,000 lbs were coarse, and cheap carpet wools, which are not now, nor will they be in the future grown in this country, hence they were in no sense competing wools. There were therefore but 8,000,000 lbs. of competitive wools imported, or less than four per cent. of our production. Had we increased our production four per cent., we could in 1878 have become exporters, competing in the markets of the world. California with her annual increase of twenty per cent., between the years of 1866 and 1876, illustrates the rapidity with which wool growing may, and does increase.

Although the price of wool to-day is lower than it has been at any time during the last twenty years, it is grown at a profit on the cheap lands of the South and West, and may be grown for even less.

Throughout the South a lively and growing interest is manifested in sheep husbandry. Planters have learned that the fertility of soils, impoverished in growing cotton, can be restored by keeping sheep and utilizing their manure, which, with their destruction of noxious weeds and grasses, are of greater value than the cost of their keeping—their wool and increase being nearly clear profit. On the wild lands of Texas and New Mexico wool can be grown as cheaply as in Australia or the Argentine Republic. Here flocks, varying from 5,000 to 30,000 in numbers are common. Mr. Romero, the delegate in Congress from New Mexico, informed me that his flock amounted to 100,000; and that the flock of his neighbor, Baca Brothers, numbered nearly half a million.

How Many Cattle on a Quarter-Section.

EDITORS KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know through your much valued paper, the following questions, and have them answered by some person, or persons who have had experience in the matter.

First. How many head of cattle can be profitably pastured on a quarter-section of good well-watered, second bottom land? Second. How many sheep would such a quarter-section furnish pasturage for? The land being wild, unbroken, Kansas prairie, and the grass the buffalo grass.

In both instances the winter feeding to be provided for outside the quarter-section. And which would probably be the most remunerative in the western portion of the State?

A SUBSCRIBER, Cook Co., Ill.

Will some of our readers furnish answers approximating the number. The difference in the seasons will probably vary the numbers very materially in different years.

Sheep.—Grub-in-the-Head.

The grub-in-the-head is the grub of the gadfly of the sheep. The egg is deposited within the nostril of the sheep, where it is immediately hatched by the warmth and moisture; and the larvae crawl up the nose to the sinuses, where they attach themselves to the membrane and remain until the next year, feeding upon the mucus.

Some farmers protect their sheep in a measure from the attacks of the grub by plowing a furrow or two in different portions of the pastures. The sheep thrust their noses into this on the approach of the fly. Others smear their noses with tar, or cause them to smear themselves by sprinkling their salt over tar. Fish oils which repel the attacks of flies, might be resorted to with advantage. Blacklock suggested the dislodgement of the larvae from the head by blowing tobacco smoke up the nostrils, as it is said to be effectual. It is blown in from the stem of a pipe, the bowl being covered with cloth to protect the mouth of the operator. Tobacco-water is sometimes injected with a small syringe for the same purpose. The last should not be allowed to enter the throat in any considerable quantity.—*Minnesota Tribune.*

Poultry.

Sunflower Seeds for Poultry.

Many farmers look upon the sunflower as simply a worthless weed, and never dream of the valuable qualities the seeds of this plant possess. For several years they have been used by breeders of fancy poultry as a food for choice birds; in small quantities, they are mixed with other food, and the peculiar properties of the seed imparts a beautiful gloss which no grain will give to the plumage of the adult birds. For those who raise fancy fowls for exhibition, it is essential to perfect success that the plumage should be in perfect condition, and to attain satisfactory results, we can recommend no more valuable aid than judicious feeding of this seed. It has long been known that the oil extracted from the sunflower seeds makes a dressing for the hair which is very beneficial, imparting a smoothness and vigor highly appreciated by all who have tried it. It grows very readily, and the poultryman should not forget this cheap and useful assistant to his labors.

A Word to Farmers.

There is no branch of poultry business that pays a better profit for the money invested, than raising thoroughbred stock for breeding purposes, and there is no one who has so good an opportunity to carry on the business successfully and with so small an outlay as the farmer. There are many farmers in this country who have made fortunes raising and selling thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, while their neighbors have barely secured a living raising common stock and grain.

For the last twenty-five years there has been a good demand and ready sale for all kinds of valuable thoroughbred stock at most generous prices, and good specimens of pure-bred poultry have certainly shared in the general favor to an extent almost beyond credit, \$100, \$150, and \$200 having been paid for pairs of finely marked and symmetrically formed fowls.

Apiary.

Protection Against Stings.

"How do you keep your bees from stinging your face, neck and hands?"

Sometimes I use a veil made of black tarlatan, for the face and neck, but as a rule I do not. Italian bees and a good bellows-smoker, are usually all the protection I need. Some use a hat made of wire cloth, but that is very bad for the eyes. I nearly ruined my eyes by its

use some twenty years ago. In no case would I advise its use, as a bee veil, properly made, is much better.

For the hands, in case I find the bees inclined to sting them, which is not often, the very best protection is to wash them with a weak solution of honey and water and let it dry upon them. When thus treated, the most irascible bees will seldom attempt to sting them. Gloves of any kind are a nuisance, and should never be worn by a live bee-keeper.—*M. M. Baldrige, in Prairie Farmer.*

Spring Management of Bees.

"A swarm in May is worth a load of hay. A swarm in June is worth a silver spoon. But a swarm in July is not worth a fly."

says the old adage. In the latitude of Kansas most of the swarming will be done in June; yet, under favorable circumstances, a swarm may be expected in May.

The first important step taken by the bees in swarming, is the preparation of queen-cells. Before this, however, the queen will deposit the eggs in the drone-cells, and soon after their maturity, the queen-cells will be commenced, they being generally suspended from some inequality of the hive. The construction of these cells is the only sure sign of swarming, and when one or more of them have been completed you may expect a swarm.

Our plan for hiving is this: If the bees have settled where it is possible to do so, spread a table cloth or sheet beneath them; shake the bees upon the sheet, and if they do not readily find the opening to the hive, help them along with a feather or your hand. You need not be afraid of getting stung when they are swarming, for they are full of honey and consequently good-natured. If the opening of the hive is above the sheet, a board or shingle should be so placed that the bees may crawl into the hive.

Be careful to get the queen in the hive. If you have failed to do so, the bees will indicate the fact by running up and down the outside of the hive.

If, after the bees have settled, they grow impatient, which they soon will, you may prevent their flying by sprinkling with water. Also, when hiving you may make them so docile by sprinkling sweetened water upon them, and they will not sting you unless you compel them to do so by pressure.

At another time I will tell you more about the management of bees. JOHN M. STAHL.

We thank Mr. Stahl for his timely article on bees, and will be pleased to have a succession of papers on the same subject, as he promises, for the FARMER.

Building Straight Combs.

EDITORS FARMER: As you requested, I will briefly answer Mr. Cooley's letter in the FARMER of April 30th:

I find no particular trouble in getting straight combs, or to get the bees to work in the frames. I secure this by using a comb guide about one-fourth of an inch at the base, and projecting down about three-eighths of an inch, cut out in the shape of a trough. This guide is dipped in melted wax and stuck on the center of the underside of the top bar of the frame. Not once in twenty times will the bees miss following those waxed guides, and if occasionally they do, the proper time to rectify the trouble is when the bees have been in the hive only a few days. Then a movable top is absolutely necessary, as you can see if they are all right without even moving a frame. A puff of smoke to drive the bees down a little, will reveal the upper portion of the comb, when if they are straight you are satisfied, and if not you at once raise up the frame, cut loose and straighten. Thus, taken in time, it is not much of a job, but if left until the hive is full of honey, it is then rather difficult.

Another thing is necessary in getting straight combs is to keep your hives plumbed one way at least, or the combs will not follow the frame straight down to the bottom. When Mr. Cooley tries his side-opener, with a stationary top, he will find out that he is progressing backwards, and that he has a hive that no beekeeper in the country would use if furnished free.

There are a good many using the movable side in connection with a movable top, but I found, on trial, that the movable side could be dispensed with, and be a saving of time and expense, giving you a much better hive for all purposes of the bee-keeper. The movable hive, in reality, is nothing less than a nuisance; that is, for me.

As to the practicability of extracting poor honey in the fall, and feeding sugar-syrup or good honey, I have my doubts. It might do when a person had only a few bees, but for a large apiary it would be tedious and expensive, and it would not be certain that you would accomplish what you desired by so doing, unless this honey or syrup was fed early enough so the bees could cap it over, it would be apt to sour in the cells, and be as fatal to the bees as what you removed. N. CAMERON. Lawrence, Kansas.

Horticulture.

Cucumbers.

Cucumbers have been cultivated in the East for thousands of years; in fact their culture is of nearly as great antiquity as the vine, for Moses mentions it as abounding in Egypt when the children of Israel were there, about 3,000 years ago. According to Pliny cucumbers were largely grown by the Greeks and Romans, and the Emperor Tiberius had them on his table every day in the year. The cucumber is

a native of the East Indies, and was introduced into England in 1573, although its culture was for many years neglected. Since, however, they have again been introduced and become popular, they have so risen in public favor that it is scarcely possible to overstock the English markets with them at any period of the year. In Russia this vegetable is consumed in large quantities by all classes of society, black bread and cucumber forming the staple food of the peasant population. The money value of an acre of cucumbers depends largely on the weather, but at the low price of four cents a dozen in England, as much as \$250 to \$300 an acre is realized in moderately favorable seasons. Some idea of the importance of this branch of culture may be gathered from the fact that from 500 to 600 tons per week are sent to the London markets during the cucumber season.

Beard Mulch for Strawberry Bed.

A good and easy way to manage a bed of strawberries for family use: Lay a board, say twelve inches or more wide, on the edge of your bed, and set the plants along by the edge of the board; then put down another board so that its edge will be two inches from the plant row; now set another row along the opposite edge of the board. So continue until the bed is completed. The advantages are: No hoeing; runners cannot catch between the rows; berries always clean from dirt; the earth under the boards gathering food to feed the plants; the roots always kept moist, etc. When you desire to renew the bed, instead of spading it up, after a crop has been harvested, remove the boards and allow the vines to run over the space formerly occupied by the boards, and the next spring replace the boards by putting them directly on the row of old vines with space between as in first setting, and you will have an annual crop with but little trouble.—*A. H. H. in N. Y. Tribune.*

Raising Watermelons.

A Mississippi gardener adopts the following practice in his successful cultivation of watermelons: His place was ordinary pine and post oak land, of moderate fertility; and after ploughing "flush," he laid it off in rows twenty feet each way, and at the angles or checks where the rows crossed, he dug a hole with a spade two feet deep and three or four feet in diameter, and filled it with well-rotted manure of any kind he could get to make a good compost, and planted his seeds on four sides of his hill, so that he could thin out to one stalk on each of the four sides without crowding each other; and then as the vines ran out, he trained each vine to occupy its own side of the hill, and as the main vine put out side runners, he pinched off the end of the runner as soon as it had one melon on it, and so on with each successive runner, until there were five or six melons on each vine, and then he pinched off the end of the main vine. His cultivation consisted in pulling out the weeds and grass from the hill, and watering the hills with liquid manure in the evening. He did not disturb the grass or weeds that grew between the hills, as he considered them a protection to the vines in hot weather. The result was such that I have seen him bring in an ox cart load at a time (I think it was the first of the season), and I helped eat one that weighed eighty pounds, and he sold them all at two cents a pound, and there was none in the cart that weighed less than forty pounds. He had an acre which produced him about 2,000 melons, and if he could have sold them all as he did the first cart load, they would have made him about \$1,000, but the market was soon glutted, and he only realized about \$250.—*Our Home Journal.*

Convenient Bean Poles.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* recommends the use of common plastering lath for bean poles.

"Take three good common laths to every two hills, two for the beans, and the one for a brace set in the form of a tripod, letting the tops cross about one inch or more, and one four-penny nail will hold them together. The object of letting them lap by a little is to hold the vines up, for when the top is reached of course they lop over, and cannot slip down as they would do on a straight smooth pole. Some of these beans will grow to eight feet or more in height, but there is no necessity for it, and a better crop is produced by clipping the ends of the vine."

Farm Notes.

From Sumner County.

May 5.—Since writing my last letter to your paper, the clouds have gathered and the rain descended in gentle showers, moistening the ground enough and no more to make it suitable for cultivation. All kinds of vegetation are seemingly running a race to exceed in rapidity of growth. Corn is nearly all planted in this section of the country, many fields of it up high enough to be cultivated. Some pieces of Irish potatoes are looking splendidly, while others will not produce the seed, as potatoes have rotted in the ground before commencing to grow. The cause cannot be imagined without it may be attributed to the fact of the seed having sprouted last summer.

New houses are springing up in every direction, and breaking plows are not idle. It is estimated that by the fourth of July there will be an average of fifty acres of prairie land turned over to every family settled here since the first of September last. So that in two or three years time this wild, desolate looking country will have the appearance of an old settled district.

And now while we are all starting in anew let me say that this is the time of all others that the farmer should make use of his brains by employing them in making and carrying out plans for laying off the farm with an eye to beauty and convenience. In the first place the dwelling-house should be located on an elevated spot so as to command a view of the entire farm if possible, and of the surrounding country. For nothing can be so unpleasant and unhealthy as to stay in a place where one cannot see out, and where dampness and bad atmosphere prevail at most seasons of the year. Let the out-buildings be placed at a respectful distance from the house, not too far, but so that man and beast will not continually breathe the same atmosphere, and every farmer who controls one hundred and sixty acres of land can well afford to spare at least three acres of that for door yard and lawn. With a few days spent each year in setting out trees, shrubs and flowers, and cultivating them, it would be of a greater pleasure and more benefit to him and his family than if the ground were planted in potatoes or corn. Let us then, one and all, try to out-do each other in beautifying our homes, so that our eastern friends, when they visit us, cannot help but say that we are indeed in the garden spot. F. E. MOSS, Chicago, Kansas.

From Osage County.

May 11.—I keep the Olivet office, and have the privilege of reading several agricultural papers. For Kansas farmers yours, I think, is the best of all I have read. The question of how to feed our stock during the winter is a question of very large interest. Six months is a very long time to feed dry fodder after we were told that cattle need no fodder in Kansas. The last report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture seems to the point. Blue and other tame grasses, according to that report, is our future hope. Can we add rye?

I offer you this about bees. One year ago I had twelve stands of bees. During the summer I increased them to twenty-six, and a number of swarms were lost for want of time to look after them. Fifty lbs. of honey was taken during the summer, and in the fall at the close of honey season I took about three hundred lbs. more. All the frames of nicest honey, leaving a number of swarms with but little honey. These I brought near each other by moving them a little each day, and placed the frames with bees and honey together, by twos or threes, as the case seemed to need, till I had twenty stands.

These I left as open as in the summer, except the usual entrance ways. These I made smaller to admit no mice. Then I made a tight board fence, four feet high on the west, north and east. Then I left them entirely alone till spring. Part of the time the bees were covered with drifted snow. They all wintered in good condition. So I got all their best honey and lost no bees. GEORGE PHINNEY, Olivet, Kansas.

From Linn County.

May 19.—Wheat and oats are suffering some for want of rain. Prospects for corn were never better in this part of the state. Old corn is very scarce. Those who have any to sell want 40 cts. per bu. A considerable amount of clover and timothy were sown this spring, but owing to the dry weather they will amount to but little. The sowing of meadows has been sadly neglected in this part of the state until very recently. There will be but little fruit of any kind owing to the late frosts. Gardens are looking fine, and vegetables of most all sorts are ready for use. Strawberries and gooseberries are very scarce. Some few are complaining continually about the hard times. Most of this class you will find around town spending their time in the billiard hall, wasting a great deal of gas and abusing the country because it affords no better accommodations. Kansas has her share of these first class respectable loafers. FRANK T.

Mound City, Kansas.

From Reno County.

May 14th.—Corn is considerably damaged in this county by the wind, on sandy ground. My plan of planting corn on sandy soil is to mark east and west before plowing, then using a 14-inch plow. I plant every third furrow (using care to plow straightly) plant with a hand-planter, following immediately the plow. The sooner the corn is planted after the time, the better, the better. Cultivate, the first time, east and west, throwing up a good-sized ridge between the rows. This will thoroughly protect the young corn from the blowing sand. I keep the ground as rough as possible. L. M. V. ELLIS.

From Lyon County.

May 16.—Wheat badly injured by late freeze in March and April, with dry weather since, and chinch bugs. Cannot make more than one half usual crop. Acreage small.

Oats, average large. Generally put in early, but lay, some of it, in the ground from six weeks to two months before coming up, consequently is late, but growing finely at present.

Corn is King here. Acreage large. All planted, good stand, in fine condition and farmers busy with the cultivator in their fields.

Vegetables scarce, and will be more so if the dry weather continues.

Apples, most all the early varieties killed by late frosts, a fair crop of the late varieties.

Peaches, all killed by late frosts, and most of the trees on low lands.

Small fruits, full crop, with the exception of blackberries; they are generally winter killed, and especially on low lands.

And now a word to brother farmers by way of suggestion. Let us grow more tame grasses. I find by experience that I can produce more feed upon one acre of clover and blue grass than three of our wild or native grasses. First, it comes three to four weeks earlier and continues from six to ten weeks later. This shortens our time of feeding very materially, to take off two or two and a half months of feeding time. Besides I find hogs will thrive and grow fat on clover pasture with little corn. The question is often asked me, if clover is easily set. My answer is yes, on lands where the wild native is thoroughly subdued. First sow to rye, or fall wheat in the fall, and if it is winter killed until thin, so much the better. Sow your clover seed in March or early April, run over it with harrow—smoothing harrow in best. At harvest, if your grain is thick and heavy, and the weather dry and you cut the grain off and let the hot sun on too strongly you will lose your clover, sure; but if thin and wet, all will be right. So I prefer to sow with rye, thin, and pasture without cutting at all. In this way you are sure of a catch. Amount of seed, 1 bu. to six acres. If your clover fails to seed the first year, it is well to sow seed again the second year, as clover is a biennial plant, and the second year the old root dies and the consequence is, you have weeds the third year, and young clover not able to keep them down. A. G. WILHITE, Emporia, Kansas.

From McPherson County.

May 12th.—In your last issue, I notice in the crop reports that Saline county farmers are worse scared than hurt. This is an erroneous statement, as any one can readily perceive without much traveling. We are included in the "golden belt," and the verdict of all is that if the wheat crop is sufficient to bread the inhabitants and seed the land this fall, it will surpass the expectation of all.

Wheat is beginning to head, and is very short and thin. The heads appear to be from one-half inch to two inches in length. Oats wheat and oats are not looking very well.

Corn is growing finely; a great deal has been plowed once. More corn has been planted this spring than ever before.

Some immigration from the east, this spring.

One thing we have noticed is, that eastern people are never backward about telling us, on every occasion, that there is nothing here like they left back east, positively nothing, and also that you cannot raise anything here in the fruit line, which every old settler will contradict immediately. We think if people would attribute fully ninety per cent. of their failures to their own negligence, you might hear less grumbling.

KANSAS GIRL.

From Linn County.

May 15th.—The wheat crop in this vicinity is looking well. Acreage sown is about the same as last year. Another good rain last night, which almost insures an excellent crop of that fine cereal once more for old Linn. Oats rather backward from some cause. A larger percentage of corn has been planted than usual, which is up and looks well. The farmers are now busily engaged in cultivating the young corn.

Wheat is worth 90c; corn, 35c; oats, 25c. Not much wheat on hand. Corn and oats, none to spare. Fruit an entire failure, with the exception of small varieties.

Notwithstanding the severe winter, our stock is in fine condition this spring.

Quite a number of new-comers have settled among us recently, and the result is you can see the prairie-breakers turning over the Kansas sod in every direction.

WM. SIMPSON.

From Brown County.

May 14th.—We have been having it quite dry for some time past, too much so for small grain to do well. Fall wheat has suffered but little if any. Barley has suffered the most, though not much sown here this spring. More fall wheat sown last fall than usual, and most all looks well. Some places where the snow blew off it is thin in spots. Spring wheat, about the usual amount sown. There is a smaller breadth of oats sown here than usual.

It has been a good time for planting corn this spring. Most of the farmers are through planting, though as usual some are not more than half done. Over one-half the corn in this neighborhood is being listed in. Some tried it last year and liked it well. They got more corn to the acre and better, larger ears and sounder.

I have eighty acres of prairie fenced with a young hedge through the middle, dividing it into two forty-acre lots. The south forty had not been burnt over for three years. Part of it had been mowed every fall and part had not been mowed at all. Last September I burnt off both the dry and green grass, and went on with my wheat drill, and drilled on per acre two bushels of rye and ten quarts clover and timothy mixed—two parts of timothy to one part clover. The seed all came up and grew last fall. This spring the first warm weather started the clover to growing. Then came on those heavy frosts and killed all the clover that had come up. Some clover came up since, but the weather has been too dry for it to do well, in fact too dry all the spring for tame grass to do well any place.

Where the old grass had not been mown at all, the rye will make some ten to twelve bushels per acre if seasonable, from now on. Where mown it will not do so well. I intend to cut it and reseed it this fall, when I think I will have one of the best tame meadows in Kansas. The timothy is doing well.

W. S. H.

From Woodson County.

May 12th.—Winter wheat is heading out and will be a fair crop. Some have commenced cultivating corn while others are just through planting. Quite a number in this vicinity planted their corn too early and too deep, and had to replant a part of it.

In regard to hedge, I think the willow would make a good hedge, especially where the land is low and through the runs. In Illinois, some use it in preference to the osage.

Old corn is selling at 30c to 35c, owing to the small amount of corn on hand; wheat, 81c; potatoes, 81c; oats, 25c. Peaches, in this vicinity, will be a failure, and other fruit is damaged considerably.

The best of the university land is all taken up, and the rest will soon be spoken for. One man has bought 1,600 acres of the university land.

The farmers' club is in a flourishing condition, and the monthly meetings are much enjoyed by the members.

We have never had a better prospect for a crop than at present. Hope we may not be disappointed.

JAS. J. DAVIS.

From Russell County.

May 19th.—The farmer's mind has changed in regard to his harvest. Six weeks ago it looked quite blue with us; the wheat scorched and dried up with wind and absence of rain, but now it waves in the wind and promises a yield of half to three-quarters of a crop. We have had a great deal of rain this month and last, and as this is in the great wheat-belt region, wheat is the principal crop raised. Spring wheat has not been so extensively sown this spring as usual, on account of the dry weather the fore part of spring.

Corn looks well, is under cultivation, and some of the smartest farmers have been through it once.

The buffalo-sod is fast succumbing to the plow, and soon our beautiful county will be dotted over with thriving farms, the wild sod a thing of the past, which seven years ago covered its surface. Immigration has been very great this spring.

There is very little homestead land left in the county, but there is plenty of railroad land and school land of a choice quality. All who have seen the wheat-belt region of central Kansas, will admit its great adaptability to that cereal.

Cattle are in good condition and healthy. I think this is a far better place for a poor man than farming in the east. There are no fences to build. If he has a team, all his expense is to buy his seed, and in a few months his crop is ready for use or sale, and by economy (which is the master-key to success in all undertakings) you could soon climb to success,

which you could never have attained where the outlay was so much greater as to cut off the possibility of a start.

We welcome the Kansas Farmer, that binds us as the links of a chain together in friendly intercourse. When we look over its pages, it is like a vast council of farmers uniting to teach each other in the different branches which all are interested in. I hope it may become a welcome visitor to every farmer's home in the country.

THOS. W. HEY.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hendley James, of Indiana; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

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TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts going mixed up or confused. They are: 1st, Receipts; 2nd, Dues; 3rd, Secretary's Receipts, and 4th, Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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

The Rochdale Plan.

Considerable has been said in the press concerning the Rochdale co-operative system of managing a store in the interest of laborers and farmers. Few understand fully what the Rochdale plan means.

These are the rules of the Rochdale co-operative store: 1, No credit; payment in cash; 2, Goods bought at wholesale and sold at ordinary retail prices; 3, Tin tickets or tallies given to each customer to record the amount of his purchases; 4, After a dividend of five per cent. has been allotted to capital, the surplus profits are divided among customers in proportion to the amount of their purchases; 5, Two and one-half per cent. of the profits is devoted to education. A very valuable library belongs to the Rochdale establishment.

What are the advantages of a co-operative store? A co-operative store, arranged on the Rochdale plan, has these advantages: 1, It has no bad debts; 2, As all goods are paid for across the counter, a maximum of business can be carried on with a minimum of capital; 3, No credit is given, and none need be received. Under a system of credit the poorest are usually taxed fifteen or twenty per cent. to compensate the tradesman for losses incurred through the dishonest; 4, The stock bought is sure to be taken by purchasers, and so waste and loss are reduced; 5, Frauds in weight, measure and adulteration are provided against, and it is from these that the poorest consumers in ordinary trade suffer most; 6, Efficiency and economy of time in securing customers are secured; 7, Fair prices are the only ones possible; 8, All the larger expenses of advertising, bill posting, and of costly show windows, elaborate lighting apparatus and high rents, are greatly diminished; 9, A spirit of self-help is promoted among workmen; 10, There is divided among the co-operators the ordinary net profits of the retail trade.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Politics in the Grange.

W. C. Downing says, under this caption in the *Journal of Agriculture*, very appropriately, that there is quite a distinction between politics in its broad and legitimate sense, and a narrow and contracted partisanship. The former may underlie the interests of the body of the people, whilst the other mainly subserves the interests of the party—keeping it in place and power, antagonizing the best interests of the masses. Now the teaching as well as the interest of the order are in line with the former—embracing the well being of the great body of the people but antagonistic to the latter, which may mean the welfare of only a favored few or a special class, but which by merely partisan processes, keep in position and power, and thereby force the interests of the few to the great detriment and cost of the many. Hence it is said in our declaration of purposes, that the principles of our order underlie all true politics. Do we believe this? Do we act upon this belief? Are not principles worth contending for with us as with others? Every one must answer in the affirmative. A great principle is always worth contending for by those especially interested in it. If this be admitted, then the question very properly arises, how can we contend for them? What is the best method of propagating our

principles? There is but one solution of this question for us. We have a case precisely in point in Missouri. The regulation of the railroad system of the state was brought about by the influence of the order by the simple process of popularizing it with the masses. By convincing the voters of the state of its propriety and necessity, not as a partisan measure, but as demanded by the people without regard to politics, because it subserved the general good, not because the measure was demanded by republicans or democrats as such. Hence, while a great principle was attained, no partisan strife was engendered. The same is true of the measure opening the mouth of the Mississippi river. That measure embraces this same great principle—greatest good to the greatest number. It was not at its passage, nor since, a partisan measure. Therefore it had and has the support of members of congress without regard to party. It is admitted that those who till the earth and follow the mechanic arts and other laborers, constitute seven-tenths of the voting population of our country. Our interests being very closely united are nearly the same. A proper understanding of these interests will unite us in such manner as that we ought to act together to secure them, as we did in securing the passage of our railroad law and the law opening the mouth of our great river."

The master of the Oregon State Grange, in his address to the grange, said:

"Put less toil and more thought into your calling, and make it attractive to your children. Unite with the grange and take your sons and daughters with you. It is the farmers own and only organization,—a practical means of combination, of united effort and self-help, and affords the society and recreation you and your families so much need. Cease to be mere plodders, and get out of the narrow grooves of isolation, prejudice, and mingled credulity and suspicion in which you have been running. By mutual aid educate yourselves and cultivate your gifts, in the frank and free discussion of the grange of those great questions in which we are all alike interested. Learn to be more liberal, and above all things break the bonds which make you the slaves of party and the dupes of demagogues. Thus you will be better qualified to act well your part in life, and fulfill the duties of citizens and law-makers of the state and nation. Thus will your vocation be elevated and made more respectable, and your sons will not be so anxious to exchange the free pure air of the country for the poisoned atmosphere of the city."

The *Grange Visitor* makes report of the grange in Michigan: "So near as one can gather from various sources, 1,000 or more members have joined our order in Michigan since January 1st. The membership in Indiana has increased 10,000 in numbers during the last year, and farmers there were reaping rich benefits for their diligence in grange. A similar degree of prosperity existed in Ohio and many other states. Ohio now has over five hundred grange halls, all built within the last few years. More halls were built by the order in the United States last year than in all previous years since the grange was instituted. The amount of benefit which farmers had already received by the grange proved that it is no longer a theory, and the work of saving by this means has comparatively but just begun."

Advertisements.

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

Berkshire Hogs,

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country, Canada, and England. They are all select animals of fine quality, representing the best families of Berkshires living. I have paid higher prices than any other Western breeder. My herd has won more premiums than any other in the West. This year I won the grand Sweepstakes prize at the Kansas City Fair for best collection of hogs of any breed, against the largest show that was ever there. The boars in use now are Lord Liverpool, 221; British Sovereign, 333, and Conqueror, 232. The first was a prize winner at the leading shows in England and Canada; the second was never beaten in the St. class and won the first prize this year at the great St. Louis and Kansas City Fairs; the third won the grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas City in 1875, and at St. Louis in 1873. I have now on hand a fine lot of Berkshires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices, including young pigs just weaned in pairs not related, young boars ready for service, and sows safe in farrow. I ship nothing but first-class animals, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. I have reduced rates for shipping by express. Send for new catalogue just out, free to all, and for prices or any other information. Address N. H. GENTRY "Wood Dale Farm," Sedalia, Missouri.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Our Great Specialty is growing and distributing these beautiful roses. We deliver Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate bloom, safely by mail at all post-offices. 5 Splendid Varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1, 12 for \$12, 19 for \$19, 26 for \$26, 35 for \$35, 75 for \$75, 100 for \$100. Send for our New Guide to Rose Culture in 60 pages, elegantly illustrated, and choose from over Five Hundred Finest Sorts. Address THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

Poultry and Eggs.

For Sale, a few Trios each of Dark and Light Brahms, Buff Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, also Aylesbury and Pekin Ducks, in pairs. Eggs from the above varieties and Plymouth Rocks, until July. Everything warranted Pure Bred and of the best strains. Prices to suit the times. Address J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas.

Auctioneer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure bred light brahma fowls. Price \$1.50 per sitting. Sent securely packed, C. O. D. to any part of the state. CLARENCE McDONALD, P. O. Box 599, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., has removed her office to the west side of Harrison St., 1st door south of Sixth St.

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Thoroughbred English

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Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.



WM. DAVIS,

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LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. Light Brahma, Dark Brahma, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, La. Fliche, White Dorking, Black Hamburg, Plymouth Rock, American Dominique, Brown Leghorns, Houdan, Crevecoeur, Pekin Ducks, Fantail Pigeons, Eggs from Buff Cochins and White Dorkings \$5.00 per dozen, Pekin Ducks \$2.50, all others \$2.00 per dozen. Send for Catalogue.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm.



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

Poland-China,

Berkshire Hogs,

—AND—

that could be purchased in Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois. At the head of the Poland-China side of the herd is Fiddler, 385, (A. P. C. R.) bred by S. A. KNAPP of Yinton, Iowa. On the Berkshire side is Peerless, 2135 (A. B. R.) sired by imported Shrovenham, 781—dam Maggie Haver 1794. All our Berkshires are sired by Peerless. He is a perfect hog in every respect, is now eighteen months old, in good order for service, and weighs 450 lbs. Our Berkshires are large and mature very early. We have been to great expense to obtain the original stock of both breeds, and invite inspection of our herd. We have for sale now anything a purchaser may desire in the line of Poland-China or Berkshire hogs. Spring pigs now ready for delivery. Farm one-half mile south of Emporia. Correspondence solicited. RANDOLPH & PAYNE, Emporia, Kansas.

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Three months, " " " 12 " " " " " "
One year, " " " 10 " " " " " "

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Only One Dollar.

As a special inducement for many new subscribers to try the Kansas FARMER, we are sending the "Old Reliable" for the balance of the year for ONE DOLLAR. We feel persuaded that those who are induced to make a trial of the FARMER by our liberal offer, will continue to be subscribers and readers for the balance of their natural lives. We ask our readers to make known to their new neighbors the terms of our offer—to send the paper the balance of the year for only ONE DOLLAR. Help yourselves by aiding to extend the circulation of the farmers' paper among farmers.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

All who are any way largely interested in the cattle trade of the United States with England, are, since the restrictions placed upon the shipment of live cattle from this country to the ports of Great Britain, considerably exercised on the subject, and the English government is roundly denounced for this very wise course of self protection. We look upon this precautionary measure of England as highly commendable, and a step likely to redound to our profit. Since this movement on the part of the English government, the inquiry awakened on this side has developed an alarming state of affairs in this country. It appears that pleuro-pneumonia has been gradually spreading and gaining a stronger foothold here since 1843, when the disease was brought to this country by an importation of some Dutch cows that were landed in Brooklyn. Another similar importation of dairy cows to New Jersey in 1847, assisted to spread the disease. It has been authentically established that this contagious disease extends from Massachusetts to Virginia, and as far west as the Alleghany mountains. It does not exist in all parts of the states embraced in this territory, but in places from which it is most sure to spread until it will extend not only to all parts of the Atlantic States, but be brought west to infect the herds of the Mississippi states, extending rapidly until it is found among all the large herds of Kansas, Colorado and Texas. If the disease ever invades this region, it will have got beyond all control, and never can be stamped out.

The agricultural health officers of the state of New York, Prof. Law and Gen. Patrick, have been at work stamping out the disease in that state for over three months, but it will require many months more of active work to subdue the plague in the state and city of New York. A letter in the Tribune says:

"The disease has been found flourishing actively among the herds of New Jersey. It has been discovered in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania, and in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Prof. Law, while in Washington a week or two ago, was informed of its existence in Alexandria, and he obtained a list of about twenty-five dairies in Fairfax county, Virginia, where from four to thirteen cattle apiece have died within the last few months. According to the very latest advices, the pleuro-pneumonia flourishes actively over the whole region extending from Katonah, in Westchester county, New York, including Long Island, as far south as the James river in Virginia, and as far west perhaps as the Alleghany. The lack of a thorough system of inspection makes it impossible to state exactly how far west it extends. Pennsylvania never had a law on this subject until the present year, and her system is not yet fully in operation."

The same letter further states:

"There is one circumstance now under investigation which perhaps ought to be mentioned. The widest publicity ought to be given to this whole subject. It is known that the pestilence is propagated only by contagion. It is not a pleuro-pneumonia proper, but a contagious lung fever, the counterpart of the Lungenseuche, by which name it has long been known in Germany. It is not a product of life in bad stables. No local or general causes produce it. It spreads only by contagion, and a region which never imports cattle, but always exports, never has it. The immunity of Spain and Portugal, of the Channel Islands, the Highlands of Scotland, parts of Brittany and Normandy, and other regions which never import cattle, is due to this fact. Every outbreak of the disease in the last thousand years may be traced to importation. It therefore becomes important to watch the transfer of cattle from infected districts to those which have enjoyed immunity."

We have reached the point which we propose to make. The disease will not invade the western states unless it is imported by cattle brought from the infected districts, or by the

stock cars which come back without being properly disinfected. Railroad companies should be compelled to observe this precautionary measure against the spread of a disease, which if once introduced into the west will cost the cattle interest hundred of millions of dollars.

The only safe thing for western cattle men to do, is to purchase no stock east of the Alleghany while a trace of the disease remains among the cattle of the old states. There is no necessity to do so, as the finest thoroughbred herds of beef and dairy stock that the world can produce, are found in the western states. Our best Short-horns rival any that England produces, and Jersey herds in the United States have been built up by importations of the very pick of the stock from the Channel Islands.

There is no necessity for any breeder or stock-raiser to go to the eastern states for improved stock, when he can procure as good, if not better, in the west, where he will not incur the danger of importing this dread cattle disease. Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri have as fine herds of improved stock as this country or England can boast, and if safety from pleuro-pneumonia did not give a double incentive to this policy, the economy of procuring stock near home, when it is of the very best, should be a sufficient inducement to pursue this course. As none but improved stock is likely to be bought and imported west from the eastern states, the only safe thing to do is for breeders to select their animals from western herds. By so doing the very best stock in the country can be procured, and all danger of suffering from an infectious disease avoided. We hope the British government will not be induced to relax the stringent enforcement of the cattle law until every vestige of the disease is stamped out in this country.

Dairy Butter vs. Creamery.

The following items are from one of our eastern exchanges, the name of which has been overlooked in clipping the extracts.

"The west is beating us in market simply because people prefer butter scientifically made to risking the ignorance or filth that unfortunately prevails in some farm houses."

"It is a fact that the best price for butter is commanded by an Iowa creamery, while a New Hampshire creamery stands next, and dairy butter generally falls far behind either."

We meet with many similar paragraphs, and not infrequently elaborate articles in eastern agricultural papers, pointing out the superiority of the more scientifically made creamery butter, and the advance the west has made in the butter business where the creamery system has been adopted.

The lesson contained in these paragraphs is that a large source of wealth among western farmers is uncultivated or wasted. We have reached that point in farming where half done work yields the poorest return of any other labor, and where well done work brings the surest, and in the long run, the best returns in profit.

There are hundreds of tons of milk wasted in the west in abortive attempts at butter making which is worse than labor lost in its manufacture; while the fact that all Iowa creamery leads the whole United States in butter making should stand a perpetual stimulus to western farmers, pointing the way to reach success and profit through dairying, if it is utterly impossible for the best of butter makers as individual farmers, to make and market A. No. 1 butter, and get it into the New York market in a condition to command the highest price. The appliances and fitting up for the business are such that a single farm dairy is not sufficiently large to afford it, and the quantity of butter made is not large enough to load a refrigerator car and put it into market while the product has all its rosy freshness, which is within a few days after making. Shippers to European markets will buy up such butter and pay good prices for it, and the home demand never can get enough of it at a fair price.

Butter in car loads can be shipped from Kansas to New York, in refrigerator cars, at a cost not exceeding 3 cents a pound. This will include the cost of tubs, commissions and freight. Tubs of farm butter are shipped to New York from the west and sold after much effort, for 5 cents a pound, while butter of the first quality is selling rapidly at 16 to 18 cents in summer, in that market. The cost of making would be less, and the shipping no more, for the good than the poor butter.

This desirable object, the obtaining a full price for dairy produce, can only be reached by united effort among a number of farmers in a somewhat thickly settled neighborhood. A dairy building, with all the latest improvements, could be erected at a point convenient of access and near a railroad station. The next steps would be to engage the services of a man who was familiar with the practical details, as well as the science, of dairying. The milk of 600 cows could be handled at such an establishment and the butter or cheese, whichever was manufactured, could be held in a perfect state, in a dairy room of the latest improved construction, without any expense for ice, till a car load was accumulated, when it could be shipped immediately to the best market, with the certainty of realizing the highest price.

Unless the dairy business is conducted on the co-operative plan, and on the most scientific principles, it is a loss of labor, milk and capital to attempt it in the west. The day has gone by when farm dairying can succeed as a profitable business.

Butter and cheese made in the old fashioned way have not the slightest chance in competition with oleomargarine butter and tallow cheese.

The milk had better, by far, be fed to calves and pigs, and the labor, loss and disappointment saved the farmer's household.

Organized labor and system, directed by science, are driving individual effort to the wall in every branch of industry. And the reason is obvious, the former can produce a better article at less cost. Not only dairying, but almost the entire business of farming will have to be shifted on to this plain, or its votaries will continue to lag behind in the race of life.

The Journal of Agriculture says:

"To do the business of this country safely on a cash basis, it will require about fifty dollars per capita, of money. Not checks, bank credit, or other stuff, not a legal tender, but fifty dollars of legal tender for each individual, would enable us to close up every transaction as we go along. These financial panics could never make place, for they would have nothing to feed upon. A fabric of debt is what engenders panics, and without debts panics would be impossible. If we have 40,000,000 people then we must have \$2,000,000,000 of money with which to conduct the vast agricultural, mining, manufacturing, transportation and commercial affairs of the nation."

There is only about one person to every four or five who are actually engaged in business, the balance compose the surplus of families, women, minors, etc. If the Journal's computation is based on the number actually engaged in business, requiring money to assist in transacting it, at an average of fifty dollars each, the amount is only four or five hundred millions.

There is at present a much larger amount than this in circulation, or available for circulation. If, on the other hand, it is the belief of the Journal that every man and woman engaged in business, calling for the daily use of money to transact it, require an average of two hundred dollars and upwards, that fact should be stated.

From the best information in commercial matters attainable, it appears that there is a large amount of money in the country not very actively employed. Would to double or treble the amount cause it to move more briskly?

Another very important fact in practice will continue to defeat the Journal's theory. If there was legal tender or money enough to "enable us to close up every transaction as we go along," would business be run on the cash system? People will not close up business as they go along. Shall we have laws compelling them to do so, or forfeit all that is sold on credit? The Journal's theory looks very pretty, but the facts are that whenever money has been most plentiful and "times flush," people have branched out in business and gone in debt more heavily. There seems to be an innate "cussedness," so to speak, in the majority of mankind, for debt-making.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast, Man never is, but always to be blessed." And in the hope of speculative gains in the future, half of the business community overreaches itself and panics ensue. Currency may be increased volume on volume, but it will never cure speculation and debt-making. The whole history of trade shows it to have the reverse effect.

If the Journal's theory was only true in practice, it would make almost a millennium, but facts and history meet and refute it at every point.

Killing the Goose that Lays the Golden Egg.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman has expressed the cause of the trouble among farmers in the west in the half dozen lines we quote below.

"The west is wheateing itself poor, because we have not grown enough cattle; because our money lenders ask too high a rate of interest for us to afford to stock up on borrowed capital, and because we are all more or less in debt, and must look to the wheat crop, as that will bring us the most speedy return for our labor."

The high rate of interest banks and brokers have charged farmers, has caused more distress from the far east to the remote borders of western civilization, among the agricultural class, than all other causes combined. Injudicious borrowing has desolated thousands of homes, and transferred millions of dollars from the hands which earned them with slow toil and sweat, to the coffers of sheriffs and attorneys, in the shape of "fees," "commissions," and "legal costs" whose definition is, money received for small expenditure of labor and care.

The Wheat Crop of Kansas.

Reports are in circulation that the wheat crop of Kansas for 1879 will aggregate 75 per cent. of the crop of 1878, which was 32,300,000, or a trifle over these figures. From the most reliable information that we can gather, and from the appearance of wheat fields, also from the atmospheric conditions which influence the wheat crop probably more than any other small grain crop, it is our opinion that the crop of wheat harvested in 1879 in this state, will not reach 50 per cent. of that of last year.

Wheat that was not seeded early last fall and put in in the best manner, was literally ruined by the severe winter and dry winds in the spring. Much of the ground seeded to winter wheat in some neighborhoods, was plowed up and planted in spring crops. The acreage sown to fall wheat in 1878, was considerably less than the previous fall, on account of the dry season. And this, together with unfavorable weather for the crop till late in April, could not fail to be other than very damaging.

Spring wheat in Kansas is never a success as compared with latitudes further north, but poor in quality and small in quantity.

Spring crops of the state promise to be unusually abundant, but not so with the wheat crop.

Soaked Corn for Horses.

During the warm weather there is a great deal of fatiguing and exhaustive work for the teams, and they should have wholesome food and plenty of it. Oats is probably the best grain food for working horses, with occasional feeds of shorts, bran, corn, etc. All animals relish frequent changes of food, and there is no stronger evidence that such change is beneficial to health than that the appetite craves it.

Few farmers, however, have any other grain for their working teams through the Spring and Summer than corn, which is at this season very hard and dry. To remedy this and make the grain more toothsome and wholesome for horses, when fed whole, it should be soaked. Fill a clean barrel half full of clean, pure water—well or spring water is best—to which add a few handfuls of salt, enough to make the water taste slightly brackish, and fill up with ears of sound corn, which let stand for twenty-four hours, or longer, will not be of material difference, before feeding. Horses soon become very fond of the soaked corn, which is much easier masticated and digested, than the dry, hard grain. There should be two barrels, so that the ears may be soaking in one while using out of the other. After soaking two charges in the same water, empty and renew with fresh water and salt.

Care should be taken that no unsound grain is fed to horses, as nothing is so prolific of colic and other acute diseases in horses, as mouldy or musty grain or meal.

Large Strawberries.

Mr. James Truett, of Chanute, Neosho County, Kansas, sends us some nice specimens of strawberries. The Dr. Warder and Cumberland Triumph, Mr. Truett considers, excel all other varieties he has tried in that neighborhood. Mr. T. is the first man who has made strawberry culture a success at that place, and judging his success by the specimens he sends us, his achievement has been most gratifying. The Downings are about half as large as he grew them in Kentucky, but the Cumberland Triumph is the best he has ever seen, and in appearance is very much like the Filmore.

Mr. Truett says if we desire it he will give his "plan of culture and experience with varieties." We accept Mr. T.'s proposition and will thank him for such a contribution. The man who achieves success in fruit growing in the new regions of the west and publishes his experience is a public benefactor.

Good Resolutions.

It is said that a certain place remarkable for its high temperature, winter and summer, is paved with good resolutions, which may read, when literally rendered, that many excellent resolutions are formed which are never carried out. We trust the following, which are found published in the Western Rural, promulgated by a farmers' club, of Illinois, will not share this too common fate:

Resolved, That the salaries of our county officers should be reduced from war prices in the same proportion that all industries have suffered on arriving at a specie basis.

Resolved, That the grand jury system can be dispensed with without injury to the people, and, as a matter of economy, should be abolished.

Resolved, That for representative we express our preference for one of our class, believing he will be more in sympathy with us than one from the professions.

Resolved, That we invite our neighboring farmer clubs, and all others interested, to discuss these resolutions and to add to them such subject matter as they may deem of importance to the interests of the producing classes, with the view of combining our efforts, and adopting a series of resolutions to present to our legislative bodies, which will contain the expressed will of a large number of their constituents.

Farmers, Don't!

Don't listen to or have anything to do with lightning-rod peddlers. Don't sign any papers under the delusion that you are making a fair contract with a stranger who has some patent device, the right of which he proposes to sell you for the county or state. Don't give your note in payment for anything to strangers.

Don't mortgage your farms. Don't go in debt hoping to pay at a more convenient season. Don't buy what you can do without by pinching a little.

Don't invest in costly agricultural implements under the stimulus of accomplishing as much work in one day as you can in three or four with less costly implements, when you have plenty of time to get through the work on hand with cheaper tools. In one case you have the time and money too; in the other you spend the money and waste the time.

Don't attempt to improve your stock by using half-blood males.

Don't attempt to cultivate more land than you can do thoroughly.

Don't let your work push you, but always push it.

Don't plant in the moon, but put your ground in the best order and plant when the season seems most favorable.

Don't attend corner grocery meetings to gather information and gossip, but subscribe for the Kansas FARMER and read it at home with your family, and it will prove the best investment on the farm.

Special Premiums.

I will give a premium of \$10.00 for the jack showing the best 2-year-old and yearling mules; also \$10.00 for the best 2-year-old mule and \$5.00 for the best yearling mule colt, and the services of Don Juan next season for the best sucking mule colt; the stock competing for the above special premiums to be exhibited at the Shawnee County Agricultural Fair to be held at Topeka next September. W. H. BLUSH.

We gave a short account, in last week's FARMER, of a visit in company with Mr. T. L. Ross, of the enterprising real estate firm of Ross & McClintock, of this city. While out on that trip, a customer was met with whom they effected a sale of 640 acres of unimproved land, so the trip was not without its pecuniary advantage. They seem to be selling all the time, whether in the office or field.

Capital Grange Picnic.

A picnic will be held at James M. Harvey's, the Insane Asylum farm, near Topeka—under the auspices of Capital Grange, on Saturday, June 7th. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

Moore's Rural Life.

The old wheel-horse of agricultural journalism, D. D. T. Moore, sends us the June number of his new monthly, which promises to be an agricultural, or rather rural publication, designed to supply the more classic taste of country life. Aside from the enterprise manifested in bringing out such a periodical, it is an encouragement to those who are laboring in that field, to know that their work is achieving a success which manifests itself in the increasing demand for such a class of literature.

This new venture is designed to cater for the cultivated taste which delights in "flowers, fruits, shrubs, landscape and kitchen gardening, and those pleasant adornments which render life enjoyable, whether in cottage, village, or mansion."

The Rural Life is published at 34, Park Row, New York, for \$1.50 a year.

THE GOSPEL OF JOY. This is the title of a new collection of hymns by Rev. Samuel Alman and S. H. Speck, and is of the same general character of the Moody and Sankey songs. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co. Boston.

CHEMICAL FARMING by Conrad Wilson, Published by the Farmers' Publishing Co. No. 104 Duane street N. Y. The author proposes to point out the possibilities and mistakes of Chemical farming, illustrating the necessity and value of chemical elements when rightly used, and the danger of them when the conditions are wrong. This little volume will arrest the attention of the more intelligent class of farmers in the old states, where it becomes a question of vital importance to supply the exhausted soils with the elements necessary to produce the largest crops of grains and grass by the most economical means, but on the virgin soils of the new west, the farmer will take little or no thought of the morrow when the same practice will doubtless produce the necessity which now exists further east. But as to be forewarned is to be fore armed, it were well if our western farmers would strive to become more familiar with chemical farming, and prevent that loss which a lack of knowledge of the constituents of plants, and the elements of soils, sooner or later most surely entails.

Crop Review.

SPECIALS FROM THE DAILY CAPITAL, MAY 23. Holton, Jackson Co.—The prospect for crops of all kinds was never better than it is this spring. The weather was dry which enabled farmers to get crops in good season. Wheat will be thin in some places; there was double the amount sown last fall to fall before. Corn is large enough to plow. We had a glorious good rain on Monday of this week. Stock is doing well and everything is "booming."

J. G. P. Enterprise, Dickinson Co.—Last night came the shower we were wishing for, and to-day the anti-wheat prophets are hauling grain to market at the ruling prices, and act like other folks who expect a crop. Corn never looked better in this country at this time of the year. Peaches a failure—small fruit good. S. H.

Clay Center—We had a beautiful rain this forenoon, and the earth is soaked to the hardpan, and crops of all kinds are growing rapidly and within four weeks we will have new wheat in the market. No. 2 wheat, 95 c; corn 25 c. Strangers are delighted with the appearance of the country. C. R. B.

Winfield Cowley Co.—Wheat crop is doing well, but is destined to be short. Spring rains did not come in time to insure a good crop as we had last year. Hail has hurt the crop some, but not seriously. Corn, oats and all other spring crops are doing well. Fruit all killed except grapes and berries of all kinds. M. G. T.

Osawkee, Jefferson Co.—Wheat has headed in most fields. Straw will be rather short and uneven. Corn doing well and all other produce considering that we have had no rain for ten or twelve days. Several farmers getting ready to go to camp meeting of S. D. A., at Emporia, May 22 to 29. Wheat will perhaps not yield so well in this county as last year. But there has been more sown by one-fourth than last year. W. D.

Council Grove, Morris Co.—Corn most all up. Farmers busy plowing corn, which looks well. Are beginning to need rain. Signs for rain good. Emigration larger than was ever known before. More breaking being done than ever before. Still a great many claims that could be taken. J. H. B.

Osage Mission, Neosho Co.—Weather too cold for corn, but still growing. Corn has a good color and the prospect is very flattering for a large crop this season. Wheat is not going to be as good quite as farmers thought ten days ago, but an average crop will be harvested even if the weather is dry. Everybody is busy and the negro immigration has not changed our town any yet. In fact none from "Mississippi" have come here yet. H. T. L.

Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.—We had a fine rain yesterday, and it is still raining to-day. crop prospects never better. We are looking for the extension of the Atchison & Denver railroad from Kirwin to Phillipsburg as soon as the road can be built. The route west from Kirwin is much better via Phillipsburg than up the Solomon River. J. H. L.

Wyandotte Co.—A pleasant rain yesterday; will help wheat, oats and grass, but too late in the season to make a full crop of wheat. A one-half crop is the largest estimate I have heard for some time. A large number of acres of late wheat have been ploughed up and planted in corn. The apple crop will not be large, as the late cold weather affected the blossoms, and the young apples are falling off. D. E.

The Maine beet sugar company have been receiving contracts so fast during the past few weeks that they will soon have as many beets engaged as their machinery is capable of converting into sugar.—The Husbandman.

generally causes the fruit to fall to the ground before it has reached maturity. The enclosed grub then makes its way from the fruit into the ground where its transformation takes place. In from three to four week it completes its transformations and comes out a perfect beetle. What they do from this time till they go into winter quarters is more than I know. When they appear in the spring and while the nights are cool they seek shelter under any small object on the ground under the trees. If the ground is leveled off for two or three feet from the tree, and cobs, chips or bits of bark placed on the surface the beetle will collect under them for protection, and by examining them with care each morning large numbers of them may be destroyed before they begin to lay their eggs. As soon as the nights become warm they begin to remain in the tree and then jarring should begin. Like all insects of this tribe, the plum curculio, when alarmed, folds its legs and feigning death, falls to the ground, having the appearance of a dried bud. A slight jar on the tree will therefore cause them to let go their hold and fall to the ground. A sheet should be spread under the tree to catch the beetles as they fall when they may be burned. A padded block or a short stub of a branch should be used to strike on, so that the bark may not be injured. This process should commence as soon as the trees are in full bloom, and be kept up every morning till the fruit is nearly grown. All fallen wormy fruit should be gathered up and fed to the hogs or otherwise destroyed at once. Many other remedies have been recommended but those named are the most reliable, and if persistently followed will generally prove successful.

An insect that has proved quite injurious to orchards in the east and that is gradually working its way west, is the canker worm; (*Anisoplyz Vernata*). The eggs of this worm are laid in patches on the bark of the trunk and branches of the tree during the first fine weather in March and April. These hatch about the first of May. They begin at once to devour the leaves of the trees, and, when numerous, by the latter part of June will have stripped the trees of foliage to such an extent that they have the appearance of having been scorched by fire. The caterpillars having reached their full growth—about one third of an inch in length—either descend the tree or let themselves down to the ground by a web. They at once enter the ground from two to six inches where they generally remain till the first warm weather in spring when they complete their transformations and come forth in the perfect state. The females which are wingless, at once make for the tree up which they crawl being met on the way by the winged males which are five times as numerous as the females. The eggs for the brood are laid soon after. These insects may be destroyed by jarring the trees and killing the caterpillars that swing down by their webs. Tanned paper or troughs made of metal or wood and fitted around the base of the tree and filled with oil to prevent the ascent of the apterous female, are the principal means employed for their destruction. Several insects prey on fruit trees and injure them by boring into the bark and wood and thus greatly injuring trees, especially while they are small. Two of these work in apple trees: these are known as the round-headed and the flat-headed apple tree borer. The first of these; the round-headed borer, (*Saperdabivittata*), is a brown and white striped beetle about five eighths of an inch long. It comes out in a perfect state in June and lays eggs for a new brood.

They are generally just above or a little below the surface of the ground. When hatched the grub eats a cylindrical passage into the bark and wood of the tree, gradually ascending and finally approaching the bark just beneath in which it completes its transformation. It spends three years in the larval state. Their presence in the tree may be detected by their dust-like castings. They should be followed by wire or a piece of wad. Tanned paper tied tightly around the base of the tree and extending from four to six inches below the surface of the ground will exclude them. The flat-headed borer, (*Cryabathris Fenestrata*), is a small beetle about one half of an inch in length. Its habits are very similar to those of the one just described, except that this last one does not confine its attacks to the base of a tree. It also generally, though not always, lays its eggs on the south west side of trees that have been injured by sun-scald. The eggs hatch in a short time, and the grub, burrows into the bark where it may be destroyed by slight scraping. These grubs spend one year in the larva state. The best remedy I have found is to follow with a knife cutting the grub out. They do not go so deeply into the wood as the other, but its habit of working around the stem is generally much more dangerous to young trees not unfrequently extending so far round as to kill the tree. The best preventative is to wash the trunks and larger branches with strong soap suds. This should be applied during the latter part of May and repeated in June and July each year. This insect is very injurious to the silver maple and box-elder or neugundo, and should be persistently destroyed.

The cherry tree is infected by a borer, the *Dicera Divericata*, with habits so similar to the above that a separate description is not necessary. All these borers, however, attack various other trees besides the ones named. I shall notice particularly but one more of these enemies, and that is the peach borer, (*Ageria Exitiosa*) which promises to be one of the most injurious enemies with which the fruit growers of this valley have to contend. This insect in its perfect state resembles, somewhat a small wasp. The sexes differ widely in appearance; the female being much larger than the male and

having forewings of a deep blue color, while all the wings of the male are transparent as are the hind wings of a female. The wings of both sexes are bordered with blue, this is also the general color of the body of both male and female. The female expands about one inch. The eggs are laid during the summer and fall on the bark near the collar of the tree. These hatch into small, slender, whitish grubs which bore through the bark and live on the tender, newly formed wood and bark, eating passages up and down, and at times completely around the trunk of the tree thus killing it outright. Their presence can be detected by the gum which oozes out at the orifice at which the grub entered. It requires about one year for them to pass through all their changes from the egg to the imago state. The best and about the only reliable remedy is to cut them out with a knife whenever their presence is detected.

At the beginning of warm weather in the spring, the soil should be drawn away from the trunk of the trees and they carefully examined for the grubs which are to be carefully searched for wherever any sign of their presence is detected. To prevent the eggs from being laid on the trunk, tarred paper may be tightly tied around and the soil then drawn back around the base so as to hold the paper and prevent the ingress of the insect below. Mounding has proved a very efficient preventative of the ravages of this borer. If a mound of earth be raised and pressed compactly around the base of a tree before the laying season, the parent insect will seldom deposit her eggs in the tree so treated. This should be done in May, or very early in June, and the mound may be leveled after the middle of October, to be renewed again in the spring. Trees should be carefully examined and all grubs destroyed every year before mounding them. It is said this insect may be found in great numbers on the flowers of the milkweed, (*Asclepias Cornuti*), during the month of July, where they can easily be destroyed.

I have selected but a few of the most injurious insects that prey upon our fruit trees and against which we are to wage a ceaseless war of extermination; but it would extend this report to an undue length were I to attempt to even enumerate all the foes among the insect tribes with which the horticulturists of Kansas must contend. But what has been said will in no way interfere with the further prosecution of this subject in the future. The importance of information on this subject among horticulturists cannot easily be overestimated.

From Butler County.

As Sally Ann is anxious to hear how we manage our cow I won't keep her waiting any longer, but I write more for the benefit of those who don't know how to make a cow give plenty of nice, rich milk. We bought Pink the 27th of May last, her calf was four months old. She gave a very scant quart and a half per day. She was of a nice large build, but poor. We kept her in a warm stable nights, each day if the weather was fit for her to be out we turned her in the corn-stalks. From the time we got her until we put her on grass she never drank one drop of cold water, we made it about lukewarm, often warmer. We gave her a patent pail full in the morning with a little salt and a full saucer of corn meal in it, another at ten, one at two and one at night. We omitted the salt the three last times, once a day being enough to give salt. It makes the milk easy to churn by giving it regular. We gave her all the hay and corn-fodder she would eat. Husband carries her each morning as regular as he does his horses, at first she did not like it but she soon learned to. She rapidly increased in milk until she gave three and a half gallons per day, in quality as well as quantity. Counting from the day we bought her, the butter we sell averages six pounds a week, besides having all the cream, sweet milk and butter we need to use. I also kept my brother in butter all winter which I do not count.

We had no rain here since last September until April 13, then we had plenty of it. A very poor prospect for wheat. We planted our corn the first week in April, some planted here the last of March. We planted our early potatoes and made some garden the 8th of March. After Easter we made all the garden we intend planting except a few beds we left for late things. It seems to me that my troubles are legion. In the first place my tomato plants got too large for the box and it was too early to plant them out, so I made a hot bed and put them in it. In two weeks' time they all died, I know not from what cause, for they were nice healthy plants before, unless I put too much manure in. Would that do it? Next I planted out an advance guard of cabbage plants the first week in April. A small fly ate them all up, the cut worms helping them a little. I remembered of seeing in the FARMER that if one put coal oil on the plants it would prevent the flies from working on them. After the Easter rain I put out all the early plants I had and took a feather and put coal oil all over them. The flies never touched them but the cut worms seemed to relish them all the more for their being oiled. The few that the cut worms left the coal oil killed, and again on the 30th of April we had a wind, rain and hail storm, such as I scarce ever saw before, and never want to see again. The water came down for about one hour as though the flood gates of heaven had been opened. Nearly all of my little chickens were drowned.

V. B. L.

Rosedale, Wyandotte County.

May 18.—Weather very dry, haven't had a soaking rain since the snow left. Corn is looking well, so are potatoes, but growing slowly. Fears are entertained that early potatoes can't make anything unless it rains soon. Peaches none, and many trees are dead; no early apples and but few late ones; late bloomers have most. Richmond cherries very scattering; English Worells about half crop, finer varieties very scarce, plums very scarce. Apples none, pears very few, strawberries a light crop on account of plants burning out last summer—wintered well. Raspberries, black caps very full where well cultivated last year; otherwise more or less winter killed. Turners and Thorncroft most reliable of the red wintered perfectly. Grapes promise best of all fruits. Blackberries mostly winter killed to the snow line.

G. F. ESPENLAUB.

The failure of the fall wheat is attributable to we find upon investigation, in most instances to mistakes of farmers. Last week we estimated that twenty per cent. of the amount sown had been killed, either by drouth or the storms. We have no information since that will change the figures. The mistakes made have been in the preparation of the ground, the time of seeding and the variety of wheat sown. In every case where the ground was plowed deep, the wheat sown early and the early May variety used, the prospect is excellent for better than an average crop. The recent severe hail storm will considerably increase the per cent. of losses.—*Great Bend Democrat.*

Strayed or Stolen.

On Saturday, May 1, 1879, a bright bay horse, with black mane and tail, five years old, weighs about 800 or 850 lbs. Had a mark or spot on left side, as if made by a ring on saddle girth; was not shod. Information leading to his recovery will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN W. DAX,
J. M. BRISTOL.

Electric Belts.

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

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

The Otley Sales.

Robert Otley will sell a choice selection of 50 head from Home Park Herd, Thursday, June 12, at Kewanee, Ill. Forty-two of them have been bred by him from animals of the most desirable pedigree, and of superior form: Mr. Robert Otley is an old experienced breeder, and with the good families he has and the top crosses, makes this offering one of interest to those who want good, desirable shorthorns.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Hay, Gammon & Co., which appears in this issue. These gentlemen have recently located in Topeka, and as worthy, energetic, business men, solicit a share of the public patronage.

Fashionable Foolishness.

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

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 for the speedy and permanent cure of 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.

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

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

Markets.

May 27, 1879.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS—Weak and lower.

RAILROAD BONDS—Active.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Moderate business; rejected spring, 75c; No. 3 spring, 91c; No. 2, do., 92c; No. 1, do., 93c; No. 2, do., 94c; No. 1, do., 95c; No. 2, do., 96c; No. 1, do., 97c; No. 2, do., 98c; No. 1, do., 99c; No. 2, do., 100c; No. 1, do., 101c; No. 2, do., 102c; No. 1, do., 103c; No. 2, do., 104c; No. 1, do., 105c; No. 2, do., 106c; No. 1, do., 107c; No. 2, do., 108c; No. 1, do., 109c; No. 2, do., 110c; No. 1, do., 111c; No. 2, do., 112c; No. 1, do., 113c; No. 2, do., 114c; No. 1, do., 115c; No. 2, do., 116c; No. 1, do., 117c; No. 2, do., 118c; No. 1, do., 119c; No. 2, do., 120c; No. 1, do., 121c; No. 2, do., 122c; No. 1, do., 123c; No. 2, do., 124c; No. 1, do., 125c; No. 2, do., 126c; No. 1, do., 127c; No. 2, do., 128c; No. 1, do., 129c; No. 2, do., 130c; No. 1, do., 131c; No. 2, do., 132c; No. 1, do., 133c; No. 2, do., 134c; No. 1, do., 135c; No. 2, do., 136c; No. 1, do., 137c; No. 2, do., 138c; No. 1, do., 139c; No. 2, do., 140c; No. 1, do., 141c; No. 2, do., 142c; No. 1, do., 143c; No. 2, do., 144c; 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Literary and Domestic.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.
Summer and Winter.

Winter: dark the days and dreary,
Snow and sleet and rain,
Nights of tempest, when the whirlwind
Swept the cheerless plain.

But the time to me was joyful,
For the light of love
Shone upon my life a radiance
From the realms above.

Now the fields are clothed in verdure,
And the southwind wags the flowers:
And the wild birds' joyous singing
Fills with love the summer hours.

But a gloom is over nature,
For the love, that shed
Light upon the darkest season,
From my life has fled.

Rather say that then was summer,
When my heart was gay;
And that now is cheerless winter,
In the flowery May. S. FOWLER.
Louisville, Kansas, May 19, 1879.

A May Day Abroad.

FROM THE CAPITAL, THROUGH THE HISTORIC
CITY TO LEAVENWORTH.

Green, green everywhere. How beautiful is the old-new miracle of leaves. One day in the country brings back every sacred memory of youth, and strengthens every good resolve of maturity. Society, art, good schools, lectures, music, and the numerous other advantages of city life have great influence in what we call the educating and refining processes, but there is nothing so ennobling to the mind as an occasional day with out-door nature. Treading the cool, quiet, shaded woods and following the fringed banks of streams. The prairies are in their glory now, and even worshippers of hills and trees must enjoy a prairie landscape at this season. In Kansas we must travel over the R. R. lines oftener than once a year to be familiar with the face of the country, and along the Kansas Pacific between here and Leavenworth there is abundant proof that the immigration is not all going to the western part of the state. New improvements are constantly in sight, and high, overlooking bluffs and rich, sheltered valleys are every day being forced into view by new buildings or the breaking plow. On the way over here we were entertained by the conversation of an old lady and gentleman who had been away out beyond Russell to visit a son, and they said parts of the country looked almost like old Tuscarawas county, the farm buildings were so good, and the orchards so numerous. They noticed many changes since they were out there a year ago, and the only "drawbacks" they could think of to a home on the K. P. was that "in John's section they were a little down at the heels with the chills this spring." He will doubtless soon recover however, for while they were with him they prescribed wild cherry bark, alecampane root, rum and quinine, onion poultices, cold sage, and hot tansy teas and corn sweats, and they said they were all good. No doubt they are; John ought to know. And as they had not passed any place since they left Harrisburg where people were not "chillin," they thought their son's neighborhood about as good as the best.

If, upon arriving at the Leavenworth depot one would take a balloon to the esplanade there would be no chance of doubt that there is the aristocratic city of Kansas, but a detour through the ancient streets sadly reminds me of "John's" condition. And yet, it is always good to come to Leavenworth, such handsome homes, well kept lawns, and grand trees can be seen no place else in Kansas. Here too they have a fresh, every morning vegetable market where dewy greens and crisp radishes are interspersed with bouquets and buttermilk in real city style. And they have a green house, Mr. Hawthorn having opened a saleshouse in town, so that one can step from the hot and dusty street into the humid and perfume laden atmosphere of the conservatory.

In temperance, the mayor is doing a laudable and practicable work by prohibiting the sale of liquor to boys. Surely, every mother's heart will overflow with thankfulness for that; it is a blow at the root.

Leavenworth is the only city in the state that can boast of a charitable institution of any kind except those organized by the government, and the two located here, the "Home for the Friendless" and the "Orphan Asylum," have both recently celebrated their anniversaries with great good feeling and encouragement. Both received appropriations from the legislature last winter, with which to increase their capacities and usefulness, and both ought to do a great deal of good. The "Home for the Friendless," with whose officers and work we have been familiar for years, shelters, protects and finds employment and homes for scores of friendless women and children every year, besides helping many others toward the better way. Among others we called on Mrs. Dr. Morgan, who for eleven years has been the attendant physician, her only recompense having been a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a year for the last two years, and charity's own sweet reward. Some of the auxiliary societies of the state could not do a nobler work than to raise a special fund for the increase of Mrs. Morgan's salary. It is a crying shame that a woman should work for women at such wages, and yet, as the home is supported wholly by charity, it has been impossible to increase them. During last year Mrs. M. made two hundred and eighty some visits to the "Home," which besides taxing greatly her not over abundant strength, took time from other and more lucrative practice. Mrs. Cushing, "the noblest Roman of them all" and president of the "Home" board of managers, works absolutely for nothing, and yet considers herself nicely paid.

No wonder Leavenworth people indulge so much in handsome teams, there are so many delightful drives in the vicinity, and if the sojourner wishes to see the loveliest spot in Kansas, it is only necessary to hint it and forthwith the prancing steeds appear, and a gay party collected in her honor, hie away to the fort.

The government reservation cuts the town straight off along one side, no straggling lanes or suburban shanties dare invade there, the prairie is unbroken in either side of the macadamized road save by Dry Creek and narrow gauge R. R. and picturesque groves of trees looming up. In the distance are invariably to be seen the masts of Uncle Sam's well fed mules, and his initials are embroidered on every blanket and tarpaulin one can spy. How like magic the underbrush disappears, and the grass is shorn, the guns polished, and the great prisons built where he pays the vouchers. Side by side are the young officers who carry their shoulder straps as proudly as a king his crown, and the poor fellow with a number on his back who, if he ever looks at that massive stone wall almost completed, must shudder with despair. It is five feet thick at the base, half as thick at the top and nearly thirty feet high, built of great blocks of stone and entirely surrounding the new stone prison. Military life has its terrors in times of peace as well as war, but it also has a great many features that are novel to the common civilian and there is no more interesting place to visit in the state than Fort Leavenworth. Away beyond all the fort buildings Gen. Pope's residence, the officers' beautiful and homelike quarters, the barracks, arsenals, barns, quartermaster's department, hospital, guard house, chapel, prison, etc., all of which make quite a city, lies the charming route over the hills known as Sheridan's Drive. It was partially explored and opened by Sheridan himself but has been greatly extended and improved by the present commander, Gen. Pope. There is a succession of views from this drive certainly unsurpassed in a radius of many miles from Leavenworth. The most extensive one is Bellevue, which looks away from the fort, is very similar to one of the Saline and Gypsum valleys to be seen from the top of an abrupt and peculiar mound about seven miles east of Salina, but others that embrace the city, the Fort, the highly cultivated farms adjacent and the floating flag are unequalled on the banks of the Missouri.

What a pity one dare mention this great river, "crystal waters," have no part in its landscapes; but there is enough without. Every Kansan should see and enjoy Fort Leavenworth; it is free to all.

For the Women.

White bunting is preferable to alpaca for a young lady to wear at a summer exhibition, and white soft muslin is still better.

Large pearl buttons with eyes in the centre are used for trimming woolen saques. Passementerie with or without jet is used for trimming silk garments.

The model in bonnets, which seems to be the favorite, is the cottage modified, according to modern taste, with close border, and flat broad square crown.

The newest veils are of black tulle with small dots made of very fine gold thread, and a border lightly wrought in gold above the hem.

Gold ornaments for bonnets are made to open like bracelets and then clasp over the wide lace or ribbon strings, so that these seem to be run through them.

With the summer, sleeves short to the elbow will become very general, and the very long glove of unglazed kid will be worn with it, and further on in the summer the fine thread glove and the silk netting or lace mitten.

Broad sashes of black velvet ribbon are worn by young ladies and are fastened at the back of the waist with a scarf pin instead of being tied. It's hopeful that only slender figures will attempt this revival of an old fashion.

Wash dresses are made for a boy of four years somewhat in Princess shape. Put three or four box pleats down the front and back, from top to bottom, and button them down the front. Then put an ulster belt across the back only. For simpler dresses omit the pleats altogether, and merely have the broad belt across the back.

A new and pretty idea for spring customs of wash goods is to make a necktie of the dress material. Stamp the ends in an elaborate pattern and embroider in different colored embroidery cotton. Later in the season wide-brimmed straw hats, for country wear, may be trimmed with a scarf of the dress goods.

Why do not more of our bright young American girls turn their taste and talent in account in getting rid of the huge dressmaker's bill? They will embroider ties and chair covers; they will conceal the lovely shading of marble mantel pieces with pieces of rough board, and some hideous stuff they call drapery; they will dress up piano legs, they will paste pictures all over something which is good in itself, and is only spoiled by the operation; they will spend a world of time and trouble in producing libelous imitations of buttercups and daisies upon innocent cups and saucers, but are disgusted at the merest suggestion of saving five, ten, fifteen or twenty dollars, as the case may be, by undertaking to cut and make a piece of pretty cotton or wollen material into a dress.

White and black toilets are much worn in Paris. The black toilets are mostly for street wear, while the white toilets are for house wear and evening companies. The fashions are

very convenient, as these dresses are suitable for almost any occasion, and are especially serviceable for the ladies whose wardrobe is limited. White dresses are made of light woollen goods, such as "voile de veuve," "crepon de l'Inde," and "mousseline de laine." These tissues are draped in many ways on silk underdresses, and trimmed with quantities of ribbon, made in loops, and plaited bretonne lace. Other toilets are of white cachemire embroidered with small designs of flowers, in white silk, and also with colored flowers. As these dresses are more elegant than those first mentioned, they are generally trimmed with satin fallie and white moire antique.

Washing dresses of various kinds are to be worn even more than they were last season. The skirts of such dresses are of walking length, the waist is a basque jacket with Breton waistcoat, and the tunic turns back in front with revers. The bows that will be used on washing dresses this season will be formed of long loops, turning downward in a mixture of color, the ribbon not more than an inch wide, generally satin. On cottons which have small flowers the brocade pompadour ribbons will be used. Colored muslins of the finest kinds are laid over silk, which forms the lining, and are used as trains, with silk fronts for dinner wear. White morning dresses in thicker materials will be worn as usual but white muslins are only used with silk and satin.

Look to your Lamps.

A wide wick tube in a burner is better than a narrow one, as the wider the wick used, if it works freely in the wick tube, the greater the amount of capillary force and the larger the quantity of oil that will be pumped up by the wick to feed the flame.

Wicks should be selected that are closely woven, and should fit loosely and work freely in the wick tube. Compression of the wick prevents a free flow of the oil.

A wick made of common candle wicking enclosed in a muslin casing is the best that can be used; and such wicks can be made by anyone skilled in the use of the needle. The fibres of the cotton must be laid smoothly and enclosed in the muslin casing so that the width and thickness of the wick will be the same as the wick tube in the lamp; care being taken to avoid any knots or unevenness that would prevent the wick from being easily raised or lowered.

A proper supply of air must be furnished the flame or the combustion is imperfect; hence the necessity of keeping the disc (or perforated plate in which the chimney usually rests) free from dust and bits of charred wick that are apt to fall on it, and which, if permitted to remain, clog the holes in the plate and prevent the free flow of air absolutely required to supply the flame and insure good light. To remove the dirt and charred wick from the plate, use a hard brush.

Careless or improper trimming is often the cause of poor light. The charred portion of the wick should always be removed before lighting the lamp, so that there may be a free flow of the oil in the lamp to the flame in the top of the wick tube. If the end of the wick has become crusted or hardened it should be trimmed off with a pair of sharp scissors, as the oil cannot flow through the crust formed by a continuous use of an untrimmed wick.

Lamps should be emptied at least once a week, the oil turned back into the can, and the lamp well washed out with hot soap-suds.

In lighting the lamp, turn the wick up slightly at first, until it gets well started and the oil flows freely to the flame, and then turn up to the desired height. If the flame drops to any considerable extent after the wick is turned up, make a change in the wick.

Eggs as Food.

Eggs of various kinds are largely used as food for man, and it is scarcely possible to exaggerate their value in this capacity, so simple and convenient are they in their form, and so manifold may be their transformations. They are exceedingly delicious, highly nutritious, and easy of digestion, and when the shell is included they may be said to contain in themselves all that is required for the construction of the body. It has been claimed for them that they may be served in about 600 ways, although it is generally found that the more simply they are prepared the more they are approved. Although other eggs than those of bird eggs are eaten—for instance, turkey's eggs—it is generally agreed that the eggs of the common fowl and of the plover possess the sweetest and richest flavor.

The eggs of ducks and geese are frequently used in cookery, but they are of too coarse a nature to be eaten alone. The eggs of the turkey and of the pea-hen are highly esteemed for some purposes. The weight of an ordinary new laid hen's egg is from one and a half to two and a half ounces avoirdupois, and the quantity of dry solid matter contained in it amounts to about 200 grains. In 100 parts, about 10 parts consist of shell, sixty of white, and thirty of yolk. The white of the egg contains a larger proportion of water than the yolk. It contains no fatter matter, but consists chiefly of albumen in a dissolved state. All the fatty matter of the egg is accumulated in the yolk, which contains relatively a smaller proportion of nitrogenous matter, and a larger proportion of solid matter, than the white. Therefore, in an alimentary point of view, the white and the yolk differ considerably from each other, the former being mainly a simple solution of albumen, the latter being a solution of a modified form of albumen, together with a quantity of fat.

Raw and lightly-boiled eggs are easy of digestion. It is said that raw eggs are more easily digested than cooked ones; but this may be doubted if the egg is not over-cooked. A hard boiled egg presents a decided resistance to gastric solution, and has constipatory action on the bowels.

Plain Talk to a Girl.

Your every day toilet is a part of your character. A girl who looks like a "fury" or a sloven in the morning is not to be trusted in the evening. No matter how humble your room may be, there are eight things it should contain, viz. a mirror, washstand, soap, towel, comb, hair, nail, and tooth brushes. These are just as essential as your breakfast, before which you should make good and free use of them. Parents who fail to provide their children with such appliances not only make a great mistake but commit a sin of omission. Look tidy in the morning, and after the dinner work is over improve your toilet. Make it a rule of your life "dress up" in the afternoon. Your dress may or may not be anything better than calico, but with a ribbon or flower, or some bit of ornament, you can have an air of self respect and satisfaction that invariably comes with being well dressed.

Health Hints.

The time of year has arrived when especial care should be taken to avoid noxious gases about the premises. There is a peculiar chemical action in the sun's rays which, especially in the spring, tends to produce rapid decomposition. Hence decaying vegetables and heaps of refuse should be removed from the cellar. The back-yard should also be cleared of all such accumulations. Neglect of these precautions has frequently resulted in sickness, the cause of which could easily be discovered. Dampness in the cellar should be guarded against with care. Typhoid fever is likely to prevail in badly drained neighborhoods, where in springtime, during the melting snows, the cellars are flooded with water. Some disinfectant should be used to absorb the deleterious gases that may rise from drain pipes and sewers. A kitchen sink, though much hot water be passed through it, because it receives more grease and vegetable matter, always wants, both in winter and summer, some disinfectants. The simplest, and one which can be used at the lowest cost, is to dissolve the common sulphate of iron of commerce in water, a pound to a bucket of water, and use in all of those parts of the house where water is turned on. The action of the sulphate of iron is a purely chemical one without antiseptic properties. All it does is to deoxidize the decomposing substances.

SUGARED OR CRYSTALLIZED POP-CORN.—An exchange gives the following directions for preparing this Yankee bonbon: Put into an iron kettle one tablespoonful of butter, and three tablespoonfuls of water, and one teaspoonful of white sugar; boil until ready to candy; then throw in three quarts of corn, nicely popped; stir briskly until the candy is evenly distributed over the corn; set the kettle from the fire, and stir until it is cooled a little, and you have each grain separate and crystallized with the sugar. Care should be taken not to have too hot a fire, lest you scorch the corn when crystallizing. Nuts of any kind prepared in this way are delicious.

Two teaspoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal, drank in a half tumbler of water, will often give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by a superabundance of acid on the stomach.

TO MAKE A NICE BROTH FOR A SICK PERSON.—Take a few slices of lean dried beef, put to boil in a quart of water or a little more; wash two tablespoonfuls of rice put it in with the beef and simmer slowly till the rice has boiled very tender; put in more water if necessary while boiling; when done take out the beef and add one or two teaspoonfuls of rich sweet cream; boil two or three minutes, pour in a bowl, and when cool it is ready for use.

THE EYES.—Favor your eyes in every possible manner. If you sit down to write or to read, manage to do so in a way to bring the light over your shoulder. Do not front the light—that is very trying to the optic nerves, and will in time seriously injure them. A little care in this matter will give you good eyesight ten years later in life than if you neglect such simple and easy rules.

CLEANING CARPETS.—To two gallons of water add two gills, or about half a pint of beef's gall. After cleansing the carpet thoroughly in the usual way, and tacking it down, rub every part of it thoroughly with this mixture; it will brighten the carpet wonderfully, and remove every particle of dirt adhering to it.

NANCY PUDDING.—Take any piece of bread that may be left from making stuffing or from other dishes, cut into very small pieces, and pour over it sufficient boiling water or milk to soak it; then beat it smooth with a fork, and stir into it three ounces of fine moist sugar, a little nutmeg, the peel of lemon grated, and half a pound of raisins or currants. Mix all well together with two or three beaten eggs, and bake it in a buttered pie-dish.

FEATHER CAKE.—One egg, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, half a cup of milk and a half cups of flour, one tablespoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda. This combination makes a nice cake. Eat fresh.

Advertisements.

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

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

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\$1425 profits on 15 days investment of \$100 in Wabash, May 21.—\$100

Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of \$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500.

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THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

OFFER THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Cabinet or Taper Organs in the world; winners of HIGHEST HONORS at EVERY WORLD'S EXPOSITION for twenty years. American Organs awarded such as: TWO HIGHEST MEDALS at PARIS EXPOSITION 1875. One to T. Mason & Co. and one to J. Hamlin & Co. for the best of their class. Groves price, \$45, \$60, \$75, \$90, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400, \$450, \$500, \$600, \$700, \$800, \$900, \$1,000, \$1,200, \$1,400, \$1,600, \$1,800, \$2,000, \$2,200, \$2,400, \$2,600, \$2,800, \$3,000, \$3,200, \$3,400, \$3,600, \$3,800, \$4,000, \$4,200, \$4,400, \$4,600, \$4,800, \$5,000, \$5,200, \$5,400, \$5,600, \$5,800, \$6,000, \$6,200, \$6,400, \$6,600, \$6,800, \$7,000, \$7,200, \$7,400, \$7,600, \$7,800, \$8,000, \$8,200, \$8,400, \$8,600, \$8,800, \$9,000, \$9,200, \$9,400, \$9,600, \$9,800, \$10,000, \$10,200, \$10,400, \$10,600, \$10,800, \$11,000, \$11,200, \$11,400, \$11,600, \$11,800, \$12,000, \$12,200, \$12,400, \$12,600, \$12,800, \$13,000, \$13,200, \$13,400, \$13,600, \$13,800, \$14,000, \$14,200, \$14,400, \$14,600, \$14,800, \$15,000, \$15,200, \$15,400, \$15,600, \$15,800, \$16,000, \$16,200, \$16,400, \$16,600, \$16,800, \$17,000, \$17,200, \$17,400, \$17,600, \$17,800, \$18,000, \$18,200, \$18,400, \$18,600, \$18,800, 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Notes From our Exchanges

Never since our recollection have we known so many men of other occupations turning towards the farm as a means of getting a living as at the present time, nor has agricultural labor for many years been as popular among all classes in New England as now. Of course there are more or less who are dissatisfied everywhere, but even among farmers who have the reputation of being confirmed grumblers, the feeling is decidedly more cheerful than during the period of inflated prices. One would hardly have believed, ten years ago, that the sons of our city merchants would, in a few years, be found preparing themselves for farmers, but such is the fact to a greater extent, perhaps, than many may suppose. Some of the most promising boys now at our agricultural colleges are the sons of wealthy city merchants.—N. E. Farmer.

Sheep husbandry is coming to be an important branch of mixed farming throughout the west, utilizing the grass to a greater profit and with less labor than grain raising. The large breeds crossed upon our common sheep make both a good mutton and wool cross that grade up very fast by constantly breeding to good thoroughbred bucks. The Agricultural Commissioner of Tennessee gives this sensible advice: "Farmers, as a rule should not go into sheep husbandry to the neglect of other things. Let sheep be one of the products of the farm, not the only product. A few sheep, well cared for, will be profitable to every farmer, while a large flock would become in nine cases out of ten, a source of annoyance and expense. If every farmer should carry a small flock, breeding up the natives to high grades, the profits would be very much increased.—Cultivator.

At a time when there are ten men in waiting for every business opportunity that the cities afford, farmers' boys who have comfortable homes and fair chances for the future in the country had better stay where they are, rather than swell the army of the unemployed in the cheap boarding houses of the cities. It is true that the cities would run to waste but for the fresh blood and energy which so constantly come into them from the country, but it is also true that where one man makes a fortune large numbers fail to get even a foothold. In very many respects life in the country is sweeter, purer, healthier, better, and in every way more desirable than life in the town.—N. E. Homestead.

Judging from recent successes in the culture of the sugar beet in the State of Maine, and of the manufacture of beet sugar in Portland, coupled with the marked increase in the number of farmers, not only in Maine but in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, who stand ready to contract for the cultivation of considerable areas in sugar beets this season, it is safe to assert that this new and important industry is gaining rapid foothold among the agriculturists of New England.—Cultivator.

We know that agriculture, as an occupation, whether followed for health, pleasure, moral influence, sincerity, independence or respectability, will not suffer in comparison with any other employment in which men are engaged. What we want to know is what we don't know concerning our occupation and ourselves. We don't care for elaborate theories, but we do want facts based on the experience of those who, without the possession of unlimited capital, or indeed more than the average farmer possesses, have made the farm pay.—Industrialist.

Kansas has before it a bright future as a stock growing country. Year by year the area occupied by farmers is extended greatly, but this, while it implies a curtailing of the vast free ranges, by no means indicates a reduction in the number of cattle which will be produced. Even in the most thickly settled counties of that state there are thousands of acres upon which sheep, cattle, hogs and horses can be pastured on the luxuriant native grasses, but the same lands will be made to produce a greater amount of beef, mutton or pork when they shall have been turned into bluegrass pastures or into cornfields. Herds may be smaller than those which grazed over these grounds but the aggregate number will be far greater than it has ever been. And, in addition to an increase in the number of cattle and sheep will come an increase in the quality and weight of the individual animals, which will in itself swell immensely the value and volume of the food produced.—American Stockman.

A correspondent makes the following suggestion to the *American Agriculturist* for organizing a Training School for the education of butter and cheese makers.

If one or two first rate buyers would give lessons to butter makers, simply in the art and mystery of knowing good butter and cheese when they are met with, I think the quality of our produce would be rapidly enhanced. Suppose twenty tubs of butter of all grades, oleomargarine included, and as many cheeses, were presented to the class for classification, each pupil being required to examine and grade for himself first, and then go through the lot after the samples are properly graded by the master, according to the market, and train his own perceptions to detect the subtle differences, and at first imperceptible, excellencies.

The jetty system, now successfully established, enables sea going vessels of the larger class not only to enter the Mississippi but go up to New Orleans where they can be loaded with grain that is floated down the great river in barges. The entire cost of shipping grain from Iowa to New Orleans by this means will not exceed 3c per bushel, and from that port it will go on ship board to Liverpool and other foreign markets. This route will be slower than by way of New York or Boston, but it will also be much cheaper.—Farm and Live Stock Journal.

Advertisements.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

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

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

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

WHEAT! Kansas wheat from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26,518,000 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796,403 bushels spring wheat; total, 32,314,403.

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,324 bushels, or over 41 per cent. and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 43 per cent. of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORN! Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89,324,871 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27,399,055 bushels, or 31 per cent., nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

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

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—62,000 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre—one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It doesn't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific! \$25 to \$50 will secure 50 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$360 in cash will buy it outright.

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

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

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent, KANSAS CITY, MO.

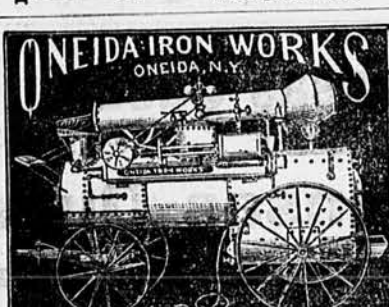


THE ECLIPSE ENGINE furnishes steam power for all agricultural purposes, driving saws, pumps, and for every use where a first-class and economical engine is required. Eleven feet in diameter, 12 horse power, and is awarded the Grand Centennial, 1876.

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



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

Strayed or Stolen.

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

CHESTER THOMAS, Police Court.



CENTRAL AND GRAND PRIZES WORLD FAIR PRIZES AND THE U. S. STATE FAIR PRIZES IN 1872 & 1873. Price, \$350.00. TONS IN TO 12 1/2. Price, \$1,200.00. TONS IN A CAR. Price, \$1,500.00. REQUIRES LESS HELP. FOR MORE MONEY. FOR MORE COUNTRY. FOR MORE PROFIT. P. O. DODDICK & CO. ALBANY, NY.

CALKIN'S NOVELTY CLOTHES WASHER.

Our Latest & Best. PRICE, \$6.00.

Over 110,000 sold. Is used in any tub. Is easy to operate. Washes clean—no hand rubbing necessary. Will last ten years with ordinary care. 30 to 50 pieces carefully folded in a tablecloth or sheet can be washed clean in three minutes, and a large washing can be done in ONE HOUR.

AGENTS WANTED.

Here is a good opportunity for farmers and others out of employment to make big wages. On receipt of \$5, we will send, free of expense, one sample washer to parties waiting a agency. Send for terms to agents. Mention KANSAS FARMER, and address: CALKIN'S BROTHERS, 227 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

CANTON SULKY PLOW.



The Plow at all times will run perfectly level. The horses are attached directly to the end of the beam; the land and depth are gauged by a clevis at the end of the beam. It can be used in ALL CONDITIONS OF SOIL. It will successfully plow in ground that is so foul with down grain or weeds that it cannot be worked by any ordinary plow. It will also plow land that is so hard that other plows will not work. The wheels are saved from wear by box fitted in Hub, which can be easily and cheaply replaced. Our new ANTI-FRICTION ROLLING CURTIS is the most complete of any now made. Parlin & Orendorff, Mfrs, Canton, Ill.

Apple Trees,

Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and a general line of Nursery Stock at wholesale and retail. Order direct, and save commissions. Price List, Free. KELSEY & CO., Vineyard Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo.

Western Missouri NURSERIES,

LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MISSOURI. (20 miles east of Kansas City, on the Mo. Pacific R. R.)

These Nurseries are very extensive and all stock young and thrifty. We call the special attention of DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN

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

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

James A. Bayles,

Prop'r.

OLDIERS!

War of 1812. War of Mexico. War of the Rebellion.

All kinds of bounty and pension claims promptly attended to. Ten years experience. I never give up and never fail. Fathers and mothers of soldiers are entitled to pensions. Can do equally well one or 1000 miles from you. Pensions increased and arrears collected. No fee unless successful. Best of references given on application. Address, with stamp, A. L. SHADER, Rantoul, Champaign Co., Ill.



CHALLENGE FEED MILLS, to be run by water, wind, steam or horse power. CHALLENGE WIND MILLS for pumping water and all farm purposes. CORN SHELLERS, PANNING MILLS, HORSE TREAD POWERS, SWEET POWERS, WOOD SAWS, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Horse Hay Rakes, etc., for Kansas, Minn. Circulars free. THOMAS S. BROWN, Kane Co., Ill.

42 Live Responsible Agents Wanted.

FRUIT TREES!

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

ROSES! ROSES!

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Hardy Shrubbery, Strawberry Plants, etc., at Wholesale and Retail. 8 Everblooming Roses, prepaid by mail for \$1. Catalogue and Wholesale Price List free. Address HASS NELSON, Florist, St. Joseph Conservatories, St. Joseph, Mo.

Tan your own Leather.

Any person can tan his own leather for boots, shoes, mittens, furs, etc., by Stephenson's new "LIGHTNING TANNING PROCESS," which is the result of 40 years' experience in the tanning business. A calf skin can be well tanned, ready for the shoemaker in four days. This new and wonderful method is a perfect success in tanning Buffalo Robes.

Simple, Safe and Satisfactory.

It requires but a few hours of time, and but little labor. The chemicals necessary can be had at any drug store, at slight expense, and they will not damage the leather.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

"We have worn leather by the above process, and it has proved in every way satisfactory. We have also examined furs tanned by the same method, and they were as pliable as cloth."

D. P. Baker, Editor Free Methodist.

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Stephenson's new method is embodied in a neat Pamphlet, with full and explicit directions, and will be sent in a sealed envelope to any address on receipt of price, \$1.00. Address: PETER STEPHENSON, Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Ill.

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HARVESTERS AND BINDERS.

22 Farmers, they are

That you Want.

Don't buy a Harvester or Binder until you have seen the

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IS THE FIRM.

They Have Opened a New

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In Topeka, in City Building.

New Stock and New Prices. A magnificent line of Black Silks. Ant, Guinet, Ponsen, Bellon, and in fact all first-class makes. Our heavy Gros Grain, warranted all pure Silk has astonished every Lady who has seen it. Our \$1.25 and 24 inch for \$1.50 are bargains that need only to be seen to be appreciated, while our higher grades of standard makes at such low prices must convince all that HAY, GAMMON & CO'S, is the place to buy

SILKS,

Finest makes and weight in Black Cashmeres at prices that cannot fail to suit. New Dress Goods in Brocades, Debeiges, Harnais, Grenadines, Diagonals, Mattlases, Basket Cloths, and novelties in such variety as to enable us to please the most fastidious. No economical housekeeper can afford to purchase housekeeping goods without examining our stock of Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, &c., all new and fresh from market at bottom prices. Cottonades, Jeans, Chevots, and Tickings equally low, 300 Talmas and Shetland Shawls at prices that cannot be undersold. New and choice styles in Gents' Ties, Scarfs and Furnishing Goods generally. Corsets, Fans, Ties, Ribbons, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Ruches, Parasols, Sunshades, Breton, Fayal, Valenciennes and German Laces. Hosiery in such variety, and at such WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES as will, we believe, make our store the most popular of any in Kansas for

CLOSE CASH PURCHASERS.

Our goods are always bought for prompt cash, consequently are bought cheaper than time buyers can buy. We sell for one price strictly, and saving all discounts can and will sell any article in our immense stock as low or lower than any merchant in Kansas. A full line of SUMMER SILKS will be opened this week. Orders from other towns will receive prompt attention and samples sent free of charge to any address.

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THE LEADING FARM ENGINE

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IN USE.

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

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

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

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Dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors,

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