

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 3, 1878.

VOL. XVI. NO. 27.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| One Copy, Weekly, for one year. | 2 00 |
| One Copy, Weekly, for six months. | 1 00 |
| One Copy, Weekly, for three months. | 50 |
| Three Copies, Weekly, for one year. | 5 00 |
| Five Copies, Weekly, for one year. | 8 00 |
| Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year. | 15 00 |

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| | |
|---|-------|
| One insertion, per line, (nonparel) 30 cents. | |
| One month, " " " " " " " " | 1 00 |
| Three months, " " " " " " " " | 2 50 |
| One Year, " " " " " " " " | 10 00 |

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept no advertisements 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 advertisement is continued longer than it is paid for. The cash in advance and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued, that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be peculiarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

AGRICULTURAL DREAMS AND REALITIES.

NO. VI.

Mr. Ashcroft was a thrifty farmer; that is to say, his plans were excellent, and the means used to come up to the plans were chosen with judgment. Success usually crowned the co-ordinate workings of plans and means, so that Ashcroft was a head and shoulders above his neighbors in the honest accumulation of the necessities and true luxuries of life. His intelligent touch and magic-like means seemed to transmute everything to gold, and yet he was liberal without being extravagant. His buildings and surroundings generally were good without the marks of prodigal wastefulness, and the inside fixtures were convenient, useful and ornamental. His fences were in order, and fields so arranged as to water, pasturage and tillage, that no waste of time was necessary in passing over the farm to get to his work. Gates were substituted for the old-fashioned bars, and wind-mills did the work of tollhouse hand-pumping. For twenty years they were a happy couple, a happy family, dwelling in peace and harmony together.

"Hope springs eternal in the human heart, And constitutes, of man, the happy part."

Without hope bright as the sunny smiles of a child, the fiend of evil would clutch at life's joys and plunge him into the cold and cheerless bath of despair. Man is so constituted by nature that life may prove a garden of flowers or a bed of thorns as he educates his faculties in obedience to law, or to violate what he should obey. But owing to extreme fallibility, carelessness, ignorance, or a wicked disobedience, a continued serenity—an uninterrupted joy is seldom the lot of mortals. Mr. Ashcroft's eldest son, so long the joy of his parents, had deviated from the virtuous paths which are usually a guaranty of calm joys and quiet happiness. Having a well-to-do father and pocket-money to spend as he saw fit, his habits led him into saloons where billiards was an attractive amusement. He soon became attached to this harmless amusement; but alas! the surroundings and temptations were thrust before him—he was treated to cigars until he liked them, and from this it became an easy matter to gratify his boon companions by swallowing that insidious enemy of life—whisky. Without dwelling on the steps that led to his downfall, suffice it to say, his good qualities were stolen away by the fascinating syren, and he became a loathsome sot, piercing his parents' hearts with the dart of keen sorrow. A mourning household wept over the shortcomings of a loved son and brother, but in vain. The captive son wore the chains of that arch enemy of mankind, and the tyrant had marked him for his own. The pleading of a kind father, of a loving mother and brothers and sisters, were thrown away upon one who was a monomaniac to the irrepressible thralldom of appetite. No power on earth seemed competent to turn him from the pathway of thorns which he voluntarily followed, in spite of an anxious desire to be reclaimed and again make happy a family stricken with grief. The fatal misstep of smoking cigars and washing the taste out of his mouth with poisonous whiskey, ended in a drunkard's grave at the early age of twenty-eight years. His

dreams of earthly happiness were ruthlessly dissipated by the stern reality of death, from the disobedience of physical law.

The lessons here taught, are that happiness to be permanent must grow out of obedience to law; and that obedience to law depends principally on the teachings of the young mind. All our unhappiness, either physical or mental, is produced by the violation of physical or mental laws, and hence the very important part of education is, that the laws of life and health should be thoroughly taught to all. It is self-evident that if the young mind is not made familiar with laws bearing on health and happiness, he will almost surely violate those laws, thus subjecting himself to pain and suffering. Ashcroft and his wife had failed to give the proper instruction to their boy, and consequently their hearts were wrung with keen mental anguish and the guilty consciousness of having failed in their duties to their now buried son. Wealth cannot heal the bitter sorrow from wounded love or the just sufferings of self-condemnation. Nothing but obedience to law can secure the highest grade of happiness here on earth, or make bright the glowing hope of immortality beyond the grave.

R. K. SLOSSON.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Some Notes of the Meeting at Garnett, June 19th and 20th.

EDITORS FARMER: The State Horticultural Society held its eighth semi-annual meeting at Garnett on the 19th and 20th, and was a very successful and interesting meeting. The commodious hall had been profusely decorated for the occasion by the ladies of Garnett, with boughs of evergreen and cut flowers. A fine display of pot plants, fuchsias, ivies, oleanders, begonias, and other beautiful plants ornamented the stage, and were disposed on brackets in favorable positions about the rooms, and a number of fine chromos adorned the walls, rendering the rooms cheerful and inviting.

The exercises were enlivened with music by a choir of some twenty voices, accompanied by the organ, and led by Messrs. DeWolf and Voorhees, which was fully appreciated by the society.

The society was called to order by the president, Prof. Gale, the divine blessing invoked by Elder D. P. Mitchell, of Emporia, and a good part of the forenoon occupied in discussing the culture of small fruits. Some time was taken in a talk upon the importance of laying the foundation for a practical knowledge of the underlying principles of agriculture and horticulture in our common schools.

Elder Mitchell made some very pointed remarks on the importance of more care in the ornamentation of our school grounds, urging that our school houses, instead of standing on the open prairie as is now often the case, should be enclosed and surrounded with trees shrubbery and flowers. The sentiments were heartily endorsed by Dr. DeBall, Benzason, Johnson, and many others. During the meeting a memorial to the State Teachers' association and legislature was adopted, asking them to co-operate in bringing about this needed reform in the appearance of our school-house grounds, and Prof. Ward, of the Agricultural College, and Prof. Campbell, of the Garnett public schools, were authorized to present the matter to the Teachers' Association at the forthcoming meeting in Atchison.

The afternoon was taken up in hearing reports upon the fruit crops in the various parts of the state. From the tenor of the reports it appears that the apple crop will be about two-thirds short; that peaches, cherries and pears are a full crop, and of small fruits an abundant one, and that few insects or diseases are affecting the trees or fruit.

A large number of new seedling peaches were exhibited, many of them of merit. Many of the new ones are equal and perhaps superior to any now before the public, unless it be the Alexander. The Amsden will have to take a back seat as the Alexander and at least twenty of the new seedlings are earlier, larger and far ahead of it in flavor.

Noticeable amongst the new varieties were the Emporia peach, shown by Robert Milliken; two seedlings, by E. J. Nugent, of Ottawa; a number of seedlings, by H. E. Vandeman, of Geneva; a second early one, by J. L. Williams, of Oswego; a fine one by Mr. Page, of Garnett, and others.

It is certainly marvelous that after consid-

ering the Hale the earliest peach for fifteen or twenty years, there should at once come to the surface hundreds, and I don't know but I might say thousands of new seedlings, a month earlier than it. It is doubtful if any of the new ones shown will be able to displace the Alexander, but it must look to its laurels for they are in great danger of being plucked from its brow.

A very carefully selected committee was chosen to pass upon the merits of the samples shown, which report will be laid before the public at once.

Several varieties of pears from the southern tier of counties, quite ripe, and Red Astracan and Red June apples were on the table. Eng. Morello, Belle Magnifique, and common Morello cherries; Chickasaw and Wild Goose plums, and quite a number of samples of un-ripe apples, grapes, etc., were shown.

In the evening the hall was densely packed with an appreciative audience, and after some excellent music an address of welcome was made by Dr. Delos Walker, which was certainly an interesting one, and was fully appreciated by all who heard it. Dr. DeBall, of Miami county, responded on behalf of the society.

The meetings of Thursday were well attended by the citizens, who manifested a deep interest in the discussions and reports. Col. Houston reported his vineyard suffering from some cause unknown to him, and a committee was sent to examine it, as well as some apple trees of Mr. Buchanan, which were dying from some unknown cause. The committee reported that want of drainage and excessive pruning was what killed the vines, and wet feet the trouble with Mr. Buchanan's trees.

In the afternoon the president's semi-annual address was read, and the subject of ornamental trees considered. It seems that the Rocky Mountain locust destroyed most of the evergreens where they prevailed, except the Scotch Pine and Red Cedar. Quite a number of papers and reports, for want of time, had to be referred to the secretary for publication, without being read, and the subject of shade and timber trees wholly postponed.

The evening session was given to flower culture, and was occupied by an essay on rose culture by Mrs. L. Everett, of Garnett, and a report by G. Y. Johnson, of the standing committee on floriculture. Mr. Johnson gave many beautiful legends and curious customs of different countries relative to uses of flowers. The report was very entertaining, and was so enjoyed by the audience that when they were dismissed at the close of the reading, they sat entranced for some time and made no effort to disperse until after the choir had rendered an additional piece of music.

While singing, Mr. VanDeman bethought him of the ripe fruits on the table, and procuring a basket filled it with the best, and in a neat little speech presented it to the choir, which was accepted by Mr. Chas. W. DeWolf, and distributed amongst the singers, and the audience, after expressing their appreciation of the affair by prolonged applause, withdrew.

As there were not trains to allow the members to get away until 11:25 o'clock, a morning session was held on Friday, and the Kitchen Garden made the subject of the discussions.

Mr. VanDeman urged upon farmers the plan heretofore recommended by him of planting in rows and working with a horse, thereby saving a great deal of time and back-aching work. Milliken added that in village lots too small for horse work, the employment of the wheel-hoe or garden-cultivator was advisable.

Mr. Welch, of Ottawa, gave valuable information in cultivating vegetables, attributing a large share of his success to the careful use of the droppings of the poultry-house—both as a fertilizer and an insect preventive.

Quite a lively discussion ensued on the culture of asparagus, participated in by A. A. Adams, Prof. Ward, Milliken, and others, as to whether it would grow from self-sown seed or not, the experience being quite diverse.

Mr. Milliken called attention to the Early Ohio potato on account of superiority to the Early Rose and Vermont in earliness and quality.

Upon the whole the members of the society were well pleased with the result of the meeting, and will hold in grateful remembrance the hospitality of the people of

Garnett, and the citizens of Anderson county. After the adoption of appropriate resolutions, the society adjourned and the persons in attendance departed each to his place and work.

FARM BUILDINGS.

NO. VI.

BY W. TWEEDALE, C. E.

The cellar demands our attention; if the ground is inclined to be wet, it should be covered with concrete to a thickness varying with the requirements, of some 6 to 12 inches. Concrete is made of coarse gravel or broken stone mixed with sand and cement mortar, and should be laid in courses not to exceed four inches in thickness, and rammed solid as each course is laid, and covered with a thickness of cement mortar between one and two inches in thickness, this last mortar to be composed of two measures of sand to a measure of cement, to be mixed dry, and only so much of it mixed with water as can be readily used before it has a tendency to set.

Foundations other than cellar walls, should always be laid on hard or firm ground, and below the deepest part, which will vary with the soil and climate. The choice of materials for the walls of a superstructure, will depend mainly on good location, good sense and good taste, never at variance with each other. Say that it should be the most substantial that the circumstances will permit of, for a permanent building, stone is unquestionable the most suitable where it and lime of proper quality can be obtained at a cost that compares favorably with other building materials.

Next in value is brick. One thing that has prevented the more general use of stone, is the idea that it must appear smooth. Another is the difficulty of forming the heads and jambs of doors and windows. Where accuracy of finish is required, the last named difficulty can be obviated by using brick in combination with stone. The cobble stone surface such as so many localities in Kansas readily furnish, suggests the availing of the resources of the neighborhood which the use of material procured from a distance does not. Stone walls should be furred on the inside, and brick walls either furred or built hollow. Wooden blocks to fasten the finish to, should never be built into the wall as they weaken it; a strip not more than ten inches wide and three-eighths of an inch thick, laid dry in the mortar joint, will hold the nails. The ends of floor joists are commonly made to rest on a narrow strip, and are built into the walls. It is better for the strength of the wall, when of stone, to rest them on a course of flat stone, and if of brick, to lay the inside of the wall, for at least three courses of hard brick, and to leave a space around the top and sides of the joists.

If brick is used, the outside should be hard burned, so that they may be left in their natural state, as much of the effect of brick or stone is lost if the external covering demands renewal for protection, is required.

Next in value to brick as a building material is wood. Its greatest defects are want of durability, and liability to burning; the first can be guarded against, to some extent, by care in construction and maintenance. It has several advantages over stone or brick, among which are warm and dry walls, thinness and lightness, a point of importance where the material has to be hauled any distance, and the ease and rapidity with which it can be wrought.

The mode of construction known as baleson frames, leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of economy; and while two by four studs will answer for ordinary sized buildings the use of two by six in buildings of any importance, will be a judicious expenditure. The studs should always be firmly braced by furring boards, on all sides, placed diagonally with the frame, and firmly nailed to the studs, or what is still better, covered on the outside with common boards, preferably placed diagonally, and firmly nailed; outside of this there should be a covering of tarred sheathing paper, after which it may either be clapboarded horizontally or boarded vertically, and battened; this last while somewhat more expensive is much more durable.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Four of my family having been greatly afflicted with fever and ague, I would like to tell some of your readers to whom the experience is new what I found to be the treatment which will bring the quickest relief.

The disease with us was distinctly marked

by the four stages—chills, fever, sweating, with great lassitude, followed by a complete intermission of all these symptoms. There were generally two days between the attacks and all were affected alike except in the chill stage, which differed very much, being sometimes merely a single cold foot or hand, and from that all the way up to a general shake, lasting one or two hours. Of course, we had a doctor and took medicine—quinine. Our doctor was in the same boat and took his own remedies, which I verily believe to be the best known. We learned however, to take doses larger, but less frequent than is generally prescribed; and during the chills I called for a pail of hot water, reduced with cold till it could be borne, into which I plunged, occasionally, head, hands and feet, keeping up the heat by additions from the boiling tea-kettle. When the fever came, the pail was filled from the well, and the same ceremonies performed. When the sweating commenced, there was nothing to do but to lie and sweat, and in my own case, I knew little whether I was in the body or out. About the time the fever went off, there occurred, in several cases, a condition of body and mind, that I have never heard or seen described—a complete prostration of every sense and faculty, except that of an indescribable pain nowhere in particular but with an inability to move or direct any one what to do. In my own case, I was instantaneously relieved by some cold water being spilled on my bare chest. Believing this condition was caused by a stagnation of the blood, as the circulation, rapid during the fever, was returning to its normal motion; and knowing that the blood vessels came near the surface on the inside of the arm, I resorted to friction of that part in the several other cases of which I was witness. Of these I will describe one case, as a sample.

Bridget, our help, had lain quietly through the chill and fever with only an occasional groan. At last she suddenly commenced a scream that brought the household to her bedside, when she wanted her head held to keep it from splitting. Edging my way through the crowd, I caught her arm, when she said "Tant me arrum—it's my head," but a few rubs up and down with the bare hand made her think it was really in her arm. S. B.

RANCID BUTTER.

An authority in dairy matters explains how rancid butter may be greatly improved, and almost restored to its original excellence, by kneading it well in fresh milk and then washing thoroughly in cold water, with the addition of a little salt. In almost every parcel of butter some small proportion of casein is retained, and the decomposition of this is accompanied by the formation of butyric acid, which causes the unpleasant taste and smell known as rancidity. This butyric acid is readily soluble in fresh milk, and hence can easily be got rid of by the simple method of treatment recommended.

CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE.

Use rattlesnake's master—*eryngium aquaticum*—sometimes called corn snake-root. This plant is most common on the prairies of the western states; grows from two to three feet high, and very much resembles young corn, though having a much stouter and tougher leaf, and being of a bluish, green color. The stalk usually divides into two or three branches near to top, bearing large balls covered with a white bloom. They are long, like the blades of corn, having a number of sharp spikes or prickles along their edge, and one at the point of the leaf. You can not mistake it with this description. The root is bulbous, perennial, and only from one to two inches long, being decayed or rotten at the bottom, and giving off numerous little branches or fibers around the sides. The root is the part used, either green or dried, but the green is best. Take about the same quantity as you would of any other herb, and steep in sweet milk; drink as much as the stomach will bear, and apply some to the bitten part. It may be used several times during the day. It is my opinion that it would prove an antidote to mad-dog bite. It should be used internally and a poultice made and applied to the bitten part. This should be done as soon as bitten.

DR. J. H. OYSTER, Herbit.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN FOUNG FOLKS sent postage paid one year for \$2.00.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

ECONOMICAL FARMING.—With the extreme low prices which rule our markets for all kind of farm produce the duty of every tiller of the soil is to study economy in his methods of working. Farming has the name of being a laborious pursuit and of keeping its followers too much out of the world by reason of the little leisure they can hope to win for recreation or for study. It might be made more remunerative and enjoyable if the farmers would more generally study economy in the application of labor to their land, and the time has gone by, never to return, when much of our rocky hill country, can be economically tilled for general farm crops; the smoother fields, the plain lands and the gentle slopes comparatively free from stones, must alone be used for tilled crops; and the fact must never be lost sight of that man's labor is the most expensive of all labor. A horse can do the work of from five to ten men in the field, and the days of hand hoeing and spading are now to be confined to the garden patch, where a horse has no room to turn around, or to the gentleman's flower beds. Not only does the plow, harrow and cultivator do the work cheaper but vastly better than the old-fashioned hand-hoe. One of the cleanest fields of corn we ever had the pleasure of seeing was one which had never been hoed; the work had all been done, and done exceedingly well, too, with the plough, smoothing harrow and cultivator, without any hand hoeing whatever. Potatoes can be raised, too, and kept free from weeds without much hoeing, provided the land is suitably prepared and the tillage thoroughly followed up with horse power.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

All newly settled sections are favored in exemption to a great degree, of insects injurious to vegetation, especially as to fruits and vegetables, and for the reason that these products being rare; birds and other natural foes hold them in check. As a country becomes settled, and improved varieties of fruits are more and more brought in, insects increase, and here again, for the simple reason that their food is increased. Added to this, the natural foes of insect life are ruthlessly destroyed. Birds, snakes, toads and all the smaller predaceous animals, denominated vermin, are hunted as though instead of being the best friends of the cultivator of the soil they were enemies only fit for slaughter.—*Prairie Farmer.*

AGRICULTURE AS A PROFESSION.—The pursuit of agriculture lacks that dazzling light of metropolitan glare, that attracts the moth millers of experience and vacillating purpose but to single their wings and check their future flight; it lacks the offering of those grand capital prizes in the lottery of life, which few ever win, while the many are ruined in its vortex; it holds out no sinecure positions of reward without toil, of success without effort, preferment without merit; it lacks that dash and din, that excitement and suspense, that strain of nerve and brain, so marked on the racecourse of human hopes and fears, wherein the speed and endurance of ambitious and adventurous youth are matched against the grim steeds of competition, power, failure, bankruptcy and despair. Young man, consider well the choice of occupation that is to stamp you a success or a failure; consider well the possibility of your future, either as a first-class agriculturist or as a third-rate professional man! Remember that in the cultivation of the soil there is full scope for all your brain power and education, all your reasonable plans and ambitions, all your designs for the complete development of mind and body.—*American Cultivator.*

THE PEOPLE'S PURPOSE.—The farmers from several neighboring counties had a picnic near Canandaigua, the same day our Alliance met, at which addresses were made by prominent gentlemen, and where resolutions were offered, and enthusiastically approved, recognizing the vital interests which agricultural industry has in governmental affairs, and declaring broadly and forcibly in favor of voting only for farmers to sit in both Legislature and Congress. We may over-estimate, but in our opinion such declarations will plainly influence the nominations of all parties in that political arena, and will have a wholesome effect upon local elections for every office.

The people's purpose should be broad enough to reach every legislature and administrative department. Particularly this year, should it lay hold upon Congress and the Legislature—not alone to the end that specific needed legislation may be obtained, but that wise reforms may be instituted, idle demagogues put aside, and wicked partisanship rebuked. Our present Congress is a popular disgrace. In session these many months, at large cost to the people, it has done absolutely nothing for the general good; its time and effort have been frittered away in party machinations, to achieve personal and party advantage. The country is actually suffering from want of a high Congressional standard.—*The American Rural Home.*

Herr. B. Schatzmann recommends the application of a decoction of ground pepper to cheese as a sure protection against the attacks of its accustomed depredators. A couple of washings with such a preparation will free a cheese from any number of mites. So says the London Farmer.

Horticulture.

ENEMIES OF THE ORCHARD.

The apple-borer is one of the most obstinate pests the pomologist has to contend with. It is usually seen in the trunks of apple, quince and thorn trees, a fleshy white grub which enters the tree at the collar just at the surface of the ground, where the tree is tender, and either girdles the tree or perforates it through every part of the stem, finally causing its death. This grub is the larva of a brown and white striped beetle half an inch long, and it remains in the grub state two or three years, coming out of the tree in a butterfly form early in June. It flies in the night only from tree to tree after its food, and finally deposits its eggs, during June and the next month, in the collar of the tree.

The most effectual mode of destroying the borer, according to both Downing and Harris, and attested to by farmers all over the country, is picking it out with the point of a knife, or, when it cannot thus be reached, killing it by thrusting a flexible wire as far as possible into its hole. Dr. Harris recommends placing a bit of camphor into the mouth of the aperture and plugging the hole with soft wood. But the best way with this, as with all pests of the kind, is to prevent the deposit of the eggs. This may be done by digging and pulverizing the ground under the tree and applying a good top-dressing of lime and ashes as far as the branches extend.

When precautions have not been observed and the orchards are already infested with this insect, the beetles may be destroyed by the thousands in June by building small bonfires of shavings or other material in various parts of the orchards. The attack of the borer can also be in a great measure prevented by washing the trunks of the trees in May, quite down to the ground, with a solution of potash; two pounds to eight quarts of water is the proportion generally observed.—*N. Y. World.*

The following preventive we have frequently used to protect peach trees from borers, and presume it would prove as salutary against the apple tree worm. In the spring, before insects begin to put in an appearance, scrape away the earth with a shovel or hoe around the butts of the trees to the large lateral roots, which branch off near the surface of the ground. Place a small sheaf of straw—wheat or rye—round the trunk of the tree, resting the butts of the straw on the ground and adjusting the straw evenly round the tree. An inch in thickness of straw will make a sufficient covering for the trunk. Bind the straw near the top round the tree by three or four turns of small cord, and replace the dirt at the root, which will confine and keep the straw in place. The straw must be carefully adjusted about the collar of the tree so that every part of the bark is covered and protected. This band of straw will remain as a protection to the tree till the next spring, when it should be removed and replaced with a new coat. We have never known a single instance where the borers disturbed a peach tree that was protected in this way, and we have protected a peach orchard by this simple device year after year. Where a tree had been neglected, or the straw partially removed, the presence of the borers would be seen, but nowhere else.

MULCH FOR YOUNG TREES.

The advice of *The American Rural Home* given below is particularly applicable to Kansas. Tens of thousands of trees have been planted in this State and allowed to perish from a lack of just such after care as recommended by the *Rural Home*.

A tree, when transplanted in the spring, has more or less buds formed upon its branches in which there is enough sap stored to start them into growth, and, under the genial effect of sun and showers they expand and commence growing before the rootlets have started enough to absorb food and moisture. Now, if the tree was transplanted early, when the ground was moist, and the soil was quite heavy so that it would be likely to pack and form a crust, that crust should be loosened up and pulverized by a hoe, or what would be better, a pronged hoe, to the depth of three or four inches. In other words, the trees should receive a good hoeing as soon as the soil is dry, to admit the air, the heat of the sun and moisture.

When the weather becomes hotter and drier, and a protracted drouth is threatened, some kind of a mulch should be spread around the trees some distance beyond the extent of the roots, and to the depth of three or four inches, to keep the moisture in the soil and to counteract the too powerful effects of the burning sun. For this purpose there is nothing better than half rotted straw, or barnyard manure, but if such mulch is not to be had without too much inconvenience almost anything that will arrest the sun's rays and the escape of moisture from the soil, may be substituted.

But even after the trees have been well mulched, it is not safe to "lay them by" for the season. The mulch will need looking after occasionally to see that it is kept on the proper depth, and it should be taken off once or twice during the season, and the soil well forked up, and the area covered with the mulch extended to correspond with the extension of roots. Should such care be taken of newly transplanted trees the loss would be comparatively light.

HYBRIDS.

A statement was made a few weeks ago, by W. W. C., to the effect that some rascally tree-agents were selling what they claimed were hybrid Russian apples; that these hybrids, they claimed, were produced by grafting. This "swindle" W. W. C. denounced, with severity, and announced that Russian apples were old varieties of the common apple, and explaining how hybrids are made, by cross fertilization. Now the purpose of this note is to affirm that W. W. C. is slightly off in several particulars.

It is a mooted question whether the Russian apples belong to the *Pyrus malus* species or not, it having been asserted by respectable authority that they are either derivative of the Siberian crab species, or hybrids between that species and common apples.

But W. W. C. scouts the idea of crossing otherwise than by the flower; W. W. C. is mistaken. Seminal crossing is one thing, and bud crossing another. Readers of the *Gardener's Monthly*, of two years ago, should recollect Mr. Mahon's account of bud crossing as practiced by himself. As there may be some "amateur experimentalists" among the readers of the FARMER, I herewith detail the method of bud-crossing. Mr. Mahon selected two clones of the same size, carefully split them both through the bud (the terminal was chosen, as I remember), and secured there adhesion the diverse halves, and secured their adhesion by wax or waxed bands. The joined halves were then grafted upon a bearing tree, in the usual way. Out of a dozen, tried by Mr. M., three grew and fruited.

Of course, they would grow equally well if root-grafted. Mr. M. announced that the product was a true hybrid, differing from the parents and the stock on which they were grafted.

The matter was of most interest to me as affording a new field for crossing lilies upon lilies, gladioli, dahlias, etc., each upon its kind. I proceeded to test the matter, at once, upon potatoes. A red and a white potato were halved through a prominent eye, and held in place by pins; the seam was coated with paraffine varnish, and the joined halves (deprived of all other eyes) planted. From one such planting a sprout started, which, clearly to vision, was the product of the several eyes or buds, and the sprout grew until it was time to be dug out. It was bedded out and subsequently hoed up by an "intelligent colored" gentleman, to whom the dreams of an amateur horticulturist were as chaff compared with his ideas of "puttin' the garden to rights;" and "dat dar lone, sickly-lookin' tater vine, 'way off dar by itself" was hoed up as a useless lumberer of the ground.

Since then I have had weightier matters on hand and have not repeated the experiment. C. W. J.

Atchison, Kansas.

THE RUSSIAN APPLE HUMBUG.

C. GATH, Wilmington, Osage Co., Ka.

Mr. A. Griess informs me that certain parties selling Russian apple trees, through your county, represent that I have upon my farm "two trees (Russian), from which I have sold \$100 worth of apples, three years after planting, selling at \$3.00 per bushel."

Allow me to say to you, and by you to the farmers of your county and others: 1st. That I have no Russian apple trees on my grounds, and although I have a very promising young orchard, have never marketed any apples, except a few Chenango Strawberry. 2nd. I have heard of these men using my name in different localities, also that of Mr. Geo. C. Brackett and Thomas M. Pierson, two prominent orchardists of this county, as endorsers of their Russian apples. But we have never purchased or endorsed their wares, and would purchase of no such men. That they should tell that trees three years from planting would bear from twelve to sixteen bushels of fruit, each, is, on the very face of it, sufficient evidence of the untruthfulness of all their statements.

Being fully convinced that they are liars, rascals and swindlers, selling humbugs, I ask you to pass them around by publishing this in your county paper. Respectfully,

GEO. Y. JOHNSON

Lawrence, Kansas.

Farm Stock.

FEEDING BEEF CATTLE.

Mr. Macdonald, a British beef critic, who made a tour through the United States last summer, has written a book in which he places American beef much below English beef in quality. What he says is not entirely correct, will be of advantage to feeders of fat cattle in this country. We give the following extract from his book:

"Regarding the quality of the best class of American beef there is a considerable difference of opinion. Brother Jonathan tells us that it can't be beat anywhere in the world; and even on the eastern side of the Atlantic there are a few who maintain that it is quite equal to the finest quality of beef the British Isles have ever produced. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, my firm opinion is that the best quality of American beef has no comparison whatever with the best quality of British beef. It must be placed on a level with second-class British beef, but a higher position it cannot claim. And my reasons for so thinking are easily explained. To begin with, the class of cattle which produce the best quality of American

beef, are decidedly inferior in almost every point to the best beef cattle of Britain. Their immediate ancestors on the female side were rough, coarse, big-boned, muscular cattle, far from well suited for the production of beef; and though the influence of the improved sires has fled away these coarse points considerably and engrafted many new qualities, still they display remnants of the characteristics of the original breed (or rather breeds) which seriously reduce the quality of their beef. They are still too big-boned, too clumsy about the head and neck, too narrow along the top, too flat on the rib, have too much muscle, and are unsatisfactory both in touch and quality. To be sure, every successive cross lessens the faults; but before they can all be hidden, several generations must be built on the top of that now living.

Supposing, however, that the best class of beef cattle in England and America were equally good in breeding and general characteristics, the manner in which cattle-feeding is carried on in America would of itself leave that country far behind Britain in regard to the quality of its best class of beef. As previously stated, the finest quality as well as the maximum quantity of beef can be produced only by the animal being fed unvaryingly from its birth onwards; and while this principle is not observed in Britain nearly so generally as it ought to be, it is barely recognized in America at all. In Britain cattle-feeding has become a science; in America it is a work that must be executed in the most convenient haphazard manner. The temperature and constitution of the animal receive no attention from the American farmer, neither does he take any heed whether or not his animals are supplied with food containing in proper proportions the commodities which form flesh, fat, bone and muscle. When he wishes to fatten his cattle, he scatters on the field among them an abundance of Indian corn and a seasoning of salt, and leaves the rest of the fattening process to the animals themselves and to nature. It is the misfortune of the American farmer that nature has done so much for him, but kind though it be, it does not satisfactorily accomplish all that is left to it in the feeding of cattle. It does not supply in the atmosphere, nor in any other shape, the ingredients which are lacking in Indian corn for the efficient feeding of cattle, neither does it always provide the fattening with that shelter which is desired to assist the daily fare in keeping up the animal heat."

POINTS OF A DAIRY COW.

Mr. Baldwin, of Ohio, at the late meeting of the American Dairymen's Association, gave his views on the dairy cow as follows:

It is useless to talk about best breeds for dairy uses, because no one breed is entirely reliable. As far as the speaker's observation had gone, the Ayrshire furnished the most good ones for butter-making. There are about forty-five different points indicative of good dairy cows. Some of these points were named. A "dishing" face is a mark of superiority also the milk vein. A thoroughbred that will certainly reproduce her own qualities must carry the points, which are more often hidden in the male than the female. The speaker exhibited cows showing good points in various breeds of cows. Good dairy cows should have thick, strong lips, and the eyes should be large, showing much white; good milkers are also spirited. The horns should have an upward and forward direction, and the annual rings rather indistinct; the horns should also have a waxy appearance, rather than dry. Good cows should have short bodies, heads, neck and legs; the neck should be neat, and the shoulders light and neatly formed, and lower than hips. There are all through the country common cows, which have many good qualities for milkers, which farmers might easily improve. Low sides are marks of good milkers. In short, the cow should be neat and perfectly shaped, and rather wedged-shaped, being broader in the rear with light flanks, Jerseys and Ayrshires that are good milkers are notable in these respects. In short-legged cows the udder should hang low, nearly to the ground; tail long and tapering. Many of these points are often not noticeable, but the dishing face is one to which there should be no exception.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XXIX.

At Rockton, on the fruit farm of the Rev. S. B. Bloomfield, I noticed a fine lot of young quince bushes that had been grafted on apple roots. It may be that by grafting or budding the quince on apple stock that we can make a complete success in raising this choice fruit in Kansas. Will the nurserymen of the state make the experiment, this fall, by budding a few thousands each?

In the southwestern corner of Wabunsee and northeastern part of Morris counties, there is a large body of Kaw Indian Trust Land, which has lately been appraised and will be offered for sale in three months. This is a most excellent locality for raising stock and stock-breeders can have a choice of "herd law" and anti-herd law counties, as Morris is herd law and Wabunsee is not.

There are 14,395 acres of land planted to corn, in Morris county, this year, and it is looking extremely well. Of winter wheat there is 7746 acres, which promise to yield about 18 bushels per acre.

In 1876, there was 3647 acres of spring wheat in the county, which averaged 8 bushels per acre, yet with this experience before them they have this year increased the acreage more than 200 per cent, viz: 9304 acres,

with a present prospect of a less yield than in 1876.

While northern Kansas is peculiarly well adapted to raising spring wheat, it is not a safe crop in central and southern Kansas.

I often notice statements in local papers in different parts of the state, like the following: "Wheat in this county will average 35 bushels per acre." Of course, every Kansan will take these statements for what they are worth but those outside of the state don't know but that it is the truth, and it is for these subscribers that I give in the following table the average yield of wheat in the state for the last fifteen years. These figures, with the exception of that for 1877, were taken from the Reports of the State Board of Agriculture, as published by the Secretary, Hon. Alfred Gray.

AVERAGES FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

| Year | Bushels |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1863 | 15 |
| 1864 | 15 |
| 1865 | 16 |
| 1866 | 16 |
| 1867 | 15 |
| 1868 | 15 |
| 1869 | 16 |
| 1870 | 16 |
| 1871 | 15 |
| 1872 | 15 |
| 1873 | 14 |
| 1874 | 14 |
| 1875 | 14 |
| 1876 | 14 |
| 1877 | 14 |
| 1878 | 14 |
| Average for 15 years | 15 |

It is good enough as it is; don't lie about it. Not a state in the Union can make as good a showing for this length of time.

Everywhere I go I hear complaints of the immense number of rats and the great amount of harm they are doing among the farmers. A county bounty on rats would be more sensible than on rabbits.

A gentleman by the name of O. C. Gordon, who lives at Prairie Centre, Johnson county, informed me that he gives his boy a nickel for every rat he kills, and the boy has just bought a saddle with the proceeds. If this plan was universally adopted, every farmer's son in Kansas could get a saddle before fall. This would also teach the boys business habits and the value of money. I am forcibly reminded of this rat business by finding rat holes in the "Saddlebags," this morning.

At Hill Spring, Morris county, is the largest spring of water I have seen in the county; not less than one barrel of water per minute flows from this well. What a chance for a city milk man.

Near Elmdale, Chase county, is the stock and grain farm of Stephen M. Wood, state Senator from this district. This gentleman has about 600 acres of land, nearly all under fence. He is a practical farmer, and has had a great experience in Kansas farming, and this experience, if you could get him to write about it, would be of great service to the new comers, at least.

I saw a very nice field of timothy and blue grass here, and since seeing this field and other fields around here that are proving successful. I am becoming convinced that the same grass can be grown in central Kansas. I rode down through Mr. Wood's corn, and found corn that was as tall as my head as I sat on my horse; this was on the 18th of June.

Mr. Wood has a herd of 100 head of cattle; about half of them were "grade Texans." They were a fine lot, and it was extremely difficult to tell there was any Texans among them, except by the color.

When the Governor appointed Stephen M. Wood as regent of the Agricultural College, he did a creditable deed for himself, and conferred a lasting benefit upon the agriculturists of the state.

In this vicinity I noticed a very superior red wheat, under the local name, I should judge, of swamp wheat. It seems peculiarly well adapted for a wet season. It is by far the heaviest wheat in the neighborhood, but I should consider it identical with the "Mediterranean" and "Red Lancaster." My attention was drawn to a field of this variety, on the farm of Mr. Jonathan Wood; I am not sure but it was ahead of anything I had seen in that line.

As I go south, I begin to see considerable chess or cheat among the winter wheat. A most ridiculous notion seems to prevail among some farmers as to the cause of this chess among wheat; they have an idea that the father of chess is defective wheat. I notice that those who believe in this theory are generally believers in unlucky Fridays, planting in the moon, killing hogs by moon signs, finding good water by the witch hazel process and a hundred other signs of the witchcraft age. It is a positive shame that in this enlightened age, there can be found even one farmer with a mind so benighted as to believe in such a supremely ridiculous and heathenish theory. W. W. CORN.

Elmdale, Chase Co., Kansas.

From Republic Co. N. Kan.

June 24th.—Winter wheat is No. 1 and a large acreage over last season. Spring wheat looks well, rye about on average, corn never looked better at this time in the year; in fact everything is promising. Prices are low wheat 60¢@70¢, corn 16¢@20¢, oats 20¢, barley 25¢, rye 33¢, butter 8¢@10¢, eggs 8¢, pork \$2.50, horses \$40@100, cows \$20@40. I would say that the farmers are taking a new resolution from the amount of breaking there is being done this season. There are but few who are not having more or less breaking done this season. There is no government land in this county, but plenty of schools and churches, and society is good.

W. G. HAY.

RANDOM SHOTS.

In last week's issue "Enquirer" asks where in Kansas, absolutely safe immunity from "chills and fever can be found?" If there is a county in Kansas that is absolutely free from this disease, I don't know it. I believe that there is not a county in the State that has been settled ten years that has not had a few cases, at least. But, I also believe that there is less of it in this state than in any other new state in the Union.

I noticed an article in same issue advocating the Hybrid apples. Will the author be kind enough to answer the following questions. If he has something good why does he not get the Kansas State Horticultural Society to endorse it? Five of the members of this society have told me that they also believe it a fraud, and even in last week's issue, "Horticultor," a very prominent member of that society pronounces against it. Also, is he interested directly or indirectly in the sale of these hybrids; and please give your Post Office address.

W. W. CONE.

Halstead, Kansas.

THE TAX GATHERERS.

The great combinations go on with the object of compelling the public to pay dividends upon fictitious values, and the people tamely endure in this way a taxation for transportation compared with which all other taxation, national, state and local, is a mere bagatelle. It is evident that if these railroad combinations and consolidations are allowed to go on, in a few years more the United States will be distracted off by a few railroad kings, whose power over the productions and property of the people within their boundaries, will be as absolute as that of the king of Dahomey or any other ruler that ever existed. In the article above alluded to (published in the FARMER of June 5th) we showed that the receipts of railroads in the state of New York, were about twelve times as great as the revenues of the state derived from taxation, or about one hundred millions of dollars. We estimated that fifty millions of this would have paid ten per cent. annual dividends upon the capital actually paid by the stock and bondholders in providing these transportation facilities, and that the other fifty millions was in effect an unjust annual tax upon the public, amounting to about six times as much as the tax budget of the state. It seems strange that the public should long continue to bear such taxation as this by railroad magnates when a proposition by any party to add one-twentieth of the amount for the most useful purpose to the annual tax levy of the state would be so unpopular that it would lose the state to the party supporting it. The inequalities and discriminations which exist in our present system of railroad management are also crying loudly for remedy, and we cannot believe that this state of things can long continue. It is perhaps too much to expect that abuses which have been gradually accumulating for a quarter of a century, should be got rid of in a moment, but we feel certain that something must be done or the entire earnings of the people, not only in the primary forms of labor, but also those of the manufacturer and merchant will be absorbed by this octopus which has wrapped its arms about the industries of the country, and is sucking out their life blood.—Am. Grocer.

California will ship only extracted honey hereafter, the freight and breakage being so much as to make it unprofitable. This leaves the production of comb honey to the Eastern and Middle States. They ask 10 cents per pound for extracted honey in San Francisco, and as it costs 3 cents per pound to bring it to Chicago, that fixes the price, in bulk, at 13 cents here.

Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: F. B. Maxon, Emporia.

COLONADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Plattville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh, Haover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffee, Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

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

GRANGE NOTES.

It is not an unmitigated evil to have one or more of the leading members in a grange absent from its meetings, if it is known they are visiting other granges, and if the other members are duly notified that they are expected to take leading parts. Many of the retiring ones, when called in action by the necessity of the occasion, exhibit an ability that no one supposed they possessed. While the leading members make occasional visits to other granges, the latent power of the members of their own granges is developed by a sense of responsibility and exercise.—Journal of Agriculture and Farm.

THE POWER OF THE GRANGE FOR GOOD.

A lady in Rural New Yorker on the above subject says:

"That the grange is the greatest secular power for good, that has been brought to bear upon the agricultural population, no

one who is acquainted with its workings will deny. Too many farmers and their wives live in selfish isolation, with their backs bent, and their heads down, always digging with the mud rake, like the man in Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress, never taking time or caring to look up." If this statement be true, and the writer boldly challenges contradiction, the farmer has the social or fraternal machinery in his hands which if wisely and perseveringly used is capable of placing him in that controlling position by the numbers that agriculture has enrolled in its ranks, that will defy all opposition. And this must be a leading feature of the undeveloped work of the Patrons, if the organization is to be a lasting one. The first fervent zeal with which the Patrons entered on grange work in the west proved a furor which in a short time ran its course, and from which the Grange has not yet wholly recovered. Politicians by profession—men always looking out for individual preferment, and always superserviceable, stepped to the control of the granges, and at once led them away from their true work into the wild dance of politics. It were as if children who are but just learning to walk, were enrolled to do the duty of trained and disciplined soldiers. Failure was therefore inevitable. To be a powerful factor in the political affairs of the nation is the manifest destiny of the Grange, but this work will require men of full stature. A great many important lessons must be learned in other departments of knowledge before farmers can address themselves as an organization, to the duties of the statesman, and compete with men in other callings which bring them by their daily avocations more nearly in contact with questions of government. The primary work of the grange has been overlooked for too much politics in the past but the indications are that the sober second thought is leading the Patrons on to firmer ground. There is greater unity of purpose and cohesion among the members of all other pursuits than among farmers. The first work of the grange is to break up that individuality and isolation which has kept the farmer in ignorance and made him a prey, to every designing clique in trade and politics. When the farmers have become more firmly leagued together, and proud of their class for its intelligence and concerted power, then they will learn to feel independent in thought and action on all questions of public interest. In their present condition they are led but never leaders. By social intercourse in the grange the young men will learn to think analytically and acquire the faculty of expression clearly and readily. When this point has been reached in their future development, the best talent will not slack to fly from the soil to the confined office life of the professions. Many farmers are able men, fine writers and speakers; but take the multitude engaged in agriculture, and contrast the percentage of this class with the percentage of their peers in the professions, and it will be found scarcely one to a thousand. Hence the farmer as a class, has no chance against the lawyer, as a class in political power and influence. The every day work of the lawyer brings out his reasoning powers, gives him confidence in himself. His many struggles in sharp debate, cultivates rapidity of thought, analytical powers and ready expression. His business familiarizes him with political questions, with law and state affairs. His every day business, in fact, is a constant school in the science of government, hence his leading position in our legislative halls.

The Patrons contemplate the fitting of farmers for law makers in the scope and design of their movement, but they must perfect their social and industrial brotherhood, before attempting the more advanced movement of shaping and directing the policy of states and government. It is the thinking men among the Patrons will keep the objects and the great possibilities of the order constantly before the members, by laying "line upon line, and precept upon precept. Here a little and there a little," the agricultural class will step to the front and its power will dominate all other pursuits and dictate the policy of the government, in place of being, as in the past so humble, that none are found to do it reverence. The average farmer must be in deed to lift his head and straighten his back from his mud rake, and devote a portion of his time to thought and social intercourse. Thought and manual labor combined, he will find to yield much greater profits than plodding labor and little or no thought.

SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION.

Some of the subordinate granges are inefficient because the standard of their regular exercise is a low one. They hold discussions, perhaps; but their discussions are conducted in such a way as to furnish little or no discipline to the members who take part in them, and convey no important information to those who listen to them. At their meetings there is also, it may be, a good deal of essay-reading; but the productions read are generally on vague, abstract topics concerning which all that is worth saying has been said a great

many times; and hence the exercise is of little profit.

But they will give their attention when we tell them what is contained in some practical book that we have read but they have not, or when we tell them of some process in farming or house-keeping which we but not they have tried. Let us, then, confine our grange discussions and essays to plain, even homely, and definite topics, and leave the abstracts to the exclusive handling of the Emersons and the Alcotts.—Grange Bulletin.

A KENTUCKY GRANGE ON THE RAMPAGE.

At a regular meeting of the Henderson County, No. 3, held at Geneva, in the presence of a set of resolutions offered in relation to the late muddle the State Grange was in because the Secretary's office had been removed from Georgetown to Hill Grove, and because the Patrons had been told by the Executive Committee that they should not go behind the reports of the Finance Committee, appeared the following:

"One thing is certain—the order is going to pieces in this State—no money in the treasury, nor is there likely to be. When the delegates in the last meeting of the State Grange shall have collected their expenses, some \$3,000, the Master paid \$500, the Secretary \$1,000, the Treasurer \$150, and the Executive Committee, God knows what, making, as far as we can count it, some \$2,600, how much will be left to pay the expenses of the next meeting. The late Secretary reported less than four hundred granges in State; the membership cannot exceed ten thousand, which, at 24 cents, makes \$2,400. Here is a deficit. Should there be a continued decrease, which in the present state of affairs is certain, will the State Grange ever meet again?"

Wherefore, then, all this rumpus by the Executive Committee about the location of the Secretary's office? Why should it matter to them whether it is in Georgetown or at Hill Grove unless, indeed, there is danger the records in the present hands should bring to light an unhealthy state of things, or is the present Secretary unwilling to pay their illegal bills?

"Who can account for 'the milk in the coconut'?"

"It certainly has been unfortunate for the order in Kentucky that they ever had an executive committee. It has certainly blundered on, and is now driving the order to ruin, and the more speedily we get rid of the incubus the better."

MICHIGAN.

Brother T. A. Thompson, post lecturer of the National Grange, who has delivered since April 1, in this state twenty-two public and thirty-two private lectures in granges, says: "I find the order in Michigan in a healthy condition, and growing stronger every day."

OREGON.

The Patrons of Marion County had a grand rally on the State fair grounds at Salem, June 8. The Pomona Grange, of Multnomah, Clackamas and Polk counties; the business council of Linn and Lane counties, all the subordinate granges and Patrons everywhere, with their friends, were invited to unite in full regalia, with banners and well-filled baskets.

IOWA.

The Patrons of Taylor County have got a set of six-ton scales all up in good shape, and good and convenient yards for reception of stock of all kinds, and can weigh all kinds of grain. They are determined if cooperation means anything to prove it to their advantage.

Western granges are holding strawberry festivals in order to increase their library funds.

NEBRASKA.

It is estimated that over 300,000 trees were planted in Otoe County, on Arbor Day and the day previous. Tree planting, even on a single day in the year, would be a glorious work for the Patrons of Husbandry, and one which would produce a favorable and lasting impression upon the whole community.

WHAT THE GRANGE HAS DONE FOR THE FARMERS.

The problem of fire and life assurance has been satisfactory, not by engaging in a warfare with these corporations, but by simply supplying the means to meet the wants of the farmers within the order independent of them. Before the Grange was organized the farmer knew how to plow, and sow, and harvest his products, but he was not well skilled in marketing them. He knew how to go to his merchant or grocer and order his supplies, but he did not know what profits he was paying. He knew that the mower, the drill, and plow, were necessary to the successful cultivation of his fields, but he was not aware that he was paying the man of smooth words twice their actual value. When he went to the various insurance agencies to get protection for his property against loss by fire, he did not know that he had to pay two or three hundred per cent more than was necessary for such protection. His ignorance in every instance was taken advantage of to get from him the fruits of honest toil. But all these benefits have not, or will not, come unsought, by simply being attached to this order. Earnest, thoughtful labor is necessary on the part of the members, in an individual capacity as well as collectively. If benefits will accrue to individuals from combination, from united action, the same rule applies with even greater force to labor performed and influence exerted by individuals in a single capacity.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALADDIN

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

EVAN DHU

Son of Ryedyk's Hambletonian.

CORIANDER,

g Son of Ryedyk's Hambletonian.

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

R. I. LEE, Agent,

Prairie Dell Farm near Topeka, Kansas.

IMPORTANT

—TO—

Sheep Farmers

Simple's Celebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, effectively cleans stock, eradicates scab, destroys ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price. Circulars free. Manufactured by THOMAS J. SEMPLE, 977 Portland Avenue, Louisville Ky.

Agents, who sell at manufacturing prices: John G. Willis, Omaha, Neb.; Pink Fouts, Wichita, Kan.; Y. C. A. Rodgers, Waco, Texas.



LABELS for marking and registering cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Size for sheep or hogs, with name and number stamped to Order, \$3 per 100. Patches for putting label in ear, \$1. Registers, with numbers corresponding to labels, book form, 50 cents. Sheet Register free with labels. All orders filled promptly, and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5. order paid for, entitles purchaser to Agency with liberal commission. Samples and terms free.

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

ATCHISON, KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale. Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not skin. Persons desiring to visit this farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick, in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge. Address, GLICK & CARMICHAEL.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



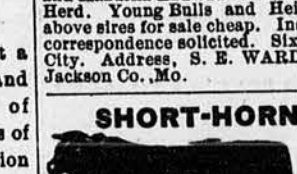
L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 12 miles south of Rossville.

Walnut Grove Herd,



S. E. WARD, Proprietor. Breeder of Pure bred Short-Horns. 1st Duke of Walnut Grove, 3518, S. H. Record. A. H. Book \$36.412 and Maxima Lad 2nd 5.113, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshire in Kansas. Catalogues Free.

GEO. M. CHASE.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

—ALSO— Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

The New Book

Will be published in a few days. "INCH BY INCH,"

—OR— "THE GUIDE OF GUIDES!"

Into and Among the Gold and Silver Mines of the Rock Mountains, by "HARRY HALL." Cosmopolitan Correspondent. For sale at office of Kansas Farmer. Price, postage paid, 25 cents.

Breeder's Directory.

EMERY & SAYRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed & record Berkshire and Poland Chinas for sale. "Beauties Sure." Pairs not skin. Circulars free.

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

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black & Cocker & Brown Leghorns. Stock not sent passed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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

J. R. DUNLAP & CO., IOLA, KAN., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. H. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill., Iowa, breeders and dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable. Reference furnished.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalog. Herd of 200 head. Also Berkshires.

R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahma Chickens. All stock warranted first-class and Shipped C. O. D.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17943 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CARRY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 25 competitors.

H. M. & W. P. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill., breeders of and shippers of Poland-China or Merino Hogs. Young stock for sale.

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks, Partridge, Cocker fowls, and White Guinea. Write to me.

LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas, Breeder of Bucks for sale this year.

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

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, the Hampshire's imported from England. Also Chester White Hogs, premium stock and Light Brahma Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$2500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis., Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 3 yr. old apple trees for sale, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit light; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

500,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants, &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists. J. F. OGDEN & ADAMS, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist. Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

H. H. GRINSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of H. Essex Berkshires and Poland China hogs. Stock for sale.

Dentists.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 129 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

JAMES G. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law.

Rooms 10 and 12, Hart's Office Building, West Fourth Street, between Main and Delaware, Kansas City, Mo. Practices in Missouri, Kansas and U. S. Courts. Real Estate and Corporation Law a specialty.

HENTIG & SPERRY, Attorneys at Law,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts

Kaw Valley Nursery.

Must Be Sold.

25,000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old. 2,000 Cherry, 1 to 3 years old. 200,000 hedges, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum, Peach, Grapevine, Small fruits, Ornamental trees and Evergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send for price list. E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kansas.

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

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

FOR SALE, Pure Bred Partridge Cochins.

One magnificent cock, and five hens, warranted pure bred. The half dozen for \$10 cash. Address J. J. R., Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

M. P. STAMM.

Breeder of choicest strains of Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs.

Hamilton, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

The fine imported boar, "Achilles," at the head of my Berkshires, bred by Mr. Humphrey, of England, and "Don Pedro" at the head of my Poland-Chinas, bred by A. C. Moore of Illinois.

I have a large lot of spring pigs from choice imported and American bred sows, that I will sell very low. Correspondence solicited.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

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

For Sale.

70 pine lumber seats, seven foot long, unpainted and suitable for a hall or church. These seats will be sold for less than cost of lumber. W. A. TRAVIS, or C. A. SEXTON, Topeka, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE FOURTH.

To-morrow we celebrate the nation's anniversary. The patriotic fervor with which the day was greeted by the first generation after its birth has noticeably cooled in the reception given it by the third. The last quarter of a century has wrought marvelous changes in the great republic—an experiment and innovator among the haughty old Monarchies of Christendom, the founders of the new nation on the shores of the distant western world, in remembrance of their life and death struggle, and feeling their weakness, cherished every return of the noted day, with a glow of genuine patriotism and reverence for their fathers' glorious deeds, that we of the present day are strangers to. The weakness and limited powers of the first quarter century have been shaken off by the giant strength, and vast influence of the Republic of the second century. Proud in conscious strength, and no longer regarding the opinions of older nations, the hallowed memories of revolutionary days, trials and triumphs, sit lightly in the hearts of the people who have multiplied from three millions to fifty millions in that time.

Our form of government was adopted with many misgivings; or rather the constitution which united the several states into one compact nation, was considered by many of the best statesmen of that day, as but a temporary expedient, the best that could be formed for the time being, with provisions incorporated for such future changes and alterations as time and experience might reveal as necessary. But that character of liberty has endured for a century with no material changes except expunging from it all rights originally granted to slavery, which presented the greatest obstacle, the patriotic framers of that instrument had to encounter in their work.

Time and experience have pointed out some grave defects in the fundamental law which press strongly for a remedy. The presidential term of 4 years has been found to be too short. This was an acknowledged defect by the election of the first president for two terms. Why two terms in succession? If a president is eligible for 8 years why the turmoil and excitement of two elections? Far better to have but one term and one election. The idea of a single presidential term has gained with the people till there are few or none found opposing it. But as a kind of compromise on 6 years for a term is generally advocated, and eligibility for a second term. We think that the experience of the nation is that 8 years is a better length to fix a presidential term six. If we could escape the excitement and demoralizing influence of a presidential election every 4 years, there is not a business in the country that would not respond with a stronger and more healthy tone. And Congress, too, has come to be declared by all parties and all observing men to be a "nuisance." This contemptuous estimate of the great central law making power, is not a wholesome public sentiment, and demands a thorough reform in that branch of government. Several of the states have adopted limited session of their legislatures, and the belief is gaining rapidly that a session of congress every alternate year with a longer presidential term, would go far towards extracting the unwholesome excitement and turbulence from our political affairs; that a more wholesome public sentiment, laws and less expense would be the gain by these constitutional reforms. There are other changes of scarcely less importance that could be named, but there is a pressing demand for those reforms above named, in our constitution.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AN UNTAXED ROAD TO EUROPE

"Sheep are being imported from Germany to England at the rate of about twenty thousand a week."

Here is a fine prospect for western farmers, and especially for those of Kansas, where fine mutton sheep can be produced in thousands at little cost. With the Mississippi river navigable for ocean steamers to St. Louis, the markets of the old world could be supplied with live-stock from all the states immediately tributary to the river at a very small cost for transportation. If the Mississippi were made a great ocean highway, the advantage would be mutual to the eastern and western farmers. The long transportation by rail to the Atlantic seaboard, works a two fold injury to the farmers. The immense quantities of western produce seeking a market by the present medium serve to glut the eastern markets, and work a serious loss to farmers of the Atlantic States, while the long heavy grade routes by rail over the mountains, necessarily makes transportation very costly, and an unobstructed water way between the Old world and the heart of the Mississippi valley, would tend to free the markets of the old states from the glut of produce, and re-

duce the cost of getting their stuff to market, to western farmers. If this important subject can be brought before the farmers of the whole country, the millions that are yearly squandered by the Omnibus, River and Harbor bill every session of congress, would doubtless be consolidated into one fund and applied to utilizing the Mississippi on the Eddes jetty plan. This subject seems to us, supersede all others in importance to American farmers, affecting their interests equally in all parts of the country.

The immense crops of wheat of California do not perceptibly affect the price of wheat in the Atlantic markets, because the ships from European parts go to the wharves of San Francisco and load direct for Europe. The result would be similar if they could load at St. Louis or higher up the river and sail direct for the markets of the old world with farm produce of every kind. Leading farmers throughout the country should by a co-operative movement impress this important subject upon the public till it becomes a leading question in our political policy.

ORNAMENT THE SCHOOL GROUNDS.

The last report of the proceedings of the Kansas Horticultural Society, contains a recommendation to ornament the grounds about public school houses. This suggestion should be carried out by the school trustees in every school district of the state, and part of the teacher's duty, as important as any other, should be to have a supervision over the trees, and see that they are not injured by the children, that the supports and protecting frames are maintained in proper order. A grove about every school house would afford a great deal of comfort to children and teachers, by shade in summer, defence against piercing winds in winter, and a pleasant, healthful playground at all seasons.

The public school houses which stand out cheerless and alone on the bleak prairie, are the reverse of inviting or comfortable, and are well calculated to repel the children and create an aversion by their dreary aspect.

A part of the school fund could be spent to much better purpose in making the school houses and grounds neat and sightly, a spot where it would be a real enjoyment to meet and spend the hours in study, than in attempting to teach the long list of studies now in vogue. The labors of the school-room would be rendered more profitable, if it were made one of the primary duties of the Board of Trustees, to adorn their grounds with shade trees. To cultivate the tastes of the children to enjoy tidy homes with pleasant yards, gardens and shade trees, is the surest means of advancing the standard of farm life and farm home adornment, insuring more comfort, more contentment, and more refinement in rural life. If parents would strive to adorn and beautify their homes, their children would not be possessed of that desire to roam which is so universally lamented.

OVER THE "GOLDEN BELT" TO SALINE CO.

A fairer scene than Kansas presents at this season of the year, and especially this year, would be hard to find. Journeying up the Kaw valley for two hundred miles, with no care but to take in as much as possible of its vastness, its fertility and its beauty, is like a dream of Elysian fields and eternal summer. From Topeka, westward, broad fields of ripening wheat are interspersed with broader fields of corn in all stages of vigor and forwardness, showing the thrift of the good farmer, and all degrees of sickly green and foul fields proving the slipshod grumblers who write "back east" that "Kansas is not what it is cracked up to be." One wonders that some of the immense fields can be got over at all, and many of them are in excellent condition, and then when he comes into the neglected one adjoining, he wonders how one man can do so little, particularly with such a good example before him. To be sure many farmers have been prevented from working their corn, by the frequent rains, but instances were not rare where fields that lay side by side, the same kind of land at the same elevation, were, one good, clean rich-looking corn, and the other pale, weak uneven and foul, but showing a difference no less between the owners than the crops; the evident lesson was, that no more ground should be planted than could be taken good care of. Forty acres of good corn are more profitable and satisfactory than eighty of poor; and yet this is the hardest of lessons to learn where land is cheap.

After crossing the Big Blue and passing Manhattan, we had a glimpse of the Agricultural College buildings which make a fine appearance from the railroad.

Farther on, just before reaching Ft. Riley we saw the old capital buildings, erected twenty years ago, of the white stone so abundant in that part of the state; the Representative Hall is on the south quite near the track, a yet substantial-looking structure, two stories high and probably fifty feet long; the "upper house" is north of

the track a few hundred yards westward, a similar building not quite so large.

At the Ft. Riley station every body was trying to see the Fort, and we heard one man say he had passed there a number of times and had never seen a glimpse of it. It is situated on top of the bluff just above and to the right of the train going west, but the best view of it can be had by looking out the windows on the left of the train after crossing the Republican river; the road makes a bend there and one can look back and across it and have a very pretty view of the Fort between the trees. Not much can be seen of Junction City from the train, nor of the Solomon valley, from the north of that fork which we cross between there and Abilene, but everybody has heard of its beauty and productiveness, and all look out with interest and amazement that the borders of so small a stream should have been heralded so far. Before reaching Abilene, we passed through the great wheat field belonging to Mr. Henry, which lies on either side of the K. P. road, and is one of the wonders of Kansas. To a New Englander who has never seen anything larger than a ten acre meadow, this sea of grain, covering thirty-six hundred acres, is a sight worth coming so far to see. This is the centre of the wheat region of the state, and that crop is of about the same relative importance there that corn is in the counties east of Manhattan.

At Salina, we were met by the hospitable carryall belonging to the Hon. Thos. H. Cavanaugh, Secretary of State, and premium Hereford cattle breeder, and were driven to his ranch, six miles east, through the dusk of one of the balmiest, midsummer evenings that ever shaded a prairie. The breeze that wafted to us the odor of bountiful harvests, told also of good times coming, when debt and mortgage for the husbandman, and cold and hunger for his children shall be known no more in Kansas. Those white-faced cattle are models of beauty, and Tom tells us they are models in every way, quick growers, easy to fatten, and gentle in disposition. At the hospitable home of Mr. Cavanaugh, we were entertained during our visit, and are under many obligations for courtesies extended by himself and lady. This stock farm is destined to be one of the useful institutions of which Kansas will be proud. A magnificent view of that and positions of several other counties, can be had from the top of Iron Mound, one of those peculiar abrupt elevations common in that region; this one is half a mile high and covered with a stone that is impregnated with iron. The panorama that stretches out towards every point of the compass, is beautiful beyond description, and we believe cannot be surpassed in the state. Three rivers, the Kansas, the Saline, and the Smoky Hill, with their skirting timber, can be seen, and the intervening stretches of space are mosaic of golden grain, flower-decked prairie, corn, and the rich brown of the upturned sod. It is a hard acknowledgment for those who live in the eastern part of the state to make, but it is too true to be ignored, that the orchards are more numerous, and the farms closer together than with us, and the hundreds of dollars that even a small farmer must put into fences, in the eastern counties, he can there put into house and barn and stock.

The evening of the 15th, we rode five miles further east, where we could overlook the Gypsum valley, which seems to be the pride of that neighborhood, and spent the evening with the Gypsum Valley Farmers' Club, at the residence of Wm. Pettes, Esq., an honored member of that community and a valued correspondent of the FARMER. This is supposed to be the oldest farmers' organization in the state, which is now in a flourishing condition, having been organized more than five years since, if we remember correctly. And we can testify that it shows no signs of disintegration yet, on the contrary, the members all seem alive to their own, each others and the Club's best interests. They meet monthly alternately at the residences of the different members and by the way, it strikes us that this will be found to secure and to retain the interest of the members much better than weekly or fortnightly meetings at a school house; that is rather a dreary place for a social gathering and too frequent meetings lose their charm.

Members came many miles from every direction, and a number of visitors from the city of Salina, ten miles away, and all talked about it as if it was a joyously anticipated event. The club was called to order by the President, Mr. Post, the business of the evening was disposed of, and your humble servant was cordially invited to be present and address a basket meeting of the Club, to be held in August, for which courtesy the Club will please accept his grateful acknowledgements. The first literary exercise, was an essay by Mrs. Manchester, and was an effort that would be creditable in any college lecture. Next was an essay by Mr. McQuary, one of the model farmers of Gypsum valley, and one whose delight-

ful home and hospitable family we shall long remember. His subject was temperance, and his thoughts were remarkable for good sense and sound logic. Dr. Van Eaton edited the paper that evening, and certainly provided a treat of witty and entertaining literature. Usually they spend some time in debate upon a subject relating to agriculture, but that was dispensed with. On the conclusion of the paper, the club was adjourned for supper; that is always brought along, except the coffee and sugar, for the purchase of those articles a collection of one dollar is made at each meeting, and among from 75 to 150 members that is not a very severe tax. The young people seemed to enjoy it quite as much as the older ones, and we were told never failed to attend. We were surprised to find it so late when we said good-night to the charming hostess and started on our homeward drive. Just at midnight we crossed the old Santa Fe trail, now deserted and in many places obliterated by overlying farms, but still suggestive of the tide that knows no turning. Of the many tragedies and romances that have transpired along its path, few will be known to the busy people who are soon to bury it from sight forever.

THE RUSSIAN APPLE SWINDLE.

We give, this week, some more information regarding the Russian apple swindle. Pass the rascals round. When swindlers of this kind appear in your community, show them up. You can count on the help of the FARMER every time. Vagabonds have a great many schemes to avoid honest work, and seem to find a rich field in plying their swindling games in the country. If any of our readers know of the whereabouts of the Russian apple chaps, send us word and we will give them some free advertising.

THE WHEAT.

Judging from the wet weather which has prevailed throughout the time of wheat harvest, we greatly fear that a very large per cent. of the crop will prove to be seriously damaged, while tens of thousands of bushels throughout the state, will be utterly ruined. In the large wheat districts where headers have been used for gathering the crop, it is scarcely within the range of probability that wheat harvested in this way, where only the heads are gathered, can escape almost total destruction. We anticipate sad accounts when threshing has decided the question now in abeyance.

MINOR MENTION.

HOW TO SPEND THE SUMMER—Is the title of a neat pamphlet composed of articles and extracts published in the *Christian Union*. The little book purports to teach "When to Go; How to Go; How to Save Money," and was written by such authors and summer travelers as Austin Abbott, W. H. Murray, Donald G. Mitchell, Lyman Abbott, Gale Hamilton, etc. The little pamphlet will furnish delightful summer reading, and prove valuable to persons seeking recreation among the Adirondacs and other favorite resorts in New York and New England.

Friday, July 5th, is the day upon which W. W. Cole's great show visits Topeka.

The June report of crops in Illinois, says: "The wheat crop prospect for a large yield per acre, is much reduced when compared with the May circular," owing to unseasonable rains the greater part of the month.

The weekly export of beef to Europe from the United States, foots up 2,000 cattle. This is encouraging to farmers, to make the production of good beef one branch of their business. The very best is the only kind that is taken for export.

The versatile and energetic press agent of the "Great London Show," Mr. Claude DeHaven, has been in Topeka for two days past, completing arrangements for their exhibition the 9th inst.

The Shawnee County Horticultural and Pomological Society will hold its next meeting on Saturday, July 6th, at 10 A. M., at James Harvey's, near the insane asylum, to which all lovers of good fruit are cordially invited. The managers of the meeting will use their best efforts to make the meeting enjoyable to all who will favor them with their presence. The affair will be conducted on the basket picnic style. The report of the last meeting of the Society will be published in the next issue of the FARMER.

GREAT SALE OF CATTLE.—Our readers will find in our advertising columns the sale of Mr. Fitzgerald, of St. Mary's Kansas, advertised to take place at his farm, near the above place, on July 19th. This undoubtedly presents a very unusual opportunity for purchasing pure-bred and high-grade animals.

Cole's Great Combination, Circus and Menagerie, which shows in Topeka July 5th, is highly spoken of throughout the country as a meritorious enterprise.

The Texas State Horticultural and Pomological Association will hold its fourth annual exhibition in the city of Houston, Texas, July 17th.

The Indiana State Fair will be held at Indianapolis September 30th to October 5th.

The State Fair of Illinois will be held at Freeport September 16th to 21st.

The Summer Racing Meeting of the Kansas City Exposition Association, will be held at Kansas City on July 2d, 3d, and 4th.

A. B. RHODES.—Castor beans can be marketed in Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago. Seed can be obtained from any of the numerous seed houses in the country. Plant and cultivate similar to corn. Hedge-plants and seed are kept for sale by all nurserymen in the west. You will find the advertisements, in their season, of the most reliable men, in the Kansas FARMER.

Don't fail to go and see Seery & Kennedy in their new quarters, 117 and 119 Sixth Street, the largest implement house in the State of Kansas, where you can find anything in the way of a farm implement, from a Rake to a full Rig Steam Thresher, they sell nothing but the best, and will fully warrant all they sell.

HOWE'S GREAT LONDON SHOW.

At no time in the history of public amusements has any entertainment obtained anything like the unbounded popularity of the Great London Show, Sanger's British Menagerie, Dockrill's Parisian Circus, and the famous grotesque Mardi-Gras Carnival; and no show has ever received such unqualified hearty endorsements of the public prints. Those people who remember the London's last successful and brilliant visit in this section, will not wonder at this.

Its return to Topeka, on Tuesday, July 9th, will interest everybody. The *New York Herald*, always chary about notices of amusements, speaks as follows of the London Show, in its issue of March 28th:

"The Great London Show, which drew such large crowds to Gilmore's Garden last fall, and had Madame Dockrill among its chief attractions, opened again last night in the same place to a house so thronged that many people looking for reserved seats, had to go away disappointed. The programme was a varied one, and between the performances of the various circus riders, the very humorous clowns, the performing elephants, the hurricane hurdle act by W. Gorman, the bareback riding monkey, the juggling equestrian act by Miss Pauline Lee, the celebrated manage horse Ellington, ridden and driven by R. H. Dockrill, the burlesque manage horse by J. Kennebel, the audience were kept in a continuous state of high-strung excitement and laughter. Madame Dockrill, whose excellence as a bareback rider, driving four horses with the utmost ease, and flying over hurdles four feet high with alacrity that appears reckless in the extreme, needs no criticism, as her peculiar talent has simply to be seen to excite both wonder and admiration. James Robinson, the famous rider, made his first appearance after an absence of eight years, and was received in his unequalled equestrianism with really popular outbursts of applause. His riding, like Madame Dockrill's, is beyond any comparative standard, and was done with a singular degree of ease and grace. Both he and Madame Dockrill were the recipients of numerous floral tokens of the appreciation their admirers. The performing elephants and the collection of animals embrace every conceivable attraction possible. It is a grand show."

Crop Notes, Observations, Facts and Figures for the Farm.

KANSAS.

From Franklin County.

June 23.—As a matter of record, it is an interesting item of passing events to notice the early appearance of our fruit products. The *Ottawa Journal* records that several individuals in and around Ottawa, have had ripe peaches by the 14th of June. We can also add our testimony that on the 12th of June, we ate ripe peaches, a new seedling of good size and flavor; we believe it is from the seed of the Hale's Early. These extra early peaches are 16 to 18 days earlier than last year. On the 1st of May, we had a fine lot of ripe cherries of the Gov. Wood variety. This is a delightful early cherry, but the tree is very tender; many have failed to grow it, but it is located in a favored situation, protected from the north, it may succeed. For the last sixteen years, we have succeeded with them. The Gov. Wood ripened this year, two weeks earlier than common; for seven weeks we have had a bountiful supply of cherries.

The Red Astrachan apple commenced to ripen June 13th. Wheat crop is harvested; it is generally estimated to be 5 or 10 per cent. better than last year. Oats are extra good. Corn is flourishing; fields in low lands have suffered somewhat from too much rain; just the season for the upland. Winter apples will not be half a crop. Millet and Hungarian promise well. Prairie hay will be plentiful. Clover and timothy have done remarkably well this season; on the whole, this year is a prosperous one.

On the 15th of March, I planted six pounds of potatoes, called the Beauty of Hebron, No. 4. On the 10th of June they were large enough for cooking. They are a good-sized potato and yield bountifully; if they only prove as profitably as I think they will, they will be a valuable addition to our potato crop. Ten years ago, everybody thought it worthy of note if we had the good fortune to have new potatoes by the fourth of July, this year we had them nearly three weeks earlier.

A new variety of winter wheat received from the Department at Washington, was sown

July 3, 1878

during the locust raid; a few scattered heads were saved and planted in the fall. The next year about one barrel of wheat was the result. Last fall this was planted, and harvested the 20th of June. The estimate per acre is 80 to 35 bushels; it is called the "Jennings' White"; Mr. Aurelian Reed is the owner of this crop. "Do peach seeds produce the same kind as the original?" is asked by a correspondent of this week's *Inter-Ocean*. The answer is, "we think there is only one kind of peach, the seed of which produces the same kind. That is the Wager which is one of the best varieties of fruit." This is an error; we have two varieties of the peach which produce the same as the original; they are both of the yellow variety, one is the Bergen Yellow, the other a peach which came to Kansas over twenty years ago. Both of these varieties we have raised repeatedly, from the seed. The latter is one of the best varieties for canning purposes. They both ripen early and are prolific bearers, and of good flavor.

In conclusion, I think we may safely state that this year has been the most productive ever witnessed in Kansas, for small fruit, and it has ripened earlier than any previous year since the settlement of the state.

JAS. HANWAY.

From Wyandott County.

Winter wheat is what might be called a light crop, the lightest with me in five years. The harvest is almost through; acreage large. Spring wheat we don't raise. Oats are looking well. The prospects for corn are excellent. Early varieties of potatoes are good, with a fair prospect for late ones. The acreage is larger than usual. Corn, wheat, and potatoes being our general crops, I will only speak of them. Wheat is worth only 60 cts. per bushel, that is, new wheat; corn, 30 cts.; new potatoes, 60 to 75 cts.; butter, 8 to 10 cts. per pound; eggs, 8 to 10 cts. per dozen. Our principal fruit is peaches and apples, although all kinds of fruit do well here. Land is worth \$15 to \$40 per acre; good work horses are worth \$80 to \$100; cows, \$25 to \$35; farm labor \$15 to \$18 per month.

A. B. R.

From Atchison County.

June 28th.—Winter wheat all harvested; a large part of it will be in the stack before the Fourth. A part is being threshed from the shock. Wheat is better both in yield and quality than it has been for years. It is thought that the average in this part of the county will be twenty bushel per acre. Rye is about all cut. It is a poor crop; will average twelve bushels per acre. Spring wheat not yet cut. It is generally considered very inferior. Many pieces will scarcely be worth cutting. The oat crop will be fair. The same is true of flax. The crop of early potatoes is good. The prospect for early corn was never better. It is not so large as at this time last year, but has had better culture. The ground is clean and in fine condition. Fruit in this locality will be light. Cattle in fine condition. Good two-year-old steers \$25 to \$30 per head. A large amount of corn yet on hand. Fine, growing weather with plenty of rain, and so far, none too much.

J. H. TRUEBLOOD.

From Doniphan County.

June 29th.—Wheat harvest is over. Wheat is very good; rye, poor; barley, fair; corn, promising. We have plenty of rain and sunshine. Wheat, 60 to 80 cts.; corn, 22 cts.; oats, 15 cts.; hogs, gross, \$2.75. Stock is in fine condition.

J. T. HARPER.

From Douglas County.

July 1st.—Rain in abundance these times, and all kinds of vegetation growing rapidly, especially weeds. There are a good many weeds cornfields, and the prospect is they will not "pan out" very well at gathering time. The wheat is all cut, and mostly in shock. This wet weather may damage it some. The oat crop is about ripe, and is good, but there is only a small amount raised in this part of the state. There was a full crop of cherries, strawberries, and gooseberries. The blackberries and our indigenous dewberries are now beginning to ripen, and "the memory of man runneth not back to the time" when the vines were more heavily laden with fruit than now. The apple crop will be light. Grapes will be a full crop. Some of the Clinton are rotting badly, but this is not unusual. They are not apt to do it when they vine around over the tops of trees.

There are a great many other things successfully raised in this portion of the state, but unless the production of an article is a sure means of getting a living, people will generally neglect it, as a matter of course. Castor beans succeed admirably here; and they are one of the best crops to clean the ground and fertilize it for a crop of corn that we have, but the bottom drops out of the market so often in consequence of the manufacturers having the matter of prices in their own hands, that bean production is being abandoned to some extent.

The county is generally healthy. Times are hard and money scarce with the majority of the people. The surplus products do not pay the cost of production, hence farm hands find it difficult to obtain constant, remunerative employment. Rats by the million are depleting the corn-crisbs, which is not very pleasant to those holding for higher prices. Insect life does not seem to appear in a destructive

form this year. No chinch bugs, and a very moderate supply of the depredators that prey upon the "garden sass" and the foliage of our artificial groves. Especially do we notice a scarcity of the maple-worms, which for several years so destructive, visiting us about three times every summer, reminding us very much of the stanza in Pope's *Essay on Man*:

"While man exclaims, 'See all things for my use,'
'See man for mine,' replies the pampered goose."

M. A. O.

From Butler County.

June 14.—At this writing people are in the very midst of wheat harvest. It has rained very hard for the last three days, and fears are entertained that the wheat which is cut has been injured. To-day, the weather seems more settled, and some harvesters commenced work who will work night and day to make up lost time. Wheat is a good crop, this season. No spring wheat in this section. All other crops look well. Stock of all kinds doing well, and people enjoy good health.

P. S., June 20.—It has rained every day or night since the 14th, a great deal of wheat already injured; streams all swollen to overflowing; mails cannot ford the streams at this time, have had no mails for the last week. All harvesting has stopped for a week past. Rained again last night but to-day is fair. This is drouthy Kansas with a vengeance. I have been here eight years, and we have had a June fresher every year but one, that was grasshopper year. We have toads, this year, instead of grasshoppers.

A. L. H.

From Wabash County.

June 24.—Harvesting commenced on the 5th, and the farmers are now fully in the midst of gathering the immense crop of winter wheat in this part of our county, there being 2804 acres in Newbury township. The stand is good, with long heads and plump grains; the acreage is fully two-thirds larger than that of last year. Spring wheat will be about two-thirds of a crop. Most of the corn is receiving the last cultivation, in this township. There are 38,000 bushels of old corn on hand. Owing to the early spring, cattle are looking unusually well, more so than commonly. There will be an abundant peach crop this season. The apple orchards are not far enough advanced to bear much yet. Immigration has been coming in very fast; all are welcome who are industrious and enterprising. The contract for an iron bridge across Mill creek, was let on the 15th of June, for \$4200; 90 feet span, iron, and 170 feet of approaches; the piers are to be 38 feet high, laid in cement.

C. O. KINNE.

Markets.

New York Money Market.

GOLD—Opened at 100%; closed at 100%.
LOANS—Borrowing rates, 1/2% per cent.
GOVERNMENT—Steady.
RAILROAD BONDS—Active.
STATE SECURITIES—Quiet.
STOCKS—Market irregular, but in the main strong; the improvement for the day ranging from 1/4 to 3/4 per cent.; at close market was generally firm.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Receipts of cattle light; demand active at quotations for Texas and native butchers' steers, also for strictly choice heifers and cows; common to fair grades quiet and inactive. We quote:
Choice fat cattle, 1400 to 1500, \$4 40 to \$4 50
Choice native shippers, 1250 to 1400, \$3 75 to \$4 20
Texas and native butchers' steers, 900 to 1250, \$3 00 to \$3 25
Native stockers and feeders 400 to 1200, \$2 00 to \$2 50
Choice fat oxen and rough buty steers, 2 75 to \$3 25
Fair to good butchers' cows and heifers, 2 00 to \$2 50
Bulls, stags and scalawag steers, 1 25 to \$2 00
Grass wintered Texas steers, 2 40 to \$2 85
Milch cows, \$25 00 to \$40 00

Sales this morning: 7 native butchers' cows averaging 700 pounds, \$2 50; 13 native butchers' cows averaging 675 pounds, 2 65; 60 hogs, averaging 184 pounds, \$3 54; 40 hogs, averaging 233 pounds, \$3 60; 51 hogs, 233 pounds, \$3 50; 35 hogs, averaging 186 pounds, \$3 40.
Freights between Kansas City and Chicago are raised from \$7 50 per car to \$7 50 per car.
HOGS—Receipts, 30 cars; steady at \$3 40 to \$3 60.

BARKS & SNIDER.

Live-Stock Commission Merchants.

Kansas City, July 1, 1878.

CATTLE—Receipts, 200; shipments, 175; daily sales of cows, \$2 50 to \$2 80.
HOGS—Receipts, 1,250; shipments, 1,175; active but 10 cents lower; sales ranged, \$3 40 to \$3 60.

Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Quotations for new grades, which take effect to-day; market active; No. 2, 72 1/2 to 73 1/2; No. 3, 69 1/2 to 70 1/2; No. 4, 50 cts.
CORN—Nominal; No. 2, 20 1/2 cts; special elevator, 20 3/4 cts; rejected, 24 cts.
OATS—Nominal.
RYE—Nominal.
BARLEY—Nominal.

New York Produce Market.

WHEAT—Quiet; ungraded spring, 88 cts; No. 3, 88 1/2 cts; No. 2, 91 1/2 cts; ungraded winter western, 67 cts; No. 3, 61 1/2 cts.
RYE—Dull; western, 60 to 61 cts.
BARLEY—Nominal and unchanged.
CORN—Active and higher, steamer, 42 1/2 to 43 cts; Kansas, 45 cts; round yellow, 48 cts.
OATS—Weaker.
COFFEE—Quiet and steady.
SUGAR—Quiet and steady.
MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged.
RICE—Firm.
PORK—Dull; \$10 30 to \$11.
CUT MEATS—Firm; long clear middles, 5 1/2 cts.
LARD—Lower; prime steam, \$7 1/2 to \$7 3/4.
BUTTER—Dull; western, 6 to 20 cts.
CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.
WHISKY—\$1 08 1/2.

St. Louis Produce Market.

WHEAT—Unchanged.
FLOUR—Dull and lower to sell, especially new; WHEAT—Generally firm, but some sales lower; No. 3, red, 82 1/2 cts; No. 4, 72 cts.
CORN—Lower; 33 1/2 to 34 1/2 cts.
OATS—Weaker; 24 1/2 to 25 1/2 cts.
RYE—Dull; 48 cts asked.
WHISKY—Firm; \$1 06.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.
POWDER—Dull; looking at 60 1/2 cts.
DRY SALT MEATS—No movement; very little inquiry.
BACON—Quiet; \$5 50 to \$5 65; \$6 15 to \$6 20; \$6 35 to \$6 50.
LARD—Nominal; \$9 80 to \$9 85.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, July 1, 1878.

CATTLE—Shipping holding off; butchers' stock fairly active and firm; Texas active; all sold; fair to choice butchers' steers, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cts; cows and heifers, \$2 30 to 3 1/2 cts; grass Texas steers, \$3 40 to 4 1/2 cts; receipts, 2,000.
HOGS—Lower and slower; light shipping \$3 60 to 4 1/2 cts; packing, \$3 35 to 4 1/2 cts; butchers' to extra, \$4 to 4 1/2 cts; receipts, 2,400.
SHEEP—Good butchers' demand; choice to fancy, \$3 75 to \$3 85; good, \$3 to 3 20 cts; common to fair, \$2 1/2 to \$2 75; fat lambs, \$1 10 to 1 25; fat lambs wanted; fair to choice, \$1 50.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, July 1, 1878.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
WHEAT—Unsettled but generally higher; closing dealer, No. 4 spring, 88 cts; No. 3, 85 cts.
CORN—Steady, good demand; 30 1/2 cts.
OATS—Lower; 23 1/2 cts.
RYE—Dull and lower; 45 cts.
BARLEY—Firm; 48 1/2 cts.
PORK—Fairly active; a shade higher; \$9 35 to 9 37 1/2 cts.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Dull and weak. We quote: Tub—Choice 36 to 38 1/2 cts; medium, 34 to 36 cts; dirty and low, 28 to 33 1/2 cts; unwashed—mixed combing, 23 1/2 to 24 cts; medium, 21 to 22 1/2 cts; low and coarse, 17 to 20 cts; light and heavy fine, 16 to 18 cts. Burry, black and cotted, 8 to 10 cts per pound less.

Chicago Wool Market.

WOOL—Quotations range as follows: Good medium unwashed, 21 to 23 cts; fine, 18 to 19 cts; washed fleece, 25 to 26 cts; and tub at 31 to 35 cts. Burry, cotted and black wool, 2 to 5 cts per pound less. Colorado wool, quotable at 15 to 20 cts for fine unwashed; 18 to 22 cts for medium, and 15 to 18 cts for coarse.

Kansas City Wool Market.

WOOL—Fine unwashed, 15 to 17 cts; medium, 17 to 21 cts; tub-washed, 25 to 27 cts; Colorado and Mexican, 18 to 20 cts.

Atchison Produce Market.

Atchison, July 1, 1878.

WHEAT—No. 3, fall, 82 cts; No. 4, do., 75 cts; No. 2, spring, 85 cts; No. 3, do., 77 cts; rejected, 75 cts.
RYE—No. 2, 40 cts.
OATS—No. 2, 20 cts; do. white, 15 cts.
BARLEY—No. 2, 35 cts; No. 3, 30 cts.
CORN—Ear corn, 50 cts; shelled, 26 cts; rejected, 23 cts.

Lawrence Market.

Lawrence, July 1, 1878.

Wheat, No. 3, 80 cts; No. 4, 75 cts; rejected, 70 cts.
Corn, No. 2, 20 cts; No. 3, 15 cts; rejected, 10 cts.
Oats, No. 2, 15 cts; No. 3, 10 cts; rejected, 5 cts.
HOGS—Green, \$3 50.
CATTLE—Butchers' cows, \$3 00 to \$3 30; steers, \$3 00 to \$3 25; shippers, \$3 75 to \$4 00.
HIDES—Green, No. 1, 10 cts; No. 2, 8 cts; No. 3, 6 cts; No. 4, 4 cts; No. 5, 2 cts; No. 6, 1 cts; No. 7, 1/2 cts; No. 8, 1/4 cts; No. 9, 1/8 cts; No. 10, 1/16 cts; No. 11, 1/32 cts; No. 12, 1/64 cts; No. 13, 1/128 cts; No. 14, 1/256 cts; No. 15, 1/512 cts; No. 16, 1/1024 cts; No. 17, 1/2048 cts; No. 18, 1/4096 cts; No. 19, 1/8192 cts; No. 20, 1/16384 cts; No. 21, 1/32768 cts; No. 22, 1/65536 cts; No. 23, 1/131072 cts; No. 24, 1/262144 cts; No. 25, 1/524288 cts; No. 26, 1/1048576 cts; No. 27, 1/2097152 cts; No. 28, 1/4194304 cts; No. 29, 1/8388608 cts; No. 30, 1/16777216 cts; No. 31, 1/33554432 cts; No. 32, 1/67108864 cts; No. 33, 1/134217728 cts; No. 34, 1/268435456 cts; No. 35, 1/536870912 cts; No. 36, 1/1073741824 cts; No. 37, 1/2147483648 cts; No. 38, 1/4294967296 cts; No. 39, 1/8589934592 cts; No. 40, 1/17179869184 cts; No. 41, 1/34359738368 cts; No. 42, 1/68719476736 cts; No. 43, 1/137438953472 cts; No. 44, 1/274877906944 cts; No. 45, 1/549755813888 cts; No. 46, 1/1099511627776 cts; No. 47, 1/2199023255552 cts; No. 48, 1/4398046511104 cts; No. 49, 1/8796093022208 cts; No. 50, 1/17592186044416 cts; No. 51, 1/35184372088832 cts; No. 52, 1/70368744177664 cts; No. 53, 1/140737488355328 cts; No. 54, 1/281474976710656 cts; No. 55, 1/562949953421312 cts; No. 56, 1/1125899906842624 cts; No. 57, 1/2251799813685248 cts; No. 58, 1/4503599627370496 cts; No. 59, 1/9007199254740992 cts; No. 60, 1/18014398509481984 cts; No. 61, 1/36028797018963968 cts; No. 62, 1/72057594037927936 cts; No. 63, 1/144115188075855872 cts; No. 64, 1/288230376151711744 cts; No. 65, 1/576460752303423488 cts; No. 66, 1/1152921504606846976 cts; No. 67, 1/2305843009213693952 cts; No. 68, 1/4611686018427387904 cts; No. 69, 1/9223372036854775808 cts; No. 70, 1/18446744073709551616 cts; No. 71, 1/36893488147419103232 cts; No. 72, 1/73786976294838206464 cts; No. 73, 1/147573952589676412928 cts; No. 74, 1/295147905179352825856 cts; No. 75, 1/590295810358705651712 cts; No. 76, 1/1180591620717411303424 cts; No. 77, 1/2361183241434822606848 cts; No. 78, 1/4722366482869645213696 cts; No. 79, 1/9444732965739290427392 cts; No. 80, 1/18889465931478580854784 cts; No. 81, 1/37778931862957161709568 cts; No. 82, 1/75557863725914323419136 cts; No. 83, 1/151115727451828646838272 cts; No. 84, 1/302231454903657293676544 cts; No. 85, 1/604462909807314587353088 cts; No. 86, 1/1208925819614629174706176 cts; No. 87, 1/2417851639229258349412352 cts; No. 88, 1/4835703278458516698824704 cts; No. 89, 1/9671406556917033397649408 cts; No. 90, 1/19342813113834066795298816 cts; No. 91, 1/38685626227668133590597632 cts; No. 92, 1/77371252455336267181195264 cts; No. 93, 1/154742504910672534362390528 cts; No. 94, 1/309485009821345068724781056 cts; No. 95, 1/618970019642690137449562112 cts; No. 96, 1/1237940039285380274899124224 cts; No. 97, 1/2475880078570760549798248448 cts; No. 98, 1/4951760157141521099596496896 cts; No. 99, 1/9903520314283042199192993792 cts; No. 100, 1/19807040628566084398385987584 cts.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

Leavenworth, July 1, 1878.

WHEAT—No. 3, 75 cts; No. 4, 65 cts; rejected, 50 cts.
CORN—30 for choice milling.
OATS—Wholesale 23 cts, retail 27 to 30 cts.
BARLEY—No. 2, 35 cts; No. 3, 30 cts; No. 4, 25 cts; No. 5, 20 cts; No. 6, 15 cts; No. 7, 10 cts; No. 8, 5 cts; No. 9, 2 cts; No. 10, 1 cts; No. 11, 1/2 cts; No. 12, 1/4 cts; No. 13, 1/8 cts; No. 14, 1/16 cts; No. 15, 1/32 cts; No. 16, 1/64 cts; No. 17, 1/128 cts; No. 18, 1/256 cts; No. 19, 1/512 cts; No. 20, 1/1024 cts; No. 21, 1/2048 cts; No. 22, 1/4096 cts; No. 23, 1/8192 cts; No. 24, 1/16384 cts; No. 25, 1/32768 cts; No. 26, 1/65536 cts; No. 27, 1/131072 cts; No. 28, 1/262144 cts; No. 29, 1/524288 cts; No. 30, 1/1048576 cts; No. 31, 1/2097152 cts; No. 32, 1/4194304 cts; No. 33, 1/8388608 cts; No. 34, 1/16777216 cts; No. 35, 1/33554432 cts; No. 36, 1/67108864 cts; No. 37, 1/134217728 cts; No. 38, 1/268435456 cts; No. 39, 1/536870912 cts; No. 40, 1/1073741824 cts; No. 41, 1/2147483648 cts; No. 42, 1/4294967296 cts; No. 43, 1/8589934592 cts; No. 44, 1/17179869184 cts; No. 45, 1/34359738368 cts; No. 46, 1/68719476736 cts; No. 47, 1/137438953472 cts; No. 48, 1/274877906944 cts; No. 49, 1/549755813888 cts; No. 50, 1/1099511627776 cts; No. 51, 1/2199023255552 cts; No. 52, 1/4398046511104 cts; No. 53, 1/8796093022208 cts; No. 54, 1/17592186044416 cts; No. 55, 1/35184372088832 cts; No. 56, 1/70368744177664 cts; No. 57, 1/140737488355328 cts; No. 58, 1/281474976710656 cts; No. 59, 1/562949953421312 cts; No. 60, 1/1125899906842624 cts; No. 61, 1/2251799813685248 cts; No. 62, 1/4503599627370496 cts; No. 63, 1/9007199254740992 cts; No. 64, 1/18014398509481984 cts; No. 65, 1/36028797018963968 cts; No. 66, 1/72057594037927936 cts; No. 67, 1/144115188075855872 cts; No. 68, 1/288230376151711744 cts; No. 69, 1/576460752303423488 cts; No. 70, 1/1152921504606846976 cts; No. 71, 1/2305843009213693952 cts; No. 72, 1/4611686018427387904 cts; No. 73, 1/9223372036854775808 cts; No. 74, 1/18446744073709551616 cts; No. 75, 1/36893488147419103232 cts; No. 76, 1/73786976294838206464 cts; No. 77, 1/147573952589676412928 cts; No. 78, 1/295147905179352825856 cts; No. 79, 1/590295810358705651712 cts; No. 80, 1/1180591620717411303424 cts; No. 81, 1/2361183241434822606848 cts; No. 82, 1/4722366482869645213696 cts; No. 83, 1/9444732965739290427392 cts; No. 84, 1/18889465931478580854784 cts; No. 85, 1/37778931862957161709568 cts; No. 86, 1/75557863725914323419136 cts; No. 87, 1/151115727451828646838272 cts; No. 88, 1/302231454903657293676544 cts; No. 89, 1/604462909807314587353088 cts; No. 90, 1/1208925819614629174706176 cts; No. 91, 1/2417851639229258349412352 cts; No. 92, 1/4835703278458516698824704 cts; No. 93, 1/9671406556917033397649408 cts; No. 94, 1/19342813113834066795298816 cts; No. 95, 1/38685626227668133590597632 cts; No. 96, 1/77371252455336267181195264 cts; No. 97, 1/154742504910672534362390528 cts; No. 98, 1/309485009821345068724781056 cts; No. 99, 1/618970019642690137449562112 cts; No. 100, 1/1237940039285380274899124224 cts.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb. 12 1/2 cts; Round 10 cts; Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb. 7 cts; Hind 6 cts; By the carcass 7 cts; MUTTON—Chops per lb. 12 1/2 cts; Roast 12 1/2 cts.

Topeka Lumber Market.

Joist and Scantling.....\$ 22.50
Rough boards.....22.50
Pencil.....22.50
Common boards, surface.....25.00
Stock.....25.00
Finish lumber.....35.00 to 55.00
Shingles.....3.00 to 4.00
Lath.....4.00

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.
WHEAT—Per bu. spring.....60
Fall No. 2.....50
No. 3.....45
No. 4.....40
CORN—Per bu.....20
White Old.....20
Yellow.....20
OATS—Per bu.....15
RYE—Per bu.....35
BARLEY—Per bu.....35
FLOUR—No. 1.....3.00
No. 2.....2.50
No. 3.....2.00
No. 4.....1.50
No. 5.....1.00
No. 6......50
No. 7......25
No. 8......10
No. 9......05
No. 10......02
No. 11......01
No. 12......005
No. 13......002
No. 14......001
No. 15......0005
No. 16......0002
No. 17......0001
No. 18......00005
No. 19......00

HOW LONG?

Too gay in June you might be to regret me,
And living lips might woo you to forget me;
But ah, sweetheart, I think you would remember
When winds were weary in your life's December—
So long, dear love, so long
LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

From All the Year Round.

THE HOUSE ACROSS THE STREET.

CHAPTER I.

I don't know when I first began to watch for my fair neighbor, and note her doings. You see I had but much to amuse me in my own home, and gradually I grew to know her habits so well, that it would have made any one laugh to see how I watched for bright spring or summer mornings; for then I knew she would come out on a little piece of leads between their house and the body of the church, which she had cleverly converted into a garden for herself. I believe that in reality it was the roof of the vestry, but she gained access to it by a staircase window and a couple of steps; and there of an early morning I used to see her, her tall figure outlined against an oblong patch of pale, blue sky, great coarse red spots of yellow daffodils and big, purple flags about her feet, sometimes her head thrown back, and her arms lifted, the wind blowing little

The talk had turned upon her. I don't think the tea was strong enough, and he began to grumble at her absence. I thought of the various sorts of tea—cold, smoky, and flavorless—with which my cook

"I am not too young to know what is right and good for me," she answered. "My father has only me in the world, and I——" Her eyes wandered out to the green-blue of the twilight sky, and fixed themselves there with a strange, wistful look, as if she were appealing to some one far, far away. There was a little cheap

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

when I put it in the ground, so it is not over six inches high, and now it has four magnificent trusses of bloom, and as many more bunches of buds. Then there is snapdragon, rose moss, scarlet salvia. (I wish I could get some other color) a white and a red double dianthus, and two monthly roses. I guess you think that is enough, but is not all. I believe in setting things so that as some go out of bloom and are cut back or entirely re-

moved, others take their places, and by that means I have flowers all the time. In the side beds I have carnation pinks, geraniums, bleeding heart, which seems to be a continual bloomer this year, as it is full of buds and bloom now, gladiolus, sedum elaeagnifolium, balsams, petunias, fever few, lemon cups, dianthus, yellow oxalis, which makes a beautiful show in the ground, better than in the house; coleus, scarlet lactuca, smilax, larkspur, abutilon, hibiscus, wall flower, vinca, pansies, monthly rose, santal— which is full of bloom now and is a perfect beauty— wax plant, chrysanthemum, tuberose, etc. Now that is not half of my flowers nor half of the ground occupied but it is my pet corner. I have good help in the kitchen, pretty good children, no better nor worse than others, I suppose, a kind and indulgent husband, a pleasant home and I am very well content.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Go to the BAZAR, No 241

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

MONEY

To Loan on Mortgage

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

ATTENTION, LADIES.

[illegible]

BOOKS^{For the} MILLION

[illegible]

Are you going to paint?

—THEN USE THE—
Averill Paint,

WHITE AND ALL COLORS.

References: H. A. Fockle, Esq., Pres. Knox Co. Fair, Vincennes, Ind; Rev J. H. Trowbridge, River side, Ill.; S. L. Bardwell, Esq., (Banker,) Belle Plai Iowa; J. D. Rexford, Esq., Pres. First National Bank Janesville Wis.

USE CALCIKAKE!

showing beautiful colors of both PAINT and CALC
CAKE furnished free by the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT
Co., 171 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Piano ORGAN
\$2,000, or, \$1,600 only \$425.50.
Upright Grand Square Pianos, cost \$1,100 only \$255. El
Upright Pianos, cost \$800, only \$155. Newstyl
Upright Pianos, \$112.50. Organs, \$35. Organs, 1
stops, \$72.50. Church Organs, 10 stops, cost \$950
only \$115. Tremendous sacrifice to close our present
stock. Immense New Steam Factory soon to be cre
New York with much information about the cre
Pianos and Organs **SENT FREE**. Please address
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
