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Plagues and Pertilences.-I.

Year by year the agricultural interests suffer spreading diseases. Over twenty millions of dollars' worth of swine die annually from the pestilënce known as cholera, yet it is wellknown to persons who have carefully investigated this plague, that it may be wholly arrested and stamped out.

In 1865 the cattle plague broke out in England, and before it was stamped out over 200,000 cattle died of the disease. In March, 1866, the act went into effect requiring the slaughtering of all animals exhibiting symptoms of the disease, and the removal and quarantining of those exposed. The number of deaths in England had reached an aggregate of 7,310 per week, when the act was passed, and was on the increase. In one month it declined to 3,361. By the end of the third month the death rate was 500; by the end of the fourth month it was 160, and by the end of the fifth month it was 11. In three more months it had wholfy ceased.

The same treatment will eradicate hog cholera from our land, and it is the only treatment that will afford final and complete relief.

Suppose glandered horses were suffered to run at large, to be driven through the streets and quartered in public stables, and to drink at public water troughs, how long before the horses of the country would be destroyed?

Suppose we suffered rabid dogs to run at large without let or hindrance? The suffering of a man to keep upon his premises cholerahogs, or sheep with the rot, or with scab, or cattle with splenic fever or any suspicious disease, is no less a criminal folly.

If the first few lots of hogs that exhibited cholers symptoms, along the banks of the Ohio in 1856, had beeu slaughtered, "sick and well," "big and little," and the pens disinfected, the hog pestilence would have been stamped out of this country. If the government had paid for these hogs, the total cost would have been less than the sum now expended for " a commission to investigate."

The need of the farming interest is a rigid law for the slaughtering of all animals exhibiting symptoms similar to those exhibited in the spreading diseases, and the complete destruction of all pens, sheds, buildings and the like, where the infected animals have ranged or been quartered.

With human plagues, we cannot kill the unfortunate victims, but a state that does not provide for the protection of the lives of the uninfected, fails to discharge the first duty of government-"the protection of the lives of its subjects." A state that will not protect its people from the pestilences which sweep off the domestic animals of value, fails to protect its people in their property.

These plagues and pestilences which affect man and his beasts, have much in common. All of them are difficult to cure, when established in the blood of the victim; all of them are easily kept out of the blood when all co-operate to that end. Out of a living organism, the substance which causes these plagues is easily destroyed or escaped from; in them it cannot be destroyed at all after absorption from the spot of first landing. It makes no difference in the truth of this statement which one of the prevalent theories we adopt. If we adopt the germ theory, then we destroy the organisms and germs which propagate these diseases. If we adopt the molecular-change, or retrogrademetamorphosis theory, then we destroy all retrograding molecules wherever they may be found, and enough is now known to teach us where to look for them.

A discovery of my own throws some light on this point, and I had hoped to be able to turn a little money out of it-on hog cholera.

The germs of decomposition are of two distinct orders. One of them must have oxygen in the medium where they work, and the other cannot abide where this gas is held in solution. In ordinary processes of decay, the oxygen breathers pervade an infusion as long as oxygen is held in solution; when it is absorbed they appear as the scum or pellicle on the surface, and there only can they thereafter thrive.

The non-oxygen breathers, by resting spores, fall from the air also into the infusion, but there they remain dormant until the oxygen is absorbed, then they commence to devour, consume or decompose the organic matters held in solution. They pervade the infusion and render it

verified by Tyndall.

Now the exigencies of my food-preserving resources demanded that I should determine whether the germs of disease were capable of acting as the germs of decay, (or decomposition), or not. The hog cholera flesh was chosen, and the hog cholera germs taken as a type of by the prevalence among farm animals of fatal, the others. It did not take long to discover, by chemical methods, what Dr. Edmund Klein discovered by direct microscopical examination, namely, that arterial blood does not contain the living germs of hog cholera. True he does not mention the kind of blood he drew. I only assume that it was arterial by the fact that he drew it from the living animal, and would be most apt to get arterial blood in that way. I dircovered the hog cholera germ acted like the vibrios, while Dr. Klein discovered that the ribrio doing the mischief belonged to the genus bacillus. Now no bacillus can live in oxygenated infusions, nor can any vibrio within my knowledge.

The germs of the hog cholera then (for I adopt the germ theory) do not live and work in arterial blood, nor upon any surface exposed to the air direct. They are not communicated by inhalation, for that would land them upon surfaces exposed to the air, where they could not work. They do not bore through the membrane which separates the blood cells of the lungs from the air cells, for that would expose them to arterial (oxygenated) blood only, where they could not work. They are swallowed then, and from the surface of the alimentary canal, after oxygen is all absorbed, they begin active operations. Here they multiply and in due time penetrate the mucous membrane, and either enter the venous circulation by direct absorption, or they are taken up with the chyle and powed into the portal vein, and presently pervade liver and spleen-organs whose office appears to be to filter venous blood and remove from it certain ingredients and convert some others into a combustible sugar, suitable for consumption in the heat-maintaining apparatus. But the venous blood, loaded with germs, is also poured into the heart, and from thence it passes to the lungs and receives a charge of oxygen. Here the bacillus discovered by Dr. Kline, as the cause of the disease, is, by full exposure to oxygen, killed outright, and the dead plasma of these organisms probably engorges the lungs with first, mucus, and finally with pus-like matter. The resting spores of the organism are not, however, so easily destroyed. Some of them pass through the arteries and are landed upon the skin, clogging the capillaries, and there, when first imbibing deoxidized blood, beginning again their decomposing work, rupturing venous capillaries and staining the skin with purple, or venous discolorations, and from these nidi pouring into the larger veins a fresh supply of the leaven of the disease.

The contagium is probably poured into the air to some extent from the lungs after the softening of that organ has begun. But the great source: of the infection as I pointed out in the FARMER over a year ago, is the excrementaceous matters, or drippings.

Mere contact with, nor approach to, infected animals, is not sufficient to communicate the disease to well ones, except in some cases. The knowledge of these facts gave me, in Illinois, absolute control of the plague, as I have documents to show.

The bearing of this discovery upon the general laws of disease, can hardly fail to be important. A summary of this relation was preented to the Kansas State Medical Society at its last meeting, but whether it was published or not I do not know, but may be briefly epitomized as follows:

1. The site of the first lesion will enable us to spreading disease is first established in the animal organism.

2. The site of the first and usually most seria disease germ enters the system by swallowing or by inhalation; those affecting the alimentary organs being swallowed, and those affecting the air-passages being inhaled.

3. Diseases communicated by inhalation, emit their infecting matters by the breath, and on absorption enter the arterial blood at once, and being borne to the skin, produce red eruptions which erode to the air; diptheria being an exception as to eroding the skin, and whoopingcough as to absorption into the blood,

4. Diseases communicated by swallowing, affeet the stomach and bowels first, producing, usually, gastric and entric fevers, and on absorption enter venous blood, giving dark discol-

ing or gangrene.

5. Diseases under No. 3 are conspicuous for affecting the throat-larynx, especially; they also exhibit a greater thinning of the walls of the arterial side of the heart than of the venous side; they also affect the kidneys (an arterial organ) more than the liver and spleen. Those under No. 4 chiefly affect the stomach and bowels, are attended by aggravated fluxes, or constipation, and by fetid, frothy discharges, loaded with the germs of the disease; they soften the venous heart more than the arterial, and the liver is more affected than the kidneys.

Both classes affect the lungs sooner or later; the former establishing acute inflammation, the latter by mucous engorgement, producing hepatiration and suppuration. Both affect the brain, the former by exciting active delirium from the action of the germs upon its substance, the latter by producing chiefly stupor and coma, from improper nutrition of that organ,

6. Diseases covered by the arterial ferments, or air-breathing germs, generally afford exemption from a second attack; diseases produced by the venous ferments, or non-air-breathing germs, are rarely attended with exemption after one attack.

With this key, almost any one can classify these diseases, and learn therefrom wherein lies the chief danger of "catching" the disease. Small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, erysipelas, chicken-pox, sheep-pox, cow-pox, epizootic, influenza, glanders, distemper, whooping-cough, diptheria, mouth disease in sheep, and some others, are germ diseases, caused by air-breathing germs, and they are propagated by germs emitted into the air and drawn into a new landng by mere approach, hence they are highly infectious.

Diseases caused by non-air-breathing germ are typhoid fever, typhus fever, plague, rinderpest, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, dengue, hog cholers, splenic fever, Texas cattle fever, and some others. These diseases, probably, do not breath, and if they do they are not drawn into a favorable nidus by the breath, and hence near approach, attended with reasonable precautions, does not infect.

It is not denied that by breathing, germs of hese diseases are drawn into a position where they may be carried to a favorable nidus by being swallowed; but I am of the opinion that the great source of these infections is the food and drink into and upon which these germs fall apply it to that class of ruffians which infest in abundant shower. From the dried fœcal matters they ascend into the air, by gusts of times. wind or air currents, and presently fall either as fruits, vegetables, melons, etc. They also, in meant only a hermit, an isolated man, a selicisterns, and upon housetops, whence they are ordinary mental capacity.

washed into cisterns; they fall into milk, on the Tyrant formerly signified dishes from which we eat, etc.

In cholera, hog cholera, rinderpest, yellow fever and plague, they are showered in greater prince or king; but now we use the word meanabundance than in typheid fever and typhus fever. In the animal plagues they fall upon the grass and so favor an abundant spread of their kind. Out of the blood, and especially a servant, hence we have the knave as one of out of the organisms affected, these germs are remarkably easy of destruction; landed, and especially after absorption into the blood, they run their course," for a chemical that will kill them in the blood.

Malarial fevers not being diseases, which one afflicted individual can give to another, are not here considered, though they too have been, as I believe, placed in their proper category.

This is a portion of the things determined by my investigations of the "hog cholera," whereof from time to time I have given your readers determine the point where the contagium of a notes. The whole argument, and many of the experiments, and all the authorities, have been laboriously collected into a book, which I have, as yet, been unable to have published, and now ous lesion, will enable us to determine whether think of re-writing, under the title to these papers, and in it gather together all the substantial and essential facts in regard to the nature, cause, mode of treatment, means of prevention, mode of dispersion, etc., of the several plagues C. W. JOHNSON. and pestilences.

Literary Notes No. 17.

ROUND TABLE.

writing was sent, signed by names in a ring or ers the value of such a paper. I believe after

turbid and cause the emission of foul odors. orations to the skin, but in these crosion does circle, so as not to show who signed it first. These facts were pointed out by Pastem and not open out to the surface until done by slough- This practice has been adopted by sailors when entered into a league for the purpose of mutiny, for twice ita cost.

etc. When Dr. Samuel Johnson wrote the epitaph to the memory of his intimate friend, Oliver Goldsmith, he requested a friend to submit it first to the literary club for criticism. The learned Doctor was absent, and it underwent sundry amendments. Knowing the unwillingness which the Doctor always manifested on receiving any suggestions from others, they resolved to submit their remarks by sending him a "round robin," so that he was unable to find out who signed the instrument first or last.

KNIGHTS OF THE BOUND TABLE. In the days of King Arthur there was an

order of knights who, when they sat down to ships joining. eat, always sat at a round table. This was done to avoid any distinction of rank, hence they became known as Knights of the Round Table. ULTIMA THULE.

is an expression used to express the utmost boundary; hence in the exploring expeditions the farmers of the state. to the North Pole the farthest known land disovered is termed Ultima Thule.

In ancient history the term is applied to the most northermost land known at that time; hence the island of England, Iceland, or perhaps Norway, was the Ultima Thule of the

ORIGIN OF THE TERM ASSASSIN. At the time the Crusaders were endeavoring to regain the Holy land from the Turks, there dwelt a tribe of Arabs in Palestine, known by the name of Assassins. The Crusaders named the name of Assassins. The Crusaders named the old man of the Arabian mountains, the Old Man of the Hill, and imagined him to be a great prince, because he had caused a Count of Montserrat and some other crusading nobles to be robbed and murdered on the highway. This banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief, and so banditti were so devoted to their chief. extremely fanatical in their belief, that whatever he commanded them to do, was done the reward was a paradise of unalloyed pleasure. From the secret manner in which the subjects emit infectious particles into the air from the of this chief carried out his will, the word assassin has been derived, to designate a secret murderer. It is a corruption from the word Ehissessin.

The Thugs are a tribe of people inhabiting Hindostan, India. They have for ages been known as an association of robbers and murderers. They are noted for their ruffianismhence we have borrowed the word Thugs, and most of our large cities, especially about election

Tyrant formerly signified, he who had contrived to draw the principle of authority to himself; as master of a family, a clan, a chief, ing an usurper; one who commits violent and, unjust actions.

Knave was originally a boy, a young man, or the court cards; but in our day it is used to designate a false, deceitful fellow.

Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landeff, it is well known wrote a reply to Paine's "Age of Reason," them will also kill blood globules, blood, tissue He gave it the title "An Apology for the Bible." and all, if given in a dose enflicient to kill This title has been severely criticised, as the word apology, as generally understood in our day, implies an excuse, or defense, or extenua tion for what is wrong, or may appear wrong. No doubt the Doctor intended his little book to be a vindication, not an apology. This would have avoided criticism. The author was unfortunate in the use of the word apology in this connection.

ROBBIEG PETER TO PAY PAUL. About the middle of the Sixteenth Century, part of the possessions of St. Peter's Cathedral the former name of what is now known as Westminster Abbey) were appropriated to the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral; whence arose the common proverb of "Robbing Peter to pay JAS. HANWAY. Paul."

A Farmer's Notiin of what Farmers Should do.

As an agriculturist, I am interested in a good This is a singular expression to one who has agricultural paper. Believing that every never understood its meaning. Yet it is one of former should subscribe for at least one such pathose terms readily remembered if once ex- per. Therefore in the past, wherever I have plained. "They sent him a round robin," that farmed, either in New York, Wisconsin or Kanis to say, a written memorial, or endorsement of sas, I have often urged upon my neighbor farm-

reading one year our presnt "KANSAS FARMER," no intelligent farmer of Kansas would be without it, or some other good agricultural paper,

Last February, after waiting one month for the otd agent to secure a club for the KANSAS EARMER here, I felt it my duty to go out among the farmers and ascertain if a club could not be continued in our (California) township this year. I found, as I expected, a good number ready to subscribe. They said, "I want the FARMER, I've taken it before;" or if new comers, I showed them a sample number, "I want it, sure, I'm a farmer."

The farmers here are talking up the propriety of organizing a farmers' club, also of having this fall a home fair, by three or four town-

Now I believe if one lies intelligent farmer in every township in the state would spend one day each in obtaining subscribers to the KAN-SAS_FARMER, it would increase the number of subscribers many thousands, and greatly benefit SAM'L HODGES.

The views of our correspondent strike us as eminently practical and wise. Let his brother farmers adopt them

Roxbury, McPherson County.

June 10.—The weather still continues dry.
We have had no rain worthy of note since May
22. Vegetation of all kinds is suffering severely. Neither have we had any dew for three

Prairie grass is nearly dry enough on high

Corn is at a standstill point. That planted on bettom land and well cultivated, is growing nicely. A heavy frost on the night of June 1st nipped the corn on low lands. The Chinta

on beason and and well cultivated, is growing nicely. A heavy frost on the night of June 1st nipped the corn on low lands. The Chintz bugs are leaving the wheat and will doubtless damage the corn to a considerable extent. The fruit crop of all kinds is a failure.

Stock of all kinds is doing well; no scarcity of water complained of yet. Corn is worth 50 cts., wheat 90 cts., oats 25, butter 10, eggs 8 cts. Harvest wages, \$1.25 per day.

Will some one please tell us when would be the better time to set out strawberries, August, or September? We set out three hundred last spring, and had it not been for a certain old hen and chickens, we think we might have saved them all. But that hen seemed determined we should not. We feel sure now she will not disturb us again, although woman-like we forgave her for all the trouble she had been to us. matters they ascend into the air, by gusts of wind or air currents, and presently fall either upon articles of food commonly eaten uncooked, as fruits, vegetables, melons, etc. They also, in meant only a hermit, an isolated man, a selias fruits, vegetables, melons, etc. They also, in cities and villages, fall into reservoirs, wells and tary man; in our day it means a fool, a lack of cisterns, and upon housetops, whence they are ordinary mental capacity.

meant only a hermit, an isolated man, a seli-small stock, and also that wheat would not small stock a

lies.
With best wishes for the success of the FARMER we we will sign ourself a Kansas Girl.

The latter part of July is the best time to set out strawberry plants.

The work of the Grange is largely educational, or if it may be so put, it is a self-educational institution. Once within its gates; many farmers, and farmer's wives as well, found themselves in a new family relation, or in other words found themselves members of an organization whose work and principles were only known to such as belonged to it and who could meet on the common level of social equality. Moreover, they found a secrecy which would prove of advantage to their failings and an incentive to their personal improvement. And so it has proved in many instances, that realizing their deficiencies in an educational respect, members of the Order have set about the work of self-improvement or self-education, when they could hardly have been induced to have done it under no more incentive than the common routine of farm life affords. So far, certainly, the organization has done and is doing a vast good; it is performing an educational work for its members the results of which will only end with life; for the work of self-improvement once thoroughly awakened in the human. mand, and it takes no backard steps: True selfeducation is always progressive. - Cultivator ..

Osborne County.-Early varieties of wheat are being harvested. Not a large average, not over 18 bushels, Excellent berry with short straw. Very little of the old crop on hand worth about 75 cts. per bushel. We can't give anything definite as to late wheat, oats and corn. Some think late wheat will be best. Oats don't look well; corn is small.

JUNE

Justing for get in heavy doing corn W prosp plow on so make same tensi been ing, orna Titifyi usus them M

tree

farm Stock.

Mr. Bates on Milking Shorthorns.

It would be well if some of the modern breed ers who profess so strong an admiration for the precepts and practices of THOMAS BATES, would follow his teachings a little more closely in one particular, at least. It is recorded of him that on one occasion Mr. MASON called on him to breakfast, he told that gentleman that he could not have it until he had examined the week's butter, which was just in readiness for the market. There were thirty cows-all shorthorns, of course-in milk, and from these the produce of the week was 150 fbs., in addition to what had been sold at home and used in the house. Mr. B. stated, that had all the milk from the thirty cows been creamed and made into butter, it would have yielded over 300 lbs. per weekan average of 10 lbs. per cow. How many modern short-horn breeders can show such a record?

Upon the occasion above referred to, Mr. BATES rallied Mr. MASON on the practice of the latter, who, as Mr. B. said, "kept three lots of cows-one to breed calves and then get dry (which was no hard matter), to attract notice by their high condition; a second lot as wet nurses to rear the calves, and a third lot to supply the family with milk and butter"-a system which, Mr. Bates thought, " would ruin any man if he had his land rent free and no outgoings to pay."

We fear that many of our modern Bates admirers practice the methods of Mason rather had the care of young chickens, I have been than of Bates, their chief ambition being to troubled every year by my chickens having the gain premiums and attract public attention to gapes, that disease which often seems to some their stock, rather than to perfect it in useful qualities - Nat. Live Stock Journal.

More fine Stock for Kansas.

Hon, George W. Glick returned yesterday Hon. George W. Glick returned yesterday from Chicago, where he had been attending a sale of short horns bred by W. S. Slater, of Webster, Mass. Mr. Glick's purchases comprise "Royal Gwynne," 3 months old; "Alice Gwynne," yearling; "9th Lady Sale of Brattleboro," six year old cow; "Lady Sale of Webster," two months old calf; "10th Lady Sale of Brattleboro," nine year old cow and her unnamed bull calf; "15th Lady Sale of Brattleboro," three year old cow; "Queen of the West," five year old cow. For the benefit of he uninitiated, we would state that the "Lady West," five year old cow. For the benefit of he uninitiated, we would state that the "Lady Sales" are of the Princess family, the oldest family of short horns in the world. The "Gwynnes" belong to a family of that name, and a branch of the "princess" family: The cow "Queen of the West" belongs to the famous "Sanspariels." Mr. Winslow, of Kankakee, Ills., and Mr. Glick, now have the only herds of the "Princess" family in the United States, and Mr. Glick claims the finest herd of short horns in Kansas.—Atchisou Champion.

We congratulate Mr. Glick on hls enterprise which gives Kansas the benefit of some of the finest short horn blood in the country or in the world, for that matter. In connection with this it is noticeable that this stock is from the eastern states, (Mass.) and it is of the utmost importance that the greatest vigilance be exercised that the terrible disease, pleuro-poeumonia be guarded against. All cattle coming from east of the Alleghany Mountains should be considered as liable to have the seeds of the disease implanted in their systems, and should be excluded from associating with other cattle for a sufficient length of time to make it certain that they are entirely free from the germs of

The purchaser of fine stock for the improvement of his herd is more, if possible, interested in such safe precaution being taken, than the public, and it is hoped that none who believe it advantageous to bring cattle from the old states will neglect it.

Heavy Fleeces.

Mr. S. S. Mathews, of Osborne City, Kansas, sends us the following record of fleeces, the product of the Solomon valley, which are truly a grand endorsement for Kansas as a woolgrowing and sheep-raising country:

"Permit me to give you an account of a sheep-shearing which took place in the Solomon valley, in Ottawa county, Kansas, on the 12th inst., which shows this to be a first-class woolgrowing country. Below are the names of the owners, number of pounds, and breed of sheep: "Hiram Darrow, Merino ram, 24 lbs.; C. L.

Brown, Merino ram, 221 lbs.; J. A. Gifford, Merino ram, 25 ths., M. S. Chapel, Cotswold ram, 22 tbs., Cotswold ewe, 16 tbs.. J. M. Vernon, Merino ram, 271 lbs.; J. A. Gifford, Merino ewe, 201 tbs.; Solon Steere, Merino ram, 40 tbs.; Hiram Darrow, Merino ram, 21 tbs.; Wm. E. Vernon, Merino ram, 201 tbs.; J. M. Vernon, Merino ram, 281 tbs., Jos. Hostetler, Merino ewe lamb, 131 lbs.

"One of these is probably the heaviest fleece that will be shorn in the country this serson, and the weight of all makes a very creditable showing. This certainly places this beautiful valley, which is the garden of the garden state, in the front rank as to wool-growing. There have been very few heavier fleeces recorded in S. S. MATTHEWS." the United States.

Profits of Sheep-Breeding.

A correspondent of the Mt. Sterling (Kentucky) Democrat states that in 1866, E. and C. Brown, brothers, entered into an agreement to buy fifteen good Cotswold ewes, continue the partnership ten years, retain the ewe lambs and sell the wool and male sheep each year. The original fifteen ewes cost them \$158 cash. July 15th, 1876, they had sold \$4,800 worth of wool and sheep; last year they sold \$1,500 worth ; this year \$900; and now they have on hand 190 head of sheep that \$2,800 cannot buy. The

their produce, is equal to lending money at nearly the astonishing rate of 630 per cent, per

This must be taken as of the past period when combing wool was bringing large prices, and Cotswold sheep more than at present. now nothing on a farm pays as well as sheep, except well-kept fowls. In the future the greater price of mutton will make up for a less price of wool .- Kentucky Live-Stock Record.

Poultry,

Guinea Hens.

We should never have had one word to say to every day, and went through the rowseating the bugs as though they liked them. Last year they did the same, and he recommends them to all who do not want the care and bother of remuch to try the experiment, and if it is true as stated, such fowls should be grown in considerable number.—Congregationalist.

A Sure Cure for the Gapes.

For the last four or five years, since I have to be incurable. I had often heard that by running a horse-hair down the chick's throat, the small worms which stopped it up could be extricated. Though this method may seem to some, as it did to me, to be impossible, yet it is a sure and easy cure. The following is the way I cure my chicks:

Take a coarse horse-hair, twist it between the fingers, leaving a small loop at the end; then get some one to hold the chick around the body and by the back of the head, while you hold its bill open with your left hand; then with your right hand insert the looped horse-hair in the small aperture back of-and which seems to be a part of-the tongce. Then keep twisting the hair around between the fingers, while, at the same time, you run it down the chick's throat to the depth of about two inches; then slowly draw it out, twisting it all the while in the same direction as before.

There may be some difficulty in inserting the hair, as the aperture keeps opening and closing; but with perseverance it can be easily done. Run the hair down two or three times, using a new hair each time, and your chick will be cured. The operation seldom has to be done but once .- J. W. H. in Poultry Yard.

Make the Roosts All of the Same Height.

A writer in the Boston Journal recommends building roosts for fowls all of a uniform height, of about 2} feet from the floor and fifeen inches apart, for the following good reasons:

"When roosts are built in the common lad-"When roosts are built in the common ladder fashion, one higher than another, the fowls are led to attempt to all get upon the highest roost, and as it gets full, the weaker ones are crowded off and fall to the ground; they begin again to climb up, only to repeat the same performance, until it gets so dark they stop climbing setting content upon a lower roost, or even ing, resting content upon a lower roost, or even upon the ground under the roosts. In the morning the fowls will not go down as they went up, from one roost to another, but fly from the roost to the ground. In this way, and by falling from the roost to the ground at night,

Dark Brahmas, Houdans, or Leghorns, for Profit?

H. J. L. gives the result of an experiment for one year with these three breeds of fowls, in Poultry Yard. The experiments were divided into quarters, or three months each; the number of eggs by fifty of each breed of fowls; price obtained for eggs, which was the same and cost of feed. In every instance the result was in favor of the Houdans. They consumed less food and laid more eggs than either of the others; the final result for the year being:

Brahmas . Houdans . Leghorns As a table fowl the Houdans are placed above all others in plumpness, sweetness and juiciness of flesh, especially in development of breast. They are averse to setting, and in order to procure fine flocks of early chicks, mothers from broody breeds can be used.

HOUDANS VS. LEGHORNS. Another correspondent, in the same journal

gives his testimony of the great laying qualities of the French fowl as compared with the popular laying Leghorns. He says:

"I have seen, lately, the statement of a breeder of White Leghorns, that he got 510 eggs in sixty days from twelve White Leghorn leggs in sixty days from twelve White Leghorn hens, an average of seventy-hundredths of an egg each day per hen. Well, that's good, but my Houdans beat that. From seventeen hens I got, in sixty days, an average of eighty-two hundredths of an egg each day per hen. Have averaged very nearly that for the past four months."

Apiary.

Spring Management of Bees. FOR BEGINNERS.

As per promise I will try to give the beginners, or those of limited experience, some hint net sum of \$10,110, realized by fifteen ewes and applicable to the management of bees.

In a former article I stated that the presence them up. When canes are to be transplanted they of queen cells in the hive was the only sure in-dication of swarming. In movable comb hives before the suckers have started. The raspberry (and the bee keeper can afford to use no other at this period) the queen cells may be readily it grows luxurantly on the rich leaf-mould of discovered by looking over the combs. This moist woods and its health and productivenees should be done every few days during the are increased by moderate shade. The most swarming season. They are easily recognized, suitable place in the garden for a raspberry bed being about an inch long, and resembling a pea- is a sheltered border facing north. In this asnut in external appearance. The reason that pect the fruit will ripen gradually and the canes the construction of the queen-cells are indications of swarming is this: the queen is the only thawing in the Winter. In transplanting, the perfectly developed female. She is longer and slenderer than the drone or worker. In the feet asunder, the plants to feet apart in the drills. common black bees she is darker than either the drone or worker, but the Italian queen is fruit has been gathered, on the ground that the lighter, being a golden yellow. They have the farmer in favor of these fowls were it not short wings, and are easily distinguished. In that they have shown a disposition to feed upon the spring, when honey is abundant, and the and destroy the potato bug. Two years ago our drones have been reared, the bees grow dissatisattention was called to the fact by a farmer, who fied and resolve that as this is moving time, they has a small flock of these birds, who said he will move too! And as they take the old was not troubled at all with the bug. He said queen with them the remaining bees must be the Guinea hens went some distance to the field supplied with a 'queen. From three to ten queen-cells are generally constructed, and sealed over. In about eight days after the old queen has left the hive with the first swarm, the ity of the fruit. When the suckers become most advanced sealed queen is ready to come moving these pests by hand. It will not cost forth. As soon as released she destroys the considerable time, they injure the plants and rest of the queens, using her sting for that purthey soon become worthless. The new everpose. She then leaves the hive to be fertilized bearing variety throws up great numbers of by the drones when on the wing, after which suckers and it is neccessary to remove them she returns to the hive. She lays eggs every mouth in the year, and unless an accident occurs, remains in the hive until she leaves with the first swarm the next spring. From this it will be seen that the construction of queen-cells is the first preparation for swarming.

to 3 p.m. They will generally swarm on a fine, clear day.

If a swarm should cluster in some inaccessithe basket lightly covered with a cloth to prevent their escape,

found carefully remove them and wet the edges ternate thawing and freezing. - W. Rural. of the hive with turpentine.

Swarming may be prevented by removing the ueen-cells every ten days during the swarming season. This is easily accomplished in movable comb hives. This, of course, is not admissible, unless you want honey and not more bees. If you wear a net of mosquito netting over your head, and smoke a pipe or cigar, or if you do not use tobacco, keep a roll of dry cotton cloth burning, you will not get stung. JOHN M. STAHL.

PREVENTING AFTER SWARMING.

To prevent after-swarms, it will be necessar, supply the old stock with a queen. This may be done by removing all queen-cells (cutting out with a sharp knife) and introducing a laying queen. Or, if it is not thought best to procure a queen for this purpose, the stock may be left until eight days from the issue of the swarm, and then, all queen-cells but one should be removed; the cells thus left will soon hatch. The largest and most fully matured cell should be selected for this purpose. There is the disadvantage in this method, that the stock is left too long queenless. When it is borne in mind that under the most favorable circumstances, a prolific queen will deposit 2,000 eggs per day, the benefit of keeping all stocks supplied with a laying bueen at all times is obvious. Unrestricted natural swarming is open to the same objection. If any desire to run their bees entirely to increase, rather than surplus honey, it may be done by dividing or, in other words, making artificial swarms, without waiting for them to issue naturally. When a heavy fowls, especially when very fat or very full of eggs, are often crippled in the legs, or otherwise injured. Many likely bens I have out one card of brood with the old queen, put it in a new hive, and place it upon the old stand Remove the old hive with the remaining combs (filling the vacancy with an empty comb), and the bees adhering to them, to a new stand. This should be done on a fine day, when the old bees are working freely. These will return to the old stand, while the bees adhering to the combe in the old hive are mostly young, and will remain in the new location. This last colony should be at once supplied with a laying queen previously provided. This course may be repeated as often as the condition of the stocks and yield of honey will warrant .- L. C. Root, in American Agriculturist.

Miscellancous.

Culture of the Raspberry.

Raspberries should be attended to and if not pruned in the Fall they should be freed from all old canes, and weak young ones, and the canes that are to remain should be trained neatly to stakes. Some train the raspberry in the shape of a fan, some as an espalier, and others merely tie the canes to upright stakes. Any mode of training is better than leaving them unsupported, to trail on the ground when the fruit gets heavy, or to be blown two and fro and damaged by high winds. In the last few years raspberries have commanded a high price and their cultivation is worthy of attention. Among the most desirable varieties are the Red and Yellow Antwerp. The former is to be found in almost every garden, the latter is not much disseminated in the United States as it is considered to be too tender for market. It is a splendid fruit that should be found in every pri-

vate garden. The raspberry throws out suckers or young canes early in spring and on this account requires to be transplanted earlier than other wrote you. We are having good rains, and small fruit trees. If the suckers become for-

delights in a rich, light soil. In its wild state will not be damaged by alternate freezing and young canes are shortened one-half and set three Some persons cut away the old canes soon as the young ones are strengthened by the operation, but this assertion has not been supported by any kind of proof.

When the young canes and the feeble old ones have been cut away the remaining canes should be "headed down" or shortened to the length of from three to four feet, in order to concentrate the sap on the bearing buds, in the center and lower part of the plants. The process increases the size, and improves the qua numerous and are allowed to stand for any early in the season before they have diverted the sap from the bearing canes. In gardens were raspberry plantations are kept in the same aspect for many years, preference is given to those canes which come up in the line of the rows, and all others are cut out or transplanted First swarms may be expected from 9 a. m. in to the rows if there is a vacancy for them. Some cultivators leave a hollow around the stems at the time of planting to be filled up gradually from year to year with fresh soil, in place, they may be shaken into a basket, and order to promote the formation of radical buds or suckers. Tender varieties require to be bent to the ground before winter, and covered with Examine your hives for ants. If any are forest leaves or litter to protect them from al-

The Grasses.

It is too early a day for the majorioy of Kanas farmers to trouble themselves about the cultivation of grasses, but the time is rapidly approaching when the outlying ranges will be materially restricted, and farmers who would keep stock under the best paying conditions will have to resort to tame grass. Speaking from the cultivated grass regions of the state of Pennsylvania, Joel Sharpless, at the Institute of Science at Media, in that state, said:

Good crops of grass are very desirable to all farmers who depend upon dairying or feeding cattle as a specialty, particularly the former, and the best and most desriable grass in addition to red clover and trmothy is Kentucky blue grass. In order to have the latter in profusion he ground, properly prepared and well manured and sown with wheat about the middle of September should be sown with timothy at the rate offrom six to ten quarts of seed per acre, and the following spring an addition of from four to six quarts of red clover seed per acre. The red clover is the greatest root fertilizer of any ofour plants or grasses. What I mean by root fertilizers is the fertility given to the soil from its decaying roots, and it is the most valuable for all crops for the recuperation of the soil when sown for and properly used for that purpose. It is a biennial plant, and sown as a fertilizer, particularly for any crop, it should be plowed down the second season after being sown. Some farmers in Ohio use it in this way for wheat, realizing over twenty bushels per acre, and putting their manure on their orchards. My reson for so wing more timothy than clover is that the following season after the wheat, the clover is apt to smother out much of the timothy, and as the clover is so short lived, much of the ground is liable to be left vacant until the green grass and white clover come in and occupy the vacant places, which they will do in good soil, provided they are not preempted by the weeds. The latter grasses may e sown, but in most good soils nature provides them in due season. Although the clover is so short lived, where it has succeeded well it has left a greater means offertility in its decaying roots, on which the timothy and other grasses luxuriate, and in consequence produce more bountiful crops. The roots of a well set acre of clover contain 185 pounds of nitrogen, 340 pounds of lime, 45 magnesia, 75 potash, 19 soda, 24 sulphur and 70 phosphoric acid, on which the timothy and other grasses are luxuristing. It would require a pretty good article of superphosphate to equal the above amount of ingredients of the same number of pounds.

The white clover and green grass often have much company, as a great number of grasses may sometimes be found occupying the same ground. In low, moist grounds herd grass or red top, in the absence of good drainage, may be sown to good advantage, and in some rare places by very rich soil, orchard grass might meet with favor if very thickly sown, In order to make up for the deficiency of the hay crop of Hungarian grass it is a valuable substitute. This grass, if sown in good, well prepared soil, will in about fifty days make from two to three tons per acre of excellent hay, if properly cured without rain, that will be eaten greedily by horses and cattle.

Kansas Crop Reports. FROM THE DAILY CAPITAL, JUNE 20.

Lyon County-Nothing new, strange or comical has happened in this county since I last wrote you. We are having good rains, and crops are doing nicely, harvest is pretty well ward in growth they will be spoiled by taking over; oats are not doing well; will be a very FARMER.

short crop. Senator Plumb is with us for a few day. He is cheerful and hopeful, and thinks congress will straighten out soon.

Jefferson County .- Wheat harvesting is progressing all right, wheat is in places thin in the ground, but the berry is good, large heads. Will perhaps not turn out quite so much as last year to acre, but I think the quality will be as good in this locality. We have good growing weather with plenty of rain. Old wheat worth 80 to 93 cents per bushel; corn, 25 to 30c.

Saline County.-The weather is hot and dry; wheat looks bad, winter wheat will be but little over half crop. Spring wheat will not be much if it does not rain within five days. Corn-looks splended. Terrible Storm north of here the evening of the 10th, blew several buildings down in Red Cloud; no one killed as heard from: some broken limbs

Phllips County.-The crops in this county are very good, with the exception of the wheat crop; the wheat has been badly damage with hail in places, and the sping wheat is now suffering some with drouth. The Atchison, Solomon Valley & Denver Railway proposes to extend from Kirwin to Phillipsbury yet this fall, if the necessary bonds are voted. J. H. L.

Riley County.-Fine rains during the last eight days dispel all fears of "drouth." winter wheat will be light, but of unusually good quality; the general outlook is very encouraging for a good average crop of all things.

Jackson County.-Wheat in this country is ready to harvest, some already cut; straw short but heads long and very large and plump Oats and corn doing well, fine growing weather, just enough rain to make vegetation grow rapidly. Old wheat pretty nearly all sold, 90 to 96 cts. Old corn, 25 cts.

Osborne County.-Early varieties of wheat re being harvested. Not a large average, not over 18 bushels, Excellent berry with short straw. Very little of the old crop on hand worth about 75 cts. per bushel. We can't give anything definite as to late wheat, oats and corn. Some think late wheat will be best. Oats don't look well : corn is small.

Doniphan County.-The prospect for crops of all kinds in this locality is rather poor. Wheat is short, corn and all vegetation is suffering for want of rain. We have had no soaking rain here this season. Corn is selling here in wagon load lots at 30 cents, wheat at 90 to \$1.00, pototoes none in market J. C G.

Jackson County.-We have had bountiful ains for the last week; in fact, too much for harvest. The harvest of winter wheat will be about over, this week; the quality of wheat is good, but the yield will not be quite an average; but the rains have helped the oats and spring wheat materially, and now it looks as though they would make it a fair crop; corn is doing finely, I don't think I ever saw a better prospect than at this time; early potatoes will be poor on account of dry werther last month, but we shall have full crops of late potatoes. On the whole, we could not ask for a more flattering prospect.

Neosho County -- Weather dry, no rain of any account the last three weeks. Corn is beginning to fire some, though still growing; oats is a failure, some fields will not be cut at all; wheat is more than half in shock and is a good crop, the best we have had for several years; some fields that were put in with the Markham press drill will, it is said, yield 40 bushels per acre. Black and raspberries are dried up. C. T. S.

Davis County, 17th.—Copious rains here this morning, since 5 o'clock; ground saturated and too wet to plow. Wheat harvest is in full blast, but must stop on account of rain. Matters are prosperous and people hopeful. DAVIS.

Crop Items.

Wheat is in shock. Rather Short in the straw. Headed well, but short. It will not average per acre to last year.

The corn prospect was never better. Most excellent stand, and what is of great importance, fields are generally free of wreds.

Flax is generally number one. Castor beans, not as promising at this date as

night be desired. might be desired.
Oats are short, and only medium.
Apples will be scarce, bottom, lands failure,
most upland orchards about half a crop.
Work is in active operation on the St. Louis,
Kansas & Arizona railroad. Before many
weeks the track will be at Lane.

June 14.

Everett, Woodson County.

June 16th.—Seeing a request for reports from different parts of Kansas in the last FARMER, I will send you a short report from Woodson

county.

Farmers are busy harvesting their wheat, and it will probably all be cut this week; it will be about a two-thirds' crop. Oats are headed out, but if the present dry weather continues they will not fill well. Corn that was properly abouted and well cultivated stands three and planted and well cultivated stands three and four feet high; that poorly tended does not look as well. Potatces begin to show the effects of the continued dry weather, and the gardens will soon be entirely ruined. Melon vines look well. Grapes promise a full crop. Other fruit

very scarce.
Stock looks well at present, but the hay crop will be very light, judging from present appearances, and the wise farmer will begin haying early in order to have a supply of good hay for his stock the coming winter.

I will try and send you another report in about three weeks, if agreeable, and may find something interesting to write next time.

Will be glad to receive communications from

Richland, Jewell County.

June 12th.-We are at present heartily wish-June 12th.—we are at present heartily wishing for the rains to cease long enough for us to get into the confields. We are having frequent heavy showers, accompanied by strong winds, doing no damage to small grains, but damaging

corn considerably.

Wheat will not campare favorably with the Whoat will not campare favorably with the prospect this time last year. That sown on fall plowing is looking extremely well, while that on sod and a good deal of spring plowing, will make rather a short crop. Average about the same as last year. Fall wheat is not very extensively raised here as yet. This spring has been one of improvement with us, such as building, breaking prairie, putting out fruit and ornamental trees.

The people are employing the time in beau-

ornamental trees.

The people are employing the time in beautifying and improving their farms that they usually spent in trying to find some one to buy

Mr. Butterfield's suggestion as to planting trees for posts, is being adopted here extensively, though the cottonwood seems to be the sively, though the cottonwood seems to be the people's choice, and I think their's the part of wisdom, for why wait ten or fifteen years for a return for your labor, when with proper attention four years will bring about the desired result. No tree withstands our natural zephyrs equal to the cottonwood, and none are more beautiful

There has been some losses of cattle in the herds on the Republican river, from black-leg;

cattle, otherwise, doing well.

There has been a constant stream of immigration through Jewell westward, and we ex-

gration through Jewell westward, and we expect quite a demand for our surplus crops, and present prospects continuing, will be able to supply them.

Western demand has run the price of corn up to 30 cents per bushel. Three months ago you could get all you wished for I2½ cents. Hogs selling at 25 cents per hundred; 50 per cent. less on hand than at this time last year.

There has been quite a demand for labor this spring; carpenters and painters, especially,

spring; carpenters and painters, especially, having abundance of work at \$2 per day and having abundance of work at \$2 per day and board. Farm labor, \$16 to \$18 per month.

Peach trees badly injured on low land by

reach trees bally induced trees came through on high land all right; in some localities badly damaged by high winds. The berry crop is a S. J. S. bountiful one.

Strawn, Coffey County.

June 15th.—Our greatest need in some parts of the county at this time is rain, though yesterday we came very near having a shower. Our neighbor farmers a few miles northwest and

neighbor farmers a few miles northwest and southeast, however, received the same.

The winter wheat crop here is about an average. I think it will yield from 10 to 25 bushels to the acre generally. Our near neighbor, Asa Funk, had the boldness to commence cutting his wheat the 5th inst. Believing him partially insane, I immediately repaired to the field, and to my surprise found his wheat ripe and of good quality. Wheat-cutting is nearly done here.

quality. Wheat-cutting is nearly done here.

The oat crop here is light and short, owing to the ground being very dry and continuing so

long so at seeding time.

Corn looks remarkably well at this time, es pecially all that was planted in April. It has been well cultivated and tended, and is clean from weeds. Many pieces stand two to four feet high, and cover the ground. Should we be favored with sufficient rain for the next two

months, we will get a big crop. Cattle are doing well. They have a good range and plenty of grass. Our county is alive with immigrants. Take

any traveled road—north, south, east, or west— and you will meet them. Visit any village in our county, and you will see many new buildings finished or in course of construction. It shows that a portion of the new comers stop with us.

SAMUEL HODGES.

A physician writes, recommending every one to learn something about the pulse in health is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. An infant's pulse is 140, a child of seven about 80, and from twenty to sixty it is 70beats a minute, declining to 60 at fourscore. A healthful grown person's pulse beats 70 times in a minute; there may be good health down to slight cough, the lungs are affected.

Latrons of Husbandry.

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

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer; W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer; J. H. Martín, Mound Creek, Miami county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County, J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county, Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; K. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. Sworley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell Bend, Barton county; W. J. Campbell, Recounty; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Faifax, Osage county; J. P. Clark, Winfield, Cowley county; George M. Miler, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippiae, Sevennee, Donipan county; John Rehrig, Faifax, Osage county; J. Share, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Faifax, Osage county; J. Share, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Faifax, Osage county; J. Share, Clo

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, Instal-lations and a description of all subjects of general of-special interest to Patrons.

More Earnest work in the Grange Needed.

Every farmer in the country whose interests are mainly agricultural, should give to the grange not only his sympathy, but his earnest support. No political or other organization of

a like character should have precedence in his affection or respect, for none other so vital affects his personal and business interests. The intelligent farmer, who has learned by observation and experience the immense power wielded by a comparatively small portion of a community when working together, and the weakness of the majority without organization, appreciates the value of the grange, and unless he has interests in the towns and cities that conflict with the purposes of the grange or posses ses great wealth and is averse to action, is apt to be found an earnest, active member of the order. But there are great numbers of farmers who do not understand these things, and the proper efforts have not been made to enlighten them. Our leaders, for the most part, have labored with great zeal and efficiency, but the field is too large for so small a number of laborers, and there ought to be, in every subordinate grange, at least a few willing to take upon themselves the task of instructing those, and they number far too many in every neighborhood, who are uninformed. It is all-important that these should be awakened to the great value and necessity of the grange, and taught to understand how they and their families could be benefitted and elevated in every way.

We have long been of the opinion that the best educator of the masses is an active, efficient full subordinate grange. Let those outside the gates see that the members are really in earnest, and are prompt and regular in the performance of grange duties, advocating the principles and measures of the Order boldly and fearlessly before the world, and there would be awakened an interest which would gradually draw to our standard the thousands who are holding back to see if it will pay. We believe further that the best plan-the very best-that could be adopted to give strength to the Order and give a wide-spread enthusiasm in our ranks would be the holding of weelky instead of monthly meetings. While there are reasons why weekly meetings would tend to build up the Order, and which must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind, the single one that those granges which are strong in numbers and efficient in action, are the ones which meet oftenest, ought to be sufficient to induce those that are standing still or retrograding, to try this remedy. In every subordinate grange there are certainly a few members, enough for a quorum, at least, who are so much in earnest as to be willing to take upon themselves new duties and greater labor. Let these resolve to meet once every week, say on Saturday evenings, select some particular subject for discussion, then discuss it thoroughy. This course, tried by way of experiment though it may be, would unquestionably result in the upbuilding of almost any subordinate grange. The object of the more earnest members of the Order should be to make the grange the leading institution of the country, and commanding so that by comparing it with what it is when he alike the affection of the farmers and the respect of other classes .- (Miss.) Patron of Hus-

DURING the last month information from all parts of the country comes to hand that Grangers are taking an active part in discussing the 60; but if the pulse always exceeds 70 there is merits and demerits of the new constitution, a disease; there is fever or inflammation some- many of them have proved themselves able dewhere and the body is feeding on itself, as in baters, and are the equals of professional speakconsumption when the pulse is quick—that is, ers. Most, if not all, of these grangersthat over 70-gradually increasing with discreased have been canvassing the state, made their chances of cure, until it reaches 110 or 120, first or maiden speeches inside of the gates. when death comes before many days. When To the grange meetings belongs the credit of the pulse is over 70 for months, and there is a arousing the dormant talent which these brothers have exhibited. This is all the more opportune at this time, as we need more farmers in our legislative halls, in our council chambers, in all public places where the interests of the well-being of society are at stake. These discussions, just closed, on the constitution, have given the mass of the people entire confidence in the ability of farmers to represent them in all positions of trust and honor. In the elections that are to take place next fall, we hope the farmers will not neglect to have the great agricultural interests fully represented in the coming legislature. - California Patron.

> NEVER close one meeting of the grange until programme is arranged for the next. Let it be understood what is to be done and who is to do it, and then you will have successful meetings; otherwise your grange will fail. Have a subject for discussion decided on, and if possible, let it be a subject practical as well as interesting. Have a little mirth thrown in, in the shape of a comic reading or recitation, and in patrons and farmers at Farlenville on the 14th all that you do keep in mind that you have two was a great success. Probably the largest numobjects in the meeting-pleasure and profit,-Nebraska Fasmer.

THE Cincinnati Grange Bulletin publishesthe following. In the subjects named we join the Bulletin in its remarks at the conclusion, in recommending as most appropriate and profitable subjects for dicsussion in every grange.

"At the grange reunion in Shelby Co., O., the thread of thought running through the several absolute necessity to the well-being of the agrispeeches, was; by Bro. Albaugh, that the life of the farm gave opportunities for rational pleasure—mental culture and reasonable profits, equal or superior to any other employment, and the failure was in the person, not the occupation; that of Bro. Ogden was that the agricultural class constitute the conservative element in

the future of the Republic, as representing numbers, the distribution of wealth and the diffusion of knowledge, as the antidotes to the tendencies of the age, that of Bro. Bringham, the grange work and the salutary influences it was exciting on agriculture and the agricultural class. We cannot give an outline of the arguments, but the three speeches fit in their proper places, each a complement of the other. The unbroken attention of the audience indicated their interest. Whenever the lecturer of the sub-grange has omitted his part of the work, we recommend either or all of the above topics for consideration."

The Rochdale Store.

A. M. Mason in the May No. of the Atlantic Monthly gives the following sketch of the original or famous Rochdale store in England. We quote as follows:

"I asked Charles Bradlaugh whether he thought that co-operation had been a substantial success in England. He said, I konw it has.' Distributive co-operation has brought comfort to thousands of families. Productive co-operation is still in its infancy, but we have

great hopes of it.' "In 1842, twenty-eight weavers formed the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society. Their poverty was such that each would pay but four cents a week into the capital fund. It took them two years to accumulate \$140. One December evening in 1844, Toad Lane, a narrow, winding street of Rochdale, was crowded with a hooting rabble, drawn together to see the opening of the weaver's shop. When the dingy shutters of the dingy little room were taken down, the mob screamed with laughter at the sight of the almost empty shelves within. As the twenty-eight weavers, the only customers, came out with their scanty purchases, they were met with taunts and jeers. Nobody jeers at the

weavers' shop now. "We spent an afternoon in going through the building. Its top floor is a plainly but comfortably furnished hall, where monthly meetings are held, lectures are delivered, and parties given. Below are the committee rooms, the reading room, and the library. This last contains ten thousand volumes. The battered, wellworn, dog-eared books in it are by no means all novels. Many of them, perhaps the majority are works on the natural sciences, technical trades, travel or history. The reading room is large, well lighted and comfortable. On the three lower floors of the building are stores where a man can buy clothing for his family and himself, boots and shoes, meat, vegetables and groceries, watches and clocks, books, coal to warm his house, and the house itself,-for the society is now buildidg homes for its mem-

"And all of this is but the central store. There are many branch establishments in other parts of the town, among them thirteen groceries, eleven butcher shops, and eleven reading rooms. The society also manufactures tobacco on its own account, has heavy interests in corn, cotton and woolen mills, and manages a great savings bank.

"The Fquitable Pioneers' Society sells about \$1,500,000 worth af goods every year, and declares quarterly dividends, or rebates on purchaces, of from twelve to fifteen per cent. This is the result of the weavers' shop in dingy, dirty, dark Toad Lane. From the beginning, the institution has been managed by men earning daily or weekly wages. They are no better, no wiser, no honester than American workingmen. What is to hinder the latter from follow-

panies, managed by competent officers, under a code of by-laws and order of business, in a corporate capacity, the system by which such great power, wealth and influence has been achieved in other branches of industry.

Prosperity of the Patrons in Linn.

The order of patrons of husbandry is not dead nor dying in Linn county, but stronger today than ever before, not in numbers but in wealth and influence. Our grand rally of ber of persons were present that ever assembled for the same purpose in the county. J. W. Lathimer was elected deputy, a worthy brother and well qualified for the important duties of the office. Vocal and instrumental music was well rendered. Worthy Master Sims was on hand in good time, and made a most able and organization was not only a good thing, but an Strayed or Stolen. convincing argument. He said that the grange

Advertisements.

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

Lawrence & Co's new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enubles people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders in various sums, are pooled into one wast amount, and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from \$5 to \$5,000, or more can be used successfully. N. Y. Baptist Weekly, September 26, 1878, says: "By the combination system \$150 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$50 pays \$550, or 7 per cent.; \$100 makes \$100, or 10 per cent. on the stock during the month, according to the market." Frank Lestes Illustrated Newspaper, June 20th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." New York Independent, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." Brooking fournal, April 22th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in one of Messrs, Lawrence & Co. combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied, Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm



G. W. GLICK.

High Grade Cattle For Sale.

25 head of very superior high-grade sho*c*t-horns, all oung cows, heifers and calves. Address J. C. STONE JR., Leavenworth, Kan.

Apple Trees,

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

FRUIT TREES!

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

Western Missouri NURSERIES

LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO, MISSOURI.

(20 miles east of Kansas City, on the Mo, Pacific R. R. These Nurseries are very extensive and all stock young and thrifty. We call the special attention of DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN

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

and small fruits for the wholesale trade.

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

James A, Bayles,

Berkshire Hogs,

while the principle of co-operation is the same in many details it must differ in country and city. A more perfect co-operation is required to subserve the interest of agriculture, which comprises vastly more than merely buying and selling; but embraces creating, economizing labor, time, material; utilizing waste products, etc.

That a most perfect system of co-operation for farmers could be arranged and conducted with much profit, there is no reasonable doubt. The teaching of, and intercourse among farmers in the grange is slowly fitting them for a closer bond in business, we think there is no doubt. It is reasonable to believe that eventually communities, or neighborhoods, will unite in companies, managed by competent officers, under a decision of the companies, managed by competent officers, under a decision of the companies, managed by competent officers, under a decision of the companies, managed by competent officers, under a decision of the companies of the control of the companies of the control of the control of the companies of the control of the control of the companies of the control of t



SAM JEWETT.

Breeder of registered AMERICAN MERIN-OS. Specialties, Con-stitution, density of fleece, length of staple and heavy fleece. All-animals ordered by letter guaranteed sat-isfactory to purchaser. Corresdondence and examination of flock solicited, Sam'l Jewett Independence, Mo.

Stolen Strayed or

On the night of June 10, 1879, from 2 miles east of Arington, near Jacob Gibson's in Atchison county, Kan., one five-year-old bright bay horse; about 16 hands high, white feet, round splints on insides of both forelegs. Saddle marks on tops of withers and right side under girth ring. A notch in the rim of his Fundament. He either truts or paees. Had on a leather halter with picket rope attached. Had a leather strap around left forefoot with a ring in it. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to his recovery. Address

A. M. CALLAHAM,

Topeka, Kans.

\$5 00 Reward for Information!

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas, Cat-alogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES. 11th year, large stock, good assortments; stock first class. Osage hedge plants and Apple trees at lowest rates by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on applicatioe. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks.

Physician.

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

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

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

Durham Park Herds ALBERT CRANE,

Short-Horn Cattle

Berkshire Pigs, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

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

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, Thoroughbred English

Berkshire Pigs. Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped

WOOL-GROWERS

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

GREAT Cattle Sale.



TERMS OF SALE—Cash, or four month's satisfac-tory paper will be received. Catalogues ready May 10th, 1879.

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

LEWIS & TUTTLE VOOL -COMMISSION HOUSE,-

211 & 213, Monroe St., Chicago. Liberal advance on consignments. Sacks furnished without charge. Quick sales and prompt returns. Write for further particulars.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the undersigned was on the 12th day of June, of A. D. 1879, appointed by the Probate Court of Shawnee Court Kansas, administrator of the estate of Joseph C. Miller, deceased. Those mdebted to said estate will call and settle claims at once, and all persons having claims will present them to the said administrator or said probate court for allowance.

JESSE C. CHENNEY, Administrator.

FOR SALE.

Shepherd Dogs and Pups. CHAMPION HORSE HAY FORKS.

JAMES C. CURRY, Beason, III.

Scott's Improved Sheep Dip.

Has been theroughly tested for the last two years. We know that it will cure scab, and kill all insects that infest sheep. We are prepared to furnish customers with it on reasonable terms. Apply to A. Scott, Westmoreland, Pottawatomic Co., Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE One Copf, Weekly, for one year, One Capy, Weekly, for six months, One Capy, Weekly, for three months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, Rive Copies, Weekly, for one year, Ten Capies, Weekly, for one year, RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One month, 15 per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, 15 per insertion.
White months, 12 12 20 cear, 10 20 cear, 10 20 cear.

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

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

The Weekly Capital.

July 1st, as heretofore advertised, we begin the publication of the WEEKLY CAPITAL, a first-class family newspaper, giving latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world, state news, news of the cities of the state, and local news from the capital. It will be full and complete in all its departments, bright, newsy, and entertaining. It will be sent from July 1st to January 1st 1880, for fifty cents. One year for One dollar. Address Hudson & Ewing, Topeka Kansas. BMARQ ALSERT

More Swindling.

A year ago last May a pair of scamps went through Kansas victimizing the farmers by belong. representing themselves as agents of the Hayworth Wire Fence Co., of Marshalltown, Iowa. The names which they gave were Edwards and flavored fruit that the orchard produces, could Ayres. They were establishing, they pretended, an agency in every county, and when to the owner. Evaporated fruits are one of the they found an unsuspecting farmer who was willing to take the agency, they made an agreement with him to forward to his address \$1,000 worth of fencing wire and iron posts, the farmer giving two notes of \$500 each, payable in one and two years, with interest. The notes were merely required as "collateral security"-never any danger of a demand being made for their payment, as the sale of the fence material would liquidate all obligations, leaving a handsome profit to the county agent in the shape of commission, which he was to receive on the fence material he disposed of. These scoundrels succeeded in making contracts with a number of unsuspecting farmers, at Florence, Americus, Wilmington, Topeka and other places.

After getting as many notes as they could gather up from victims, the sharpers departed, but no wire or other fence material was ever received by the duped "agents." A year has rolled round and No. 3 in this swindle appears on the ground, calling on the parties with their notes, representing that the notes have been transferred and are now in the hands of innocent parties. Sharper No. 3 is very generous, however, and offers to "compromise" for 50 per cent, or 25 per cent, if the party refuses stubbornly to be bled to the amount of 50 per cent. No. 3 knows nothing about the note that is due a year hence, but will endeavor to find it if the wictim will "compromise" the first note. The mote is placed in the hands of a lawyer in the mearest town, who is ready with his professional devoting all their time and discussion to fight- spoil. services to advance the swindler's interest for a ing coddling moth, curculio, borers and other generous share of the plundered farmer's insects. Farmers must become manufacturers money, if he can by any means squeeze the of food as well as producers, which will aid amount of the fraud out of him. One of the very materially in solving the problem of their originals palmed himself off as a preacher. At peculiar hard times. one town he preached for a Methodist brother, at another for a Baptist, and succeeded in swindling his Baptist friend out of a considerable sum of money, our informant assured us.

There is an unwritten code on the frontier, that horse thieves deserve a long rope and a first spare limb, as a last resting place, more richly than any horse thief.

One word by way of moral. No farmer who takes and regularly reads the KANSAS FARMER. is likely to be robbed by any of these sharpers winds. who make a business of victimizing farmers, with the tree dodge, the lightning rod game, or the sale of territory for patent rights.

The Orchard.

In years of abundance of fruit the price is so low that profits are generally small. In the Connecticut valley, last season, apples were so abundant that the price in market would not pay for picking and the freight, and farmers threatened-and probably some of them carried the threat into execution-to cut down their orchards. This, most people will admit, where one is received from it in its crude state." was a crazy policy. Such an abundant crop is sure to be followed by a partial or entire failure the next season. The trees are overworked or exhausted with the effort to perfect this overload. It is man's business to regulate nature in these reckless expenditures of her strength, and in thus guiding and controlling such exhausting efforts, add to his own profit and protect attained about one-fourth or fifth its full size.

to call it, after it has riponed, for market, with milk cows than well cured corn fodder. the advantage in the former course of protecting the trees from the injury of over-bearing, and having a crop of large, finely matured fruit, with scarcely a diminution in the quantity, which will sell for the highest price. It is useless to more than refer to the difference between a measure of large, handsome fruit, and one of all sorts, "little and big," and imperfect in every respect. The former will sell readily for fifty per cent more then the latter, and the purchaser will be better satisfied with his bar-

Aside from the matter of production, there is a great waste of fruit in every thrifty, bearing orchard, and few if any orchards are managed to the best advantage for the owner. There is a large percentage of the fruit permitted to waste by the lack of facilities for proper handling, and the bulk of the profit is derived from shipping the green fruit in barrels. The best only can be disposed of in this way, and a large part of that is often lost, while the gross receipts are severely tolled by the expense of getting it

In this age, which calls so loudly for economy in every department of productive laber, no farmer who has incurred the care and expense of raising a large orchard of choice fruits, can afford to give the best to middlemen and lose the refuse, which is the practice.

Epterprising parties, learning the demand for fruit butters, jellies and jams, have con- Dose, tablespoonful once a day one week in structed extensive establishments in the large manufacturing these goods from dried and green fruits. With a little well directed enterprise this could be done before the fruit leaves the original owners hands, and the profits be reserved to those to whom they legitimately

By the use of fruit evaporators the fine fall apples which are most abundant and the best all be saved and made to yield a handsome profit most saleable products in the food market. Evaporated apples and peaches, which is drying by a hot air process, and the ordinary dried fruit and berries are found in every country store, packed in paper lined barrals and neat packages, which protect the contents from worms and flies, and preserve the flavor and moisture in the fruit. With the advantage of paring and drying by machinery, and a little extra labor, which can be obtained for a very reasonable price, the products of the large orchards, which, under the present management are wasted in a great measure. could all be preserved and put in such shape as to net the owners a very handsome income.

Not a gallon of cider should be wasted by converting it into alcoholic drink by fermentation, or a bushel of apples in the largest orchards, if the appliances at hand were mada use of to convert them into dried fruit, fruit butters, jams, jellies, and marmalades, all of which sell readily at remunerative prices, with overstocked. While it is within the reach of of the "Blue Hen's Chicken." the owner of a single productive orchard to thus utilize his fruit in this way, the product of a dozen or more orchards could be manufactured be bailed so as to prevent fermentation. It at one central establishment, much more economically, while the goods could be improved in quality and appearance,

It is the business of horticultural societies to

In noticing the destruction of so many farm buildings by the recent tornadoes which have visited Kansas, a correspondent recommends making the rafters more secure by nailing, with four stout nails in each end, a piece across near short shrift. These swindlers who make use of the upper ends of each pair of rafters (collar the law to subvert the law, deserve to share the beam). "Making it impossible for the tops of the rafterst to part without breaking the rafters. If buildres would attend to this simple matter of strengthening the roof, we would not hear of one fourth as many houses being destroyed by

> A subscriber who has been making observations on the prudence for starting too much fence or hedge at one time remarks, "I notice one fault in this country committed by farmers, which is starting two or three fences at one time, which are neglected from inability to properly attend to them all, and they are of little or no benefit. If 40 acres were fenced off at a time the whole farm would soon be brought under good fence. Then red clover for hogs and other stock could be cultivated, and the farm would be made to produce five dollars

weather threatens to cut the hay crop short. scans the FARMER for information in relation work of education on some of thefine points in Under such circumstances farmers should make to their production.

It is true that the newness and the rapid setwhen the blades near the ground begin to die and the husk of the ears to turn brown. Chop the stocks off with a common corn knife within a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in a foot or 18 inches of the ground in the farmer to relation of solic of the work of caucation of solic of the distribution in relation to solic of the work of caucation of solic of the distribution.

It is true that the newness and the rapid set thing of your state makes dairying one of the subordinate branches of agricultural pursuit. It will make you more independent of drouths, and railroad extensions, and also preserve the fertility of your soil. Giving, as the business does, constant employment, it develops a more reliable rural population,—for one of the cursult. The cool nights and recent show-and recent show-and recent show-and recent show-and recent show-and reliable to their production.

June 20th.—We are having a soaking rain to to-day, which will stop the clicking of the reap-tion and railroad extensions, and also preserve the fertility of your soil. Giving, as the business does, constant employment, it develops a more reliable rural population,—for one of the cursult. Under such circumstances farmers should make to their production.

to thin the fruit on the trees, if any are so for- bands. Well preserved corn fodder is one of tunate as to have the promise of more than the most wholesome and nutritious of coarse milk, the dairyman can make his own winter their trees will profitably mature. It is no forage crops for horned stock. Horses are very more labor to thin out the fruit by hand than fond of the blades. There is no better food for

> MR. A. E. COLEMAN, whose place is in Douglas county, near Lawrence. has a fine crop of rapsberries this season. His raspberry garden contains 7 acres, in which he cultivates several varieties. His crop this season he estimates at about 200 bushels. We saw some of his berries on sale at Mr. Lee's grocery this week, which would challenge competition from any quarter. The Turners were a large red berry, the finest, we think, that we ever saw. The black Mammoth cluster and Smith were equally fine. The yellow or Golden Caps were not so large as the others. The yellow berries are a more acid fruit than the others, but a very choice variety. Mr. Coleman has several other varieties in addition to the above named. The raspberry appears to stand the climate of this country and the fruit develops well, with fine

M. E. CARY, of Davis County, Iowa, sends the following receipt for cure of Hog Cholera, to the Journal of Agriculture, which he says he would not surrender the use of it for \$100: "3 pounds sulphur, 3 pounds resin, 3 pounds black antimony, 3 pounds of copperas, 3 pounds blood root, 3 pounds alum, 11 pounds salt petre, pure quality; 2 gallons salt, 2} gallons ashes, hickory best; all pulverized well and mixed thoroughly. Keep it on hand. every month, your hogs will never get sick; cities, which they keep constantly running, and will fatten faster. Sick hogs that will not eat or drink, pour down 2 tablespoonfuls twice a day for 3 or 4 days, after that they will eat."

> COAL tar as an insecticide is being much used by fruit growers. The tar is placed in a small nearly matured.

ALTHOUGH there has been abundance of grain in the eastern division of Kansas, the resent spring and summer, the western portion of the state has suffered severly from droth. On Friday last the entire state was visited by a heavy rain which continued to fall for several hours. The protracted drouth injured very materially the summer crops in some parts of the State, but the recent rain will revive corn and grass, and bountiful pusture and a good corn crop are now almost an assured fact.

A paragraph in an exchange says: There are now six beet-sugar companies in

Canada, eight in Delaware and other Atlantic States, one in Utah and several in California. We know of no sugar factory in Delaware for manufacturing beets, and believe that no such no prospect of the market for these goods being establishment is in existence within the confines

> THE question is asked whether fresh hay can bale requires not only to be properly cured, but it must undergo the customary heating in stack or mow before baling. Hay baled beWith you the conditions are different. You
>
> With you the conditions are different. You
>
> The spring and summer numbers, strictly speaking, are but two parts of a single book, each essential to the other.
>
> Published by Ehrich & Co., 287 and 295

MR. T. L. Ross, real estate agency of the firm of Ross & McClintock, a throughly live business man announces himself in the FARMER this week as candidate for register of deeds. Independent we suppose, as he says nothing about party nomination.

SENATOR RICHIE; of McPherson county, Kansas, sheared from 235 grade. (Cotswold and Merino,) sheap the present season, 2,280 pounds of wool or an average of about 9 pounds and 11 ounces to the fleece, which is an excellent yield and is additional evidence that Kansas is a first class sheep country.

WE have received the Premium List of the 27th Indiana State Fair, to be held at Indianapolis Sept. 29th to Oct. 4th, 1879.

Kansas as a Dairy State.

Your kindness has, for many months, kept me supplied with an ever welcome visitor, 'THE KANSAS FARMER," in which I see a record of the strides your grand State is taking in the march of development.

Though all phases of the efforts that men and omen must make to compass the sublime work, rearing home,s is interesting, yet each one has an interest that makes efforts in the line of his own thought and action more entertainig, to man tide that is fast filling your state. To him, than those put forth to accomplish miscelsome extent, at least, your new-comers take with \$14 to \$18 per month. Harvest hands, by the language results in the agricultural world. My them some knowledge of and a taste for the bus.

C. O. Kinne. laneous results in the agricultural world. My them some knowledge of, and a taste for, the bus-In some sections of the State protracted dry hobby being dairy products, my eye naturally iness. This will aid its introduction: for the

from prematuredecay his trees. This may be the stocks off with a common corn knife within the star of the empire takes its way," than that reliable rural population,—for one of the curses done by thinning the young fruit when it has a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in milk production, and the manufacture of butter of mankind is intermittent employment. You shocks. Six rows or 36 hills make a convenient and cheese must take up the same line of march. can introduce it on a large scale with the same Few will be troubled with the labor of reliev- shock; but the shock may be made much larg. The delusion that there is a "dairy belt," the facility with which you can turn a quarter ing their trees from a superabundance this sea er if preferred. Stand the shocks up straight south side of which is at about 45° north lati- section from hardening turf or grass, to a wavon, the frosts of last winter and spring having and tie the tops firmly with a tough corn stock, tude, is fast being dispelled by the success of ing corn field, with soil more comminuted, in

tion, and the process of cold, deep settling of ing butter and cheese. and summer, at will, so far as the handling of the milk is concerned, and to that extent is independent of the influenc of latitude. Then, the question which way the dairy star of empire will take its way, whether north-west, west or south-west from the standpoint of the old dtiry districts will be determined by the healthfulness of the climate for dairy stock, by the cheapness of the food of which milk is made, and by the enterpri se and tastes of the people for pursuing the business. As to the healthy condition of dairying stock, and the cheapness of the food required, the cow demands nearly the sam e as the fattening bullock, and so there is no reason why milk should not be most cheaply produced, sucpursued where beef is most cheaply and cessfully made.

The same food that enters into the composition of beef-the succulent grass, and the corn in all stages of its growth-is just what is re quired to profitably produce milk. It is time and the advanced dairymen of the cold climes are finding it out, that there is no profit in keeping a cow cn grass and hay alone. The long winters require more carbon in the food for the cow than there is in hay, to keep her in healthy vigor, and the pinching of summer and autumn dronths makes it necessary to supplement the short pastures with grain or soiling products outside of the regular range. Those who do not recognize these conditions of success, and provide for keeping a cow well supplied with food as a fattening beef animal would be supplied, regularly and constantly, are not making money by milking cows, even in the so-called "dairy belt."

Milk, like beef, is only forage and grain and roots transformed into a more delicate and concentrated substance. It follows therefore, that the conditions of success in dairying exist side by side with beef production,-that is, the higher kettle, a ragdropense in it and set on fire. The grade of feeding, or the finishing off process. kettle should have a short handle fastened to it, As you emerge from the pastoral condition, you and the smoking torch is carried from tree to enter this more civilized system of farmingtree. A dust cloud of smoke rises among the fattening-to consume the grain products of the branches and the cureculic and all other insects soil. Another step forward, in consuming the flee from the stench. The fumigation should be forage and grain of the farm, and making more repeated twice a week and immediately after employment for labor on the same acres, and every rain. The time to commence smoking more highly concentrate the products of the is as soon as the fruit is set, and continue it till | soil, will lead you to the making of butter and

> That this is the destiny of large portions your state, where wheat, corn, beef and pork now reign as king, I have no doubt. The butter or cheese there is in a ton of forage, or corn, or oats, can be taken to a home or foreign mar- of this year's corn crop, if able to hold it, until ket, at a tithe of the cost for transportation, that the coarser products of which they are made can be transported; and besides, save the grosser part to the farm for its refertilization.

Dairying as a general business for a large section of country, usually follows a series of failures in grain raising—the farmer being drawn by the exhaustion of his soil to recuperation through the keeping of stock. If, while he has been selling his farm by the bushel, he has been fortunate enough to have raised buildings to house his products, he can easily change his system of farming, and commence dairying with fair hopes of success. This has been the course more particularly among the "timber lands," where the development was slow and the necessity great, for immediate returns for every effort made by the farmer. He has had cannot. Hay to keep free from musting in the to impoverish the soil to recompense him for

lead the way in this new departure, in place of fore this heating process is ended will surely have native grasses, as indigenous and as boundrests of the old dairy regions and easily cultivated corn and small grains, gives soon, at a cheap rate, the food, without which dairying in the north is not profitable. The strong grip the north has on the dairy markets of the world is not made effective by the climate or the peculiar adaptation of the soil over the south-west; but more largely consisting in the fact that necessity, the tactics and habits of farmers, combined with the capital essential to follow the pursuit, have all constrained them to work the bonanza there was at the base of the business. But its hitherto large profits have developed it, to a great extent, in the regions the north long since ceased to compete with in the production of corn, beef and pork. You will find that it will march to the most practical base of supply. Here, it takes about \$240 per cow as an investment inland, tools, building and stock to start the lacteal fluid, and keep it flowing, on a farm wholly amount, per cow, invested with you will produce the same amount of butter and cheese.

> enter Kansas, with the tread of the pioneer, that it will follow in the wake of the streaming hu-

attended to that so well as to leave but a slim a band of rye straw, stock of broom corn, Indian winter Cairying in warm weather; and with year one than the old gardens of the East. In prospect for overproduction. Now is the time hemp or any convenient material suitable for the aid of Mr. Williamson's sub-earth ventila- the near future, Kansas will be largely export-Sheboggan, Wis.

Dry Weather Prognostication.

Hon. C. W. Johnson, whose scientific researches entitle his opinion to considerable weight, publishes a forecast of the weather of Kansas in the Atchison Champion, which we republish for the benefit of our agricultural readers. He says:
"I observe one thing peculiar to this season.

Nearly half of these storms rise in the southwest-a thing unprecedented. Again, they come up with the wind, whereas the average summer storm comes up against the wind. As this sort of thing cannot last, it is extremely probable that it will end with a considerable degree of drouth. According to the doctrine

quences in meteorological phenomena, it is bout time for us to expect a dry spell. The excess of water pumped upon the plains and mountain slopes, should, about-the-close-of-the-June-rise for 1879, begin a descent to its minimum. I space these words, to indicate that there is a little doubt as to when it will begin, because I do not know that the excessive pumping up closes with this year, and as the almanac makers allow themselves a margin of a day or two, saying: "About this time look out for rain," I ask the same margin in months.

"The history of the Kansas droughts begins in 1838, so far as I can trace; the next one was in 1843; the next in 1847; the next in 1853-4; the next in 1864; the next in 1870; then came 1874; and the next, in this order of sequences, will lie between August 1st, 1879, and August 1st, 1880. It does not follow that a decline in the rainfall to about sixty per cent. of the average, as will most probably occur in that interval, will make a famine year. We all know that, for crop purposes, light rains, well distributed, serve an excellent purpose. Again, crops have been hurt by two or three weeks' pinch of dry weather occurring at a critical period. The three consecutive dry years, 1853, 1854 and 1855, were by no means famine years. 1864 was very dry on the lower plains, and it extended to Illinois, but crops were raised at the Iowa Mission, and on the Platte Purchase, in Missouri, that were vastly better than the Illinois crops.

"The prudent farmer should move cautiously for the ensuing year. He should diversify his crops, plow deep, and in the fall, where it is possible. I should not invest spare money in stock this fall, unless I could hold a crop to feed it. I should not be in a great hurry to dispose the next is in sight. Yet remember this is merely precantionary, and pretty good advice for all seasons. I am confident our waterfall will go short when the present deluge ends. I think it will end soon. It cannot hurt corn crops here seriously if it should rain no more for six months; it may be the shortage may be so distributed as to make all our burdens as light as they were in 1864 and 1870."

The Monarch of the Fashion Magazines.

Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly for summer comes to tell us what to wear, what to eat, what to play at, what to read, and how to behave ourselves generally, during the sultry summer

The magazine is divided into two departments, one devoted to literature, and the other to descriptions and illustrations of the coming fashions. In the fashion department are to be fashions. In the fashion department are to be found a bewildering array of costumes for summer use, embracing suits of every description, from the richest silks to the plainest calico

Eighth Avenue, New York, at 50 cents a year, or 15 cents a single copy.

Scottsville, Mitchell County.

June 12th.—In this vicinity, the southeast township of Jewell county and northeast of Mitchell, corn looks promising. Early winter wheat sown with drill, bids fair for a good crop, while late sowing and that sown broadcast, are

There is quite a large acreage of spring wheat own in this part of the state, and the present There is quite a large acreage or spring wheat sown in this part of the state, and the present indications are good for a fair crop. Vegetables of every description look promising.

We have been highly favored with good rains in this locality. Have just been having an old ground-soaker, which leaves the ground

too wet for cultivating corn for a few day MURT DAILY.

Mill Creek, Wabaunsee County.

June 17th.-We are now in the midst of harvest, which commenced in this (Mill Creek) valley, on the 9th of June, fully two weeks earteal fluid, and keep it flowing on a farm wholly lier than last season. Crops, up to the 8th of devoted to that business. One half of that June, suffered very much on account of dry weather. Since that time we have had plenty of rain, which insures us good corn, plenty of duce the same amount of butter and cheese.

The cost of production is the usual test, whether we make butter or cheese, pork or highwine, beef or broadcloth.

So I predict, that if dairying, on a scale to compete with the world's marketing, does not compete with marketing does not compete with marketing does not compete the pasture, and good meadows. Corn is a good stand, and looks well. Oats and spring wheat will be a fair crop. Winter wheat sown early is very good. The crop through this valley will not average over ten bushels per acre. What we have will be good in quality, and we hope for a fair price. There is not much old corn. corn on hand.

All kinds of stock are doing well; have heard

of no losses by disease this season.

Farm hands are very plenty this year; from

Meriden, Jefferson County.

day, are getting \$1.50.

been no excessive rains up to this date to prevent its cultivation, in consequence of which some of the fields of the diligent appear like cultivated gardens.

THE OLD MAN OF MERIDEN.

Millwood, Worth County.

June 13th.—We are just on the eve of harvest. On Monday next the clang of the reaper will be heard on every hand, and with fair weather, Saturday night will see our wheat in the shock. The past ten days has improved our prospects, in my judgment, fully twenty-five per cent. It has filled well and the damage from the "fly" less than was generally expected.

Prof. Shelton has the temerity to assert that Prof. Shelton has the temerity to assert that blue-grass is not the best grass for general pasturage purposes. Shades of the immortal "Harry," what are we coming to? Has not this thing been talked over and been practically settled these forty years? Ask the first Kentuckian or Indianian you meet, and I will guarantee he will go into a court of justice and swear that blue-grass is the only grass fit for general pasturage; and yet, in my judgment, Prof. Shelton right. Properly managed, blue-grass is valuable for late fall, winter and early spring pasture, but for summer pasture it is spring pasture, but for summer pasture it is worthless. I write this with regret, from the worthless. I write this with regret, but the fact that I have written so much in favor of this grass; but later and more extended observation has convinced me of the above fact, and the sooner we accept it the better.

New potatoes and green peas from my own garden, May 27th. This exceeds, by two days, anything I have been able to do before. Varieties—Tom Thumb, Philadelphia, Extra Early and Early Rose potatoes. This reminds me that a recent correspondent recommends using a turning-plow to hill up the potatoes. This is good advice for the main crop, but if you want good advice for the main crop, but if you want erry early potatoes don't make very big hills or ridges, the philosophy being that the early spring sun is not powerful enough to warm up large hills.

In this connection I will add that our fowls always have the run of the garden. Once in a while a hen will learn to eat peas, damage the cabbage, or pick the young beans,—then eat her and be quick about it, or she will teach the The Asiatic fowls are especially

her and be quick about it, of she will teach the whole flock. The Asiatic fowls are especially vicious in this respect.

I have been much interested in the little articles on "Making Homes in Kansas." I am trying to make one. I can appreciate the backaches that must be felt before the home is made; but ah! who can tell the heartaches of hundreds of these fair women and brave men whom perfect the state of of these fair women and brave men whom per-haps misfortune has overtaken in their homes haps misfortune has overtaken in their houes in the east, and are compelled by their necessities to commence a new home in the west, when past "high noon" of life. A young man and wife making their first start in life upon our broad and fertile prairies, have the promise of a joyous life before them. What boots it to them if there is hard work? The fresh love of their ways young hearts lightens awars to the them if there is hard work? The fresh love of their warm young hearts lightens every toil, ameliorates every hardship, and they have the privilege of enjoying, to its full fruition, the result of their labor, and the goddess, Hope, brightens with silver sheen every toil, every hardship. But many there be of our new settlers that are working only with the purpose of building for their children. That is the only incentive and they have our warmest sympathy.

building for their children. That is the only incentive and they have our warmest sympathy, and we trust their physical strength may equal their moral purpose, and that a wealth of days may enable them to enjoy yet awhile their "home in Kansas."

I may add that our prospect for corn never was better. During my thirteen years in Kansas I have never seen the corn so generally clean and thrifty as it is to-day. In this especial neighborhood we have had a good rain every week since planting, and the corn crop has moved right along.

Since this letter was commenced (yesterday)

Since this letter was commenced (yesterday) we have had another heavy rain that I am afraid is going to make the bottom pretty soft for the reapers, and the rain is not over yet.

A. G. C.

Osberne City, Osborne County.

The crop of winter wheat which the farmer The crop of winter wheat which the farmers are just now engaged in harvesting is a fair average crop. Not as heavy as last year, but probably will average 16 bushels per acre, throughout the county. There are some fields which will yield as much as 30 bushels per acre, but many fields are light. In some localities, too, the crop has been entirely destroyed by hail

Several hail storms have passed through this county. One farmer lost about 200 acres of fine wheat in this way. I have about 100 acres—40 acres of this was sown in August, and is the highest wheat I have. The ground was plowed early and well settled by heavy rains before sowing, was thoroughly harrowed and put in with a drill. It covered the ground well in the fall, and in the spring was all right, but the rains in the spring were so late coming that it did not stool, but grew upward only. That wheat of the Loane variety which was sown a month later is much heavier and better wheat for the reason that it had not advanced beyond its period for stooling in the spring when the rains came. Several hail storms have passed through this

Late sowing will do, sometimes, but as my father used to say, it is best not to tell it to the children.

Spring wheat in a general way is a failure. Some say the red weevil is the cause, others say the dry weather. It may be both. It must be something more than dry weather, I think from the sickly look the wheat has. It may be a merciful interference of Providence to drive farrers exclusively into winter wheat. The a merciful interference of Providence to drive farcers exclusively into winter wheat. The farmers will hang on to it. I farmed my last one year ago. It yielded me 12 bushels per acre of uniform quality, while my winter wheat averaged 22 bushels of good wheat, besides the chintz bugs which found a home it destroyed an acre or two of winter wheat sown in an ad-joining field in September. joining field in September.

A word more. It's about smut. Last year

A word more. It's about smut. Last year some of my wheat was smutted pretty badly, and my neighbor's also. I tried an experiment. Most of the seed I sowed was clear of smut, I sowed ten bushels pretty badly smutted. One of these bushels of smutted wheat I subjected to a strong solution of brine. I sowed this bushel alongside of the other, and a few days ago, while examining the wheat I was conciderably surprised in not being able to find a head of smut anywhere.

head of smut anywhere.

The wheat as far as I am informed, is clear of smut this year, even though the seed was full of it. The smut theories advanced last year, I fear, don't hold water. Try again, gentle-men. M. MOHLER.

8 and 9 3 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on A. Prescort & Co. Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

We should not suffer from a cough, which a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pecteral will cure. Time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.

Woodville, Allegheny Co., Pa.

June 16th.—Here, in the vicinity of Pittsburg, we had frosts up to the last of May, which slightly nipped vegetables. The harvest season will be a little later than usual this year. Crops promise well, all but corn, which did not make a good stand; some worked second time, and still replanting.

We are having a good rain; have enough for crops, but our streams have not their usual spring rise.

Strawberries past their prime; early sweet cherries ripe. Improved farms, ten miles out of city, \$200 an acre and upwards; thirty miles out, near railroads, \$50 an acre and upwards. Business and work are slowly increasing. Plenty of fashion and show left yet in spite of

Plenty of fashion and show left yet in spite of hard times.

Markets.

New York Money Market.

New York, June 23, 1879.

MONEY-21/204 per cent., closing at 31/2 per DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 425

STERLING-84 88; weak for 60 days at \$4 87;

GOVERNMENTS-Active and strong.

RAILROAD BONDS—Film.

STATE SECURITIES.—Dull

STOCKS—Market was firm in early dealings, and prices advanced 14@34 per cent., but subsequently a weaker tone prevailed, and there was a decline of 11/9 to 2 per cent.; during the afternoon a recovery of 1421 per cent took place, but a heavy pressure to sell set in toward the close, and there was a decline of 1/2 to 1/3 per cent.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, June 23, 1879

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Lower for cash, unsettled and generally higher for futures; No. 2 red, \$1.09\tilde{n}1.0854 cash; 9444005546, July; 9134\tilde{n}9234 August; No. 3, eash: 1444@0534c, July; 914470234 August; No. 3, do. 31 024@0102.

ORN—Opened lower and weak; closed firm; 3414@344c cash; 3414@344c July; 3534@3535c August.

OATS—Lower and dull; 3214@3212c bid cash; 3224@3224c July; 2214@3212c August.

RYE—Easler; 52@5212c.

WHISKY—Qulet; S1 04.

LEAD—Firm; 83 75.

BUTTEE—Unchanged; choice dairy in lots, 10@ 11c; in a small way, 13@14c.

E1GS—Higher; 31/2@10c.

PORK—Lower; 810 25.

DRY SALT MEATS—Nominal; clear ribs 84 80 04 400.

@4 90. BACON—Clear ribs, \$5 30a5 371/2; clear, \$5 50a 6 50. LARD—Lower to sell; \$9 05 bld.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. Kansas City, June 23, 1879.

The Indicator reports :

CATTLE—Receipts, for 48 hours 56; shipments to-day, 41; the feeling was very good to-day, but there was not sufficient on sale to test the strength of the market; native shipping steers 84 66; butchers' steers \$2.75:350; native cows, \$2:03; native stockers \$2.75:350; native cows, \$2:03; native stockers \$2.75:32 25; grass wintered Texas steers \$2.35:73:30; do. cows \$2.25:250.

HOGS—Receipts for 48 hours 1,006; shipments, 6142; active, but weak; sales ranged \$3.55:63.60; mostly at 3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, for 48 hours, 176; shipments 176; quiet and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market NEW YORK, June 28, 1879.

BEEVES-Receipts, 4,600; fairly steady un-BEVES the state of the state of

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis, June 23, 1879.

CATTLE—Fair supply; little doing; only moderate demand; grass Texans and Indian in good demand; only moderate supply; the former at \$2.25@8.25; the latter at \$2.50@8.50; receipts, 2,40%; shipments, 410. \$2 20@8 25; the latter at \$2 50\(\alpha\) 50; receipts, 2,-400; shipments, 410.

HOGS-Lower; light, 3 70@8 80; heavy, \$8 60@ 3 85; receipts, 8,100; shipments, 1,600.

SHEEP-Quiet; fair local demand; common to choice \$2 75@3 65; receipts, 800; shipments, 900.

New York Produce Market.

New York, June 23, 1879.

FLOUR—Without decided change.

WHEAT—No. 3, spring, higher; other grades quiet; scarcely so firm; rejected spring, 75c; No. 4, do., 84c; No. 2, do., 81 03@1 06; ungraded red winter, 81 17; No. 2, do., 81 71%@1 18; ungraded amber, \$1 15; No. 2, white, \$1 11.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 western, 05c.

BARLEY—Dull

BARLKY—Dull CORN—Slightly in buyers' favor; ungraded, 42a 18c; low mixed, 48c. OATS—Firmer; mixed western, 371/2089c;

white. 37a42c. COFFEE—Quiet and firm. SUGAR—Fair demand and firm. MOLASSES—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—Unchanged.

RICE—Firm.

RGG3—Dull; western, 11@13½c.
PORK—Dull; new mess, \$10 25.
CUT MEATS—Quiet and firm; long clear mid.
dles, \$5 20; short clear, \$5 40.
LARD—Quiet; prime steam, \$6 35.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
CHESES—Weak; western, \$7 37 6c.
WHISKY—Nominal; \$1 06½s:

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1879.

OATS—Dull and a shade lower; 32c cash; 32%c July; 3014c August.

BYE—Steady and unchanged.

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged.

PORK—Active and lower; \$9 80 cash; \$9 807.9

\$214c July; \$9 921469 95 August; \$10 05 September. LARD—Active but lower; \$6 12½ cash and by \$8 20@6 22½ August; \$6 07½\$6 30 Sep-

tember BULK MEATS— Dull and lower ; weak; shoulders \$3.90; short ribs \$4.8745; short clear\$5.0245. WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; \$1.04. Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, June 23, 1879. The Indicator reports:

The indicator reports: WHEAT—Recelpts. 2,625 bushels; shipments, 4,980 bushels, in store; 72,190 bushels; weak and lower; No. 2, 7745c No. 3, 944sc; No. 4,

CORN—Receipts, 4,422 No 3, 544gc; No. 4, 640 CORN—Receipts, 4,421 bushels; shipments, 9,292 bushels; in store, 63,147 bushels; quiet and a fraction higher; No. 2 mixed, 315gc, bld; 32 asked; No. 2, white mixed, 3614@361gc; rejected nominal.

OATS—No. 2, 32c bld; rejected, 27c bld.

RYE—Nominal.

EGGS—Steady at 9c.

BUTTER—Choice daity, 11@12c; store, in packed, 8@10c; medium Ec; grease, 24g.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1879.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows: Ionows: HO65—Receipts, 24,000; shipments, 5,570; dull and slow; bacon opened strong, 340.74, 00; closed at 340; mixed packing 5e lower; choice heavy unchanged; 340.74; considerable left un-

sold. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,600; shipments, 3,100; market active and a shade higher for shipping; two car loads of prime two-year-olds, \$5 25.

Chicago Wool Market.

 Tub-washed, choice
 35/238

 Tub-washed, poor to good
 36/234

 Fine unwashed
 16/230

 Medium unwashed
 21/7/23

 Fleece washed
 25/232

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged, Tub—choice, 32)4a 33c; medium, 276,29c; dingy and low, 25a27c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 20a21)4c; medium 19a29c; coarse, 16a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy do., 15a16c. Burry, black and cotted, 3c to 10c a b less. b less.
 FLOUR—Bull; superfine western and state, \$3 25 m
 75; common to good, \$3 6573 90; good to choice, \$3-90@4 50; white wheat extra, \$4 15 m
 25; St. Louis, \$3 80 m
 60.

Topeka Produce Market.

Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket.

BEEF-	Sirloin Ste	ak per	1b 4.	1162.5		
**	Round '	1960	7.11.22		*** **	***
11			"			
	Fore Quar	ter Dr	essed,	per l	b	1 :
	Hind "	A COLUMN				
- 64	By the car	cess	25 : 01	**	·	
MUTTO	N-Chops	per lb	· · · · · ·			
	Roast					**
PORK						
11	Sausage					1

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected

by T. A. Beck & Bro.	
WHEAT-Per bu. spring	
" Fell No 2	
" Fall No 3	
CORN Per bu	
" White Old	
" Yellow	
OATS Per bu,	
RYE-Per bu	١
BARLEY-Per bu 2	١
FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	
" No 2	
" No 3	
" Rye	
CORN MEAL	
CORN CHOP	
RYE CHOP	
CORN & OATS	

Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides,

1	Furs, Tanow and Deather.
HIDE	S-Green
	Green, damaged
	Green, kip and calf
	Bull and stag
	Dry flint prime
	Dry Salted, prime
	Dev demaged!
TAL	

Mew Advertisements.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN!

May 22, 1879, one light, dun mare; black mane and tall; built high on coupling; blemish on left fore-leg on the knee. Supposed to be 16 hands high; 9 years old. W. H. BURCHAM, Wancevin, Chase Co.. Ks.

When you ask for Ridge's Food, see that you get it; the name is embossed on the lid and the label has the signature of WOOLRICH & CO. Take no other.

COTSWOLD RAMS

Ten pure bred yearling and two-year-old Cotswold Rams bred in Canada from imported stook by James Russell, Toronto, Canada West Stock Association and Colonel Taylor, London. Also twenty ewes out of same flock for sale, Swain Bros. and Bates, Lawrence Kansas. P. O. Box 297.

LATEST NOVELTY.

Private alphabet just the thing for writing postal cards, diaries, and all private matter. Creates great fun at school. Can be learned in an hour. (Example, Dinrwinfo equals wonderful). Impossible to be read by any one not acquainted with the series. Full directions sent for 25c. Address J. EDWARDS, Barclay, Osage Co., Kansas.



FREE NATALOGUE of 9,000 WORLD NAME AND THE WORLD TO FROM WAY, NOW YORK.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Mothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mall for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Mo.



FIME WATCHES LOWER. New Price List of American Waltham Watches, with description
and prices of over 100 fine gold or
silver Watches sent free to any address. It describes how I send
watches to all parts of the country
to be fully examined before paying any money. Undoubted refernece given, perhaps in your own town.
N. H. WHITE, Jeweler, Newark, N. J.

NEW GOODS Never before intruced to be beat. Mammoth Catalogue free. E. NASON & CO., 111 Nassau St., New York. HAYCOCK AND STACK COVERS.

A good investment, Saves your Hay or Grain, Send for circulars. Gilbert Hubbard & Co., Chicago.

THOMAS L. ROSS. Gandidate for Register of Deeds.

\$10 REWARD.

I offer the above reward for any information leading to the finding of the following horses, strayed from my premises, two miles southeast of Auburn post office, June 2: One dark sorrel mare with small white spot between the eyes, no other marks; weight 1,303 lbs. Also a three months old horse coit, color when shed same as mare. Also one five year-old sorrel horse, pony with two white hind feet, blazed face and harness marks.

S. JOSLIN,

January 1st.

F OR 50 CENTS.

We offer our readers a first class weekly newspaper from

July 1st. to January 1st., 1880.

FOR 50 CENTS.

-THE-

Weekly Capital

Will be a complete family newspaper published at the low price of

One Dollar Per Year.

Every farmer in Kansas wants a newspaper published at the Capital of the State. It will give the latest telegraphic news from all over the world, full state news, news from the cities of the state and a splendid miscellany of useful, interesting, and humerous reading matter. 14 It will be the

BRIGHTEST,

AND CHEAPEST

Paper in Kansas.

A fit companion for the reliable old Kansas FARMER. Send in your name at once and begin the first issue July 1st

TERMS:

1 year to any address, \$1.00. Postage paid, from July 1st to January 1st, 1880, 50 cents.

Sample copy of daily or weekly, (after July 1st) sent free to any address.

The reading matter of the FARMER and the Weekly Capital is entirely distinct and different. That printed in the Capital will not be put into the Farmer Mer. The one is an Agricultural paper, and the other of New York and the o will give every farmers' family a splendid at Topeka. It is a very neat, newsy young paper, ably and carefully edited, and we are free to say that we like it.—Coffeyville Journal. of all. Send money at our risk by postoffice money order, registered letter, or enclose 17 three cent postage stamps.

-ADDRESS-

Hudson & Ewing,

Hudeon & Ewing has week started the Dally Capital, an evening paper, in Topeka. At first it was a five column folio, but at the end of the first week, the proprietors were obliged to enlarge it to six columns. The editorials in the Capital, please us mightily.—

Jewell County Monttor-Diamond.

Messrs. Hudson & Ewing have commenced the publication of a new evening daily at Topeka, called the DAILY CAPITAL. It is a live paper in the hands of men who are capable of sustaining the enterprise.—Frunkfurt Record.

The DAILY CAPITAL is the name of a new evening paper started in Topeka, it is a neat, six-column sheet, well edited, and calculated to succeed in the hands of its enterprising publishers, who have made such a success of the Kansas Farmer,—Osborne Co. Farmer.

At this distance there does not seem to be any great demand for a new daily in Topeka, and if we were called inpon for an opinion we should say that Messrs. Hudson & Ewing appear to be getting too many irons in the fire, and would do well to confine their efforts to their other excellent publications. Still we wish them and their Capital. Success.—Miami Co. Record.

A new daily evening paper has been started at Topeka, called the Capital. An examination of several numbers leads us to the conclusion that it is ar ahead of the standard quality of the evening daily.—Girard Press.

The best new publication that has been started in Kansas for sometime is the Topeka Dally Capital. Republican in politics, full of news items (both locar and general). It is a journal of merit, neat and attractive in appearance, conducted with marked editorial ability, having an honest look about it that promises to steadily hold the render's admiration. The Capital already has over 1,200 bona fide paying subscribers in Topeka alone.—LaCygne Weekly Journal.

ers in Topeka aione.—Lacygne weekly Journal.

It is a neat 24 column evening paper, and goes to its readers for five dollars a year. Its political starting point is independent republican. There is a want felt for a daily paper at Topeka which neither the Commonwealth nor the Blade supplies, and if the CAPITAL fills that want it will have made a good start towards success. Hudson & Ewing are enterprising publishers and we have little doubt that the CAPITAL will become one of the fuxed institutions of Topeka and the State.—Etdorado Press.

We are in receipt of the first numbers of the Dally CAPITAL, a new evening paper published at Topeka by Hudson & Kwing. It is aloely gotten up, well edited, and we hope, will be a success.—Oskaloosa Independent.

It is an evening paper, and is well filled with general and local news. We wish it success.—Ellinwood Ex-

We wish the new enterprise abundant success The paper is neat and newsy, and independently Republican in politics.—Abilene Gazette. can in politics.—Ablene Gazelle.

The Daily Capital made its appearance last evening, a handsomely printed five column paper by Hudson & Ewing, Topeka, Kas. Politically the child is a Republican, outside of this fact we wish the Capital much prosperity, and will chalk it down on our exchange list. Winfield Telegram.

It is on the unpopular side of the political fence, but its No. 1, now on our desk, is well printed and "newsy"—Blue Valley Telegraph.

The Daily Capital, Vol. 1, No. 1, came to hand Thursday. It is published by Hudson & Ewing and starts of in good style. Mr. Hudson made the Kansas Farmer a complete success, and will give the Capital a strong pull. It is published as an evening journal and will soon make for itself a round on the ladder —Abilene Chronicle.

A neat, newsy sheet of Republican principles and starts out with 1200 paying subscribers. Success to the brotherhood.—Saline Valley Register.
It is a good paper and deserves the liberal support it receives. Success to the Capital but not to its political principles.—Hollon Signal.

The DAILY CAPITAL is a capital daily. Topska eught to be happy with one morning and two evening papers all Republican.—Emporia Ledger.

The DAILY CAPITAL of Topeka is a bran new sheet that has found its way to our office since our last issue. The daily has just been established and comes from the office of the aiready established Kansas FARMER, the very best paper we have on our exchange list. The CAPITAL, like the FARMER, is well gotten up editorially and mechanically and must succeed. The price, ten cents per week, ought to be taken advantage of by our citizens.—Otathe Leader.

The Dailt Capital is a new, nest and news Cash in Advance.

evening paper son Ewing, proprietors of the Kansus Farmer. It started about two weeks since, with a subscription list of 1,200, which has since been swelled to upwards of 5,000.—Wellington Semi-Weekly Videlle.

The editors are Hudson & Ewing, and if their "Captara" holds out and their "Daily" earnings cover expenses, we predict a briliant future far them. Remember, Bros. Hudson & Ewing, these are shaky days for new beginners —Dully Netos, Lawrence.

The new paper is republican in politics, but will pay special attention to local matters and state news. Altogether it is the best evening daily ever published at the capital and we wish it the best of snecess.—Valley Pulls New Ergt. The Daily Capital is the name of a new evening paper, published at Topeka. The first number of the Capital, presents a handsome appearance; or course it is republican. We wish the publishers unbounded success, and may their little Capital make for them big capital.—Neosho Co. Record.

DAILY CAPITAL, a new daily, published at Topeka, comes to us, with a handsome face and clear cut features. It is Republican in politics, but as we have seen only the initial number, we are not prepared to say much of its ability, editorially, except that it apparantly starts off full of snap and sense. We don't endorse its article upon Gen'l Fitz John Porter, however, which will, unquestionably, make the new paper feel very bad We welcome the new visitor, and hope it has a long life of usefulness and prosperity before it. Topeka ought to have a good daily paper, and if the CAPITAL can fill that niche we shall be heartly glad of it — Beloid Courier.

The DAILY CAPITAL now makes its duly visit to our sanctum, and is a most welcome visitor, full of sparkling local, and other good reading matter. Our best wishes are with the proprietors, and may their light never grow less. It has the right ring politically.—Newton Kansan.

The Topeka DAILY CAPITAL is soon to be enlarged to a seven-column paper. The CAPITAL has already taken rank as one of the best dailies in the State, and we are pleased to notice its constantly increasing prosperity and popularity.—Wyandotte Gasette.

Luituid dill Fibilicuis.

Politically, the paper is Republican, but independent of faction, and advocates Republican but independent of faction, and advocates Republican principles because it believes them to be right. The general tone cause it believes them to be right. The general tone in the year-old sorned five year-old sorned feet, blazed face

S. JOSLIN,
Auburn, Kan.

TOPEKA: KANSAS**

**Republican but independent of faction, and advocates Republican, but independent of faction, and advocates Republican. But independent of faction, and advocates Republican, but independent of faction, and advocates Republican. But independen

Literary and Domestic.

The Mowing. Sweet Maud is my wife with her sheen of brown hair,

The clock has struck six,

And the morning is fair.

While the east in red splendor is glowing:
There's a dew on the grass, and a song in the air,

Let us up and be off to the mowing

Wouldst know why we wait

Ere the sunlight has crept
O'er the fields where the daisies are growing?
Why all night I've kept my own vigils, nor slept?
Tis to-day is the day of the mowing

This day and this hour Maud has promised to tell fWhat the blush on her cheek was half showing she waits at the lane. I'm to know all is well, And there'l be a good time at the mowi-g

Maud's mother has said Lost

BY. M. W. K. CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

Suddenly (as they patiently scanned the landscape, loathe to acknowledge that further search was vain) a faint cry met their ears which sent the quick blocd surging and throbbing through their veins, thrilling every nerve, they paused and leaning their heads in an agony of attention exchanged a glance which told that hope was rekindled in their hearts. Again the cry was heard and this time unmistakably human. Moreton grasped his field glass but trembling fingers could scarce adjust it to his tear dimmed eyes, and scanning the country, in the direction from whence the cry now plainly but faintly heard came, for a moment, dropped the glass with the glad words, "It is she! It is she! I see the scarlet shawl which I remember she threw over her head on that terrible day, and giving the rain to their impatient horses the two men started in full run, in the direction of the bit of color just dicernable away in the northwest perhaps half a mile. The lover outstripped the father in the race, perhaps his horse was the fleetest, be that as it may he seemed to fly, and as the inequalities of the ground now and then hid the bright beacon from his sight, he was wild with fear that at the next rise he would find it only a delusion of his wearied brain. Once his horse stumbled, as his foot plunged into the burrow of some animal and for a moment he reeled, as though both horse and rider must go to the earth, but by a super human effort he recovered himself and as he reached the level ground beheld distinctly the form of his darling, apparently on her knees with her arms out stretched waving the scarlet shawl to and fro in the

As he neared her his senses all alive to the exigencies of the case, he had taken the rope, or lariat from the pommel of his saddle passes his arm through a noose in its end, ready to spring to her aid and yet without a second's delay retain control of his horse.

Ellen still retained the same postition, and so when he reached her he dropped on his knees and opening his arms she threw herself clasp the thin, fevered hand-and yet, while on his breast with only the words:

"Oh Robert!" fainted.

He covered her wan cold face with warm kisses, as he pulled the flask of brandy from his pocket and poured carefully a few drope into her pallid lips.

Her father came up at this moment and as his eyes fell upon her he groaned rather than blessed her friends for their care of her. The

"My God she is dead! she is dead!" the pine he had so thoughtfully stored in his castitution triumphed, and the light came again to pacious pockets, "take these, let us get a fi and some food for her as quickly as possible." In a few moments a bright fire was blazing

near, and by chafing her hands and administering the brandy in small quantities she was soon rectored to conscio Robert gave her into her father's care, and

hurried himself in warming some food for her they then wrapped her in the blankets and she felt the warmth of the fire and was refreshed

"Why Ellie," said her father, "don't grieve now you will be all right in a few days."

She shook her head mournfully as she said: "No father, I can never walk again. My ankle is dislocated and my feet have been frozen, since that first awful night."

"My darling," said Robert taking her hand and kneeling by her side as she lay closely hands in her old, busy fashion, in some light wrapped in the blankets, "we won't give up to work, her mother found her in tears. gloomy forebodings now, while we are so happy and thankful that we have found you. I gently, as she kissed her. Ellen threw her will leave you and get a wagon and we soon arms tround her mother's neck and sobbed will have you home, and then Dr. Hale will set these matters right, I am sure, so keep up a stout heart, God is good and we will trust that

all will be well. Ellen smiled sadly, but shook her head as she gasped his hand convulsively, and drew him down close to her saying, "Poor Robert, poor Robert, it seems as though we had lived ages

in these three days.' As soon as he could release himsetf, Robert took both the horses and rode off towards the north, where some three miles away, lived a settler from whom he could get a wagon, in which they could more comfortably convey the suffering girl to her home. This he procured, and dispatched the owner of the vehicle with all how full that word is of messages to just such speed to communicate the glad tidings to the

waiting, anxious mother and brother.

and pushed on resolutely, and when darkness came on, she ran as she believes yet many miles, and contined running and walking most of the night until near daylight she stepped into a hole, made by some animals and sprained her ankle

After that she could scarce drag herself along, and when she could no longer move with rapidity her feet had frozen, so about day break she dragged herself partly on her knees to the spot wherethey found her.

She had seen the people searching for her, but they had never come near enough to hear her voice and she was wholly incapable of leaving the position in which she had intrenched herself, against the body of a large tree where-by crawling on her hands and knees, she had surrounded herself with a barricade of sticks and bushes which broke the force of the wind and defended her from an attack in the rear from the

The animals had discovered her retreat and prowled around, filling her with terror, but by at them during the night, flaunting the scarlet shawl at them during the day, she had kept them at bay, while their whining, howling cry which they kept up incessantly almost crazed

The articles her basket contained kept up her strength, and had it not been for the condition of her ankle she would without difficulty have found her way home on the day after she

What she suffered in mind and body can never be told, but she held on to hope until this, the third night was approaching.

The cry that brought relief was one of dispair, the last effort of expiring nature.

CHAPTER V.

Of the meeting between the mother, exhausted with anxiety and suffering, and her wan and crippled daughter, I dare not writesuch scenes are too sacred for description. The world intermeddleth not with such sorrow.

A week's treatment from the highest skill the country afforded, proved only one fact-that amputation was all that would save the sufferer's life. Reluctantly the parents yielded Ellen, patient and uncomplaining, barely survived the operation, and lay for days with that deep, far look in her eyes which told plainer than words that she was living in two worldsher frail, suffering body here, her soul almost within the vail, catching glimpses of angelic visitants and strains from heavenly choirs.

Robert Moreton's heart was well nigh broken as he thought of what she endured, as he vainly strove to arouse in her some interest in that which but a few days since had been the life and joy of her heart. Now she was near, he could see her pale, sweet face-peer into her dark, blue eyes-hear the low, mournful voicethere in his presence, so far, so very far away. It was not the Ellen, gladsome and blithe, that he once knew, but rather her wraith, that lay calm, white and spiritual before him.

Ever gentle and patient, no murmur escape her lips-so silent that whole days would pass with scarce a word, save as she thanked and little ones clung to her, and would sit near and hold her hand, or look into her placid face in "No! No!" said Moreton, "only fainted silent awe and love. Thus many weeks passed come help me; kindle a fire here," producing away. But after awhile youth and a good coner eyes and the smile to her pale face.

Robert's skill was called into requisition, and he with some assistance, built an addition to the prairie cabin, which was called "Ellen's room." To this she was removed, and no queen could receive more servile homage than was rendered to her. Robert gave his entire time to her and the family for many weeks, and his parents and sisters took turns, vieing with each other in their devotion to her, and when at last it seemed by the food, she looked at her deliverers, smiled that she might recover, there was quite a jubilee and tried to speak, but burst into a flood of good feeling in the little city, for she was a general favorite.

Yet with all these advantages and symptoms of improvement, she was not the cheery, busy, unselfish Ellen that her friends had known before this great sorrow. It seemed that a radical change had been made in her character.

One day, after she had so far recovered as to be propped up in beal, and able to engage her

rather than spoke.

"Oh, mamma! lost! lost! all is lost!" "What is lost?" said Mrs. Doane, somewhat condition.

"Love-happiness-usefulness-nll lost; and what is life without these?" she cried, passionately.

Mrs. Doane perceived that she had found the clue to her daughter's despondency, and silently prayed for guidance ere she replied to this outburst of feeling. After a few moments she said,

softly: "My preceious child, I know that you believe in God and in His word, and you know Our Father tells us, again and again, the same

any distance from her. Still believing she sured that upon this darkness will come the ples are stewing add boiling water from time to was on the right way she quickened her pace light of His blessing—out of this great sorrow you will yet reap a harvest of joy and glad- steadily until tender, but not until they seem to

is all so dark I can't see my way clear."

"Don't try, darling," said her mother; just leave the whole matter of the future in your Saviour's hands, and we know that all will be well, for 'He careth for us.'"

"Somebody has said that 'Happiness is wayside flower blooming by the paths of usefulness.' If this be true, (and I believe it is) you cannot fail to be happy."

"But mamma, dear, how can I be useful crippled and maimed, as I am, for life," said Ellen, with a trembling voice.

"If you could realize what a comfort it is to your father and myself to see your face and hear your voice, and what a help your very presence is to your brothers, you could not but admit that you are far more useful than many who have all the advantages that you have lost. Even baby Katie, as you know, is better and happier when she can only sit or lie near you. And then, too, you make this mistake, as we are all prone to do. The present is of such importance it seems as if in all the world to come there could be no change—that as we suffer now so shall we suffer through all time. This is all wrong. The storms that desolate the land are transient. They leave their traces, but the air is purer, the sunshine brighter than before they came; the clouds which obscured the sun a moment since have passed away. While they dimmed its brightness would you or I have been reasonable in asserting that there would be no more sunshine? Will you make the application of my little sermon, dear child?" she said, with a smile, and then added :

"We know and grieve that you will never be able to trip around as you once did, yet your life cannot be a wreck so long as you recognize the Fatherhood of God and realize that you are surrounded by so many friends who with willing hands and loving hearts await your slightest bidding. Before long, with the aid of those good crutches and the chair Robert brought, you will soon be around. We will see, then whether I shall not find some way of making you useful."

Ellen shook her head as though only half convinced, while her mother noticed, at the mention of Robert's name, her eyes had again filled with tears. In striving to heal the wounded spirit, she had not probed deep enough. We shall find, hereafter, wherein lay Ellen's great sorrow.

Her mother's words, and her own returning strength of mind and body, enabled her to rise from the "slough of despond" in which she had been so long. Her friends were delighted at the evidences of improvement that showed themselves from day to day, and none more so than Robert Moreton, who, on returning from a slices and heat them well, but do not boil. week's absence, felt the change more than those who had been near her. His joy was unbounded, and he was so cheery that she caught a gleam of his brightness and for a time seemed like her old self. Ever thoughtful of her comfort, he brought her a box of tropical fruits, and best of all a package of books, including one he drew from his pocket, which, clad in its bright garb of green and gold, proved to be "A Noble Life." by Miss Muloch, then just out, and seating himself by her couch, read during several hours from that truly Christian story, lessons hours from that truly Christian story, lessons which her heart received and which bore fruit more perhaps than she was aware. Yet, seated as Robert was, near her, and often permitted to largely increased the acreage of all farm crops. hold her thin hand, she seemed so far from Corn is looking breast, he dared not so much as raise her white of rain-fall, but the yield of grain is expected to be about up to average years.

Castor beans have been injured some by cutcourteous, and unmistakably glad to see "friend Robert," as she invariably called him.

And now on this day when she seemed so much like the Ellen he parted from on that hillside months ago, he made some allusion to their peculiar relations. She made no response save by a mournful shake of the head, and resolutely turning from him, shaded her eyes with her hand and feigned sleep, but her mother coming in shortly after Robert left, found that she had been weeping.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] Cooking Dried Apples.

Mrs. R. V. A., of Richmond, Indiana, gives her mode of cooking that much-abused dish, dried apples:

"Dried apples are not only a very cheap article of food, but very wholesome. They are not good when stale, and therefore a very few of blackberries, I will likely get one. I was should be cooked at a time, and if you have any sure I would have five bushels of cherries. I am alarmed lest Ellen's mind was affected by her experience in cooking them you know that they swell to three times their bulk, as they absorb the water, therefore don't prepare more than a third of what you want when ready for the table. Place the applies in a large state of the same of the ble. Place the apples in a large pantul of milkwarm water and let them soak for ten minutes, or such time; then wash thoroughly, rubbing them well in the hands, and being careful to examine each one, lest worms or other disagreeable substances be established inside the curls and crevices.

"After the apples are well washed and rinsed in at least two waters, place them in a porcelain desponding, fainting creatures as you and I are. kettle or tin pan; fill the vessel nearly full of an unknown distance into Kansas. cold water; this, however, must depend on the During Robert's absence, Ellen in reply to blessed truth with every variety of expression, size of the vessel and the quality of the apples. her father's questions gave him substantially the that in our sufferings He is near-that even the Let them very gradually come to boiling, keeplightest of our afflictions purify and ennoble ing them covered tightly. As soon as they are Blinded by the snow and the violence of the our characters, fit us to discharge the duties of boiling, put in as much sugar as you think will wind, she had left the road too soon, and then life more perfectly, as well as prepare us for the be required. I generally use a teacupfull to a she raised her head after facing the storm long enough, as she thought, to reach home, the air disappointment never come. Oh, my darling Keep a teakettle full of boiling water always interesting insect the present year."

was so filled with snow that she could not see child, my heart bleeds for you, yet I feel astime, as it is needed. Boil them slowly and shrink up and turn dark. If you use white or "Oh, I don't know mamma," said Ellen; "it light-brown sugar and spices and don't mash the apples into an unsightly mass, and have plenty of juice, with sugar enough to make it rich but not to deaden the taste of the apple, and serve up while fresh, you have a dish good enough for anybody to eat, and something better than half of the canned fruit in use. The evaporated apples are better than the dried. They should be covered with cold water and only let simmer ten minutes. They are not yet in general use, and are of high price.

" I must not omit to mention that the juice off of nicely stewed dried apples is a delicious beverage for the sick, and ipossesses a flavor that is peculiarly refreshing and grateful, especially where there is fever."-Indiana Farmer.

Boiled Eggs.

Pour cold water over them and let it come to boil (about ten minutes) when the eggs will be done; or pour into a bowl or basin boiling water; in a few minutes pour out; then put the eggs, two or three at a time, in the bowl, roll them round to take the chill off, so the shells will not crack by pouring on hot water; cover completely with boiling water, then put on a plate or other covering, place on table or back of range, and in about seven minutes turn the eggs; replace plate and in six or seven min utes they will be done if only two or three eggs, if more about ten minutes. An easier way and equally successful is to first cover the eggs with warm water, let stand a minute or two, carefully pour off water, and then cover with boiling water and proceed as above. These methods are considered the best for invalids as so cooked they are very delicate, the white not being so hardened. Ordinarily eggs may be boiled by putting in moderately boiling water and boiled from two and a half to twenty minutes, according to taste.

BAKED EGGS.

Break half a dozen eggs into a well-buttered dish, keep the yolks separate, sprinkle with salt and pepper, put in bits of butter, and some add two or three tablespoons cream; place in a add two or three tablespoons cream; place in a moderate oven and bake until whites are well ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R. set, generally in from fifteen to twenty minutes BIRDS' NEST.

Boil eggs hard, remove shells, surround with force-meat; fry or bake them until nicely browned, cut in halves and place in the dish with gravy.

CURRIED EGGS.

Slice two onions and fry in butter, add a tablespoon curry-powder and one pint good broth or stock, stew until the onions are quite tender, add a cup of cream thickened with arrow-root or rice flour, simmer a few moments, then add eight or ten hard-boiled eggs, cut in

WHOOPING-COUGH .- Dr. Warren says that muriatic acid diluted to the strength of lemonade, with water, and kept for a drink, using nothing else, will cure the disease in three weeks' time. We have tried it with four or five children, and find it to be good. To relieve the paroxysms, sprinkle sulphuric ether on the hand and hold to the nose .- W. C. J., in Ohio

From Franklin County.

splendidly the stand is good him—so impenetrable to all impressions, and while his heart ached often to fold her to his second time. Wheat and oats will be short in straw on account of less than the usual amoun

worms, but farmers have re-planted, and we be-lieve this county will furnish 120,000 bushels this season. There seems to be an increased demand for the oil made from this bean, and demand for the off indeed for this while it was a few years since used chiefly for medical purposes, it is now considered our best lubricator, and there is a large export demand. It is also used in large quantities by the white lead companies of St. Louis and other cities. Our usual yield is about twelve bushels, although with care it can be made to produce twenty or twenty-five bushels per acre; average \$1.25 per bushel.

We need hardly tell you that Franklin county is one of the best in the state. With splendid soil, healthy climate, plenty of wood, coal and water, and the advantages of excellent schools water, and the advantages of excellent sensors and churches, mills, markets, and a refined so-ciety; and yet we have plenty of as good land badly.

Early in the spring I thought my prospects

good for one hundred bushels of peaches; they have now dwindled to a single peach, and many of the trees are dying from the effect of the winter and "borers." I expected ten bushels not now sure I will have so many quarts, and

The 17-year locusts have appeared in some parts of Kansas this summer. Prof. Riley says of this insect:

"The 17-year cicada, or, miscalled, '17-year locust,' should, according to my calculations, appear in numbers at the present time in most parts of western Missouri, beginning south, about Johnson and Saline counties, and extend-ing in a northwest direction, to Lawrence, and above, in Kansas; south to Arkansas, and west seems to be a detachment of it in central Ohio. In 1876, great numbers of the pupe were found eighteen inches beneath the surface in clay soils where oaks were growing, at Leavenworth, Kansas. In order to perfect our knowledge of the range of the twenty-two odd broods which I have recorded as appearing in different parts of the country, I should be greatly pleased to

Advertisements.

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

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 ou, fit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, M.

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SALESMEN \$125 AM ON the and Repensed WANTED SILEMEN START OF AREA OF THE CHARS WANTED SILEMEN MATTER FOR THE COLUMN ASSESSMENT OF THE COLUMN ASSES

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60 Cards-20 Chromo, 10 Motto, 30 Ocean Shells Snowflake, &c. Name on, 10c. Clinton Bros. Clintonville, Ct.

18 Elegant New Style Chromo Cards with name 10 postpaid. GEO. I REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Ferm opens October 18, 1879. Taltion, \$80 per year. No et as. For circular address HENRY HITCHOOCK, Dean.

STEAM PLOWING AND THRESHING.—The best of the least money. J. RIBON, Jersey City, N. J. \$1050 profits on 30 days investment of \$100 roportional returns every week on Stock Options of

\$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address, T. POT-TER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

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-IS THE-

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A. S. JOHNSON,

Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas

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Parties wanting information about Kansas, should end to

ROSS & McCLINTOCK.

the old reliable Land Firm of Topeka, for informa-tion and papers. They buy and sell Real Estate, Place Loans, Rent Houses, Pay Taxes, Make Collec-tions and take charge of property.

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

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



THE STRAY LIST. \$5 to \$20 per day at home, Samples worth \$5

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

By AM ACT of the Legislature, approved Fab 27, 1865, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or stray exceeds an dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appearance of the stray of the stray, the day on which they were taken up, their opraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, pihe KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice."

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

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

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

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

a stray.

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray to the same is the same of the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall ge before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and branch ave not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash vale, shall give a full description of the same and its cash vale, the shall also give a bond to the state of double the vale of such stray.

The Justice of was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out of the stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out of the stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out of the stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out of the stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out of the stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out of the stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out of the stray shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prive the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county having first notified the taker up of the time when, are stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner after the time of taking, a complete title shall value and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall it respects describe and truly values and stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up in the control treasure, deducting all costs of taking up, noting each stray.

Any the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the tak mentioned, for each affidavit of taker-up Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connec-tion therewith

Strays For The Week Ending June 18, 1879. Atchison County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

Atomison County Course, Ir. Artos, colers.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. H. Fish, Center in, (Farmington, P. O.) May 41 1879, one dark brown mare, collar marks, a years old valued at \$49.00, the Course of Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Bishop, of Pawnes tp, one dum colored horse pony, about 14-hands high, s years old, with black mane and tall, and a black stripe along the back from mane to tall. Valued at \$20.

From mane to tail. Valued at \$30.

Brown County—Henrylisely, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. S. Furnish, of Hamilin tp. (Morrill P. O.) April 2; 1879, one light gray mare, about 8 years old, dark mane and tail, scar on left, hip and scar on back part of left fire frod, had halter on with strap dragging, broken to work and ride. Yalued at \$48.

PONY—Taken up by Geor. E. Clayton, of Mission tp. (Claytonville P. O.) April 29, 1879, one dun colored mare pony, small size, about 3 years old, muched forstop mane duane, and branded with an inverted letter V on left shoulder. Yalued at \$25.

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolley, Clerk. CLIT—Taken up by John Watts, Holland tp, (Carlton P. O.) May 11, 1879, one black horse colt, 1 year old, with white spot in face. Valued at \$23.

COLT—Taken up by John Watts, 1, year old, with white spot in face and a little white on loft fore foot. Valued at spot in face and a little white on loft fore foot. Valued at spot in face and a little white on too.

2001.T—Also one sorred mare colt, 1 year old, with a white stripe in fase. Valued at 925.

COLT—Also one gray horse colt, 1 year old. Valued at

Douglas County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk. Bouglas County—B. F. Diggs, Glerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Andrew Kashubacur, Wakarusa tp.
March 24, 1879, one fility, 3 years old, bay, no marks
nor brands. Valued at \$25.
COW—Taken up by Geo. W. Fitze, Palmyra tp. February 4, 1879, 1 cow, 8 years old, color red, no marks nor
brands. Valued at \$15.
FILLY—Taken up by E. C. Rich, Endora tp. one filly, 3
years old, bay color, branded with letter C on left shoulder.
Valued at \$40.

COLT—Also one jet black horse colt, about 1 year old, ght hind foot gray nearly up to the bock joint. Valued at HORSE—Taken up, May 7th, by Thomas Jones, of Dover one dark bay horse, small star in forehead, 4 years old, shod all round. Valued at \$50.

Smith County—E. Stevens, Glerk,
COLT—Taken up by S. R. Herren, Oak to, one roan mare
colt, 1 years old, 1th, hands high, right hind fact and both
fore feet white, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20. Wabaunses County—T. R. Watts, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by L. A. Knapp, Maple Hill tp, one 2very-old bull, red, both ears cropped, no brands, Posted
May 28th, before W. F. Johnson, J. P. Valued at \$15.

COLLEGE OF THE Sisters of Bethany,



BETHANY COLLEGE. TOPEKA, SKANSA. For Girls and Young Ladios. Exclusively, under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day

of Protestant Episcopal Cinters, pupils.

From eight to ten teachers in the family. All From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawling, Painting, etc. For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year, according to grade. For Day Pupils, from \$5 to \$20 per session, according to grade. BISHOP VAIL, President.



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P. O. Soz 4614. No. 39 Ann St., New York.



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25 Shades ready for the Brush.

These paints are prepared with our Double Boiled Linseed Oil, and are the Best in the Market., Be sure and Buy them! If your dealers don't keep them, send to us for Circulars and Prices. We also manufacture

Strictly Pure White Lead,

BARN, BRIDGE AND FENCE PAINT, Gernine Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, PURE LINSEED OIL PUTTY, &c.

Orders by mail receive special attention. Chicago White Lead & Oil Co.,

Cor. Green and Fulton Sts., Chicago, E. W. BLATCHFORD, President.



ECLIPSE ENGINE furnishes steam power for all agricultural purposes, ciriving Sawmille, and for every use where a first-class and concentral engine is required. Eleven first-class premiums awarded, including Centennial, 1870.

& CO., Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Paritie please name this paper.

For Sale

Cheap. One hundred and fifty two-year-old steers. Address CHAS. LATHROP, Hays City, Kansas.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

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

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

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

Bushols Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,335 bushols, or over 41 per cent, and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent, of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

FILLY—Taken up by E. C. Rich, Endora ip, one filly, 3 years old, bay cotor, branded with letter C on left shoulder. Valued at \$40.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. H. Moller, two miles north of Millwood, Easton tp, and posted before Wm. Kelsey, Jr. one bisch mare, 2 years old past, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.

Noshe County—C. T. Staube, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. F. Fallen, Rig Creek tp, one sorted mare, 18 hands high, 2 years old, white stripe in forelead, scratch or brand on left hip. Valued at \$50.

MARE—Also one dark bay mare, 13 hands high, 2 years old, some white hairs in forehead, scar on right thigh. Valued at \$50.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk,

MARE—Taken up, April 4th, by Jackson Smart. Technology.

A FARN FOR EYERTHODY.—62.500 farms—5 000000

ed at \$30.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

A FARN FOR ETRAPHODY.—\$2,500 firms—5,000,000

A FARN FOR ETRAPHODY.—\$2,500 firms—5,000

A FARN FOR ETRAPHODY.—\$2,500 firms—5

A FARM stab y Kansas Pacino
America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acro one-quarter on an America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acro one-quarter on a cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific; \$20 to \$80 will secure 80 acros on credit, or \$120 to \$800 in cash will buy it outright.

Send to \$3.1 Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Send to \$3.2 Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Sond to \$3.0 Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Sond to the Yangas Pacific Homesteads, Pre-omption, toon that tells about Lands; Homesteads, Pre-omption, \$50il, Products, Climate, \$500c Raising, Schools, Wage, Land Explorers Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

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

2. CANSAS GONT Superintendent.

EANSAS GONT Superintendent.

PROVERBS.

"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and eadache easily cured by Hop Bitters." "Study Hop Bitter books, use the medicine, be ise, healthy and happy." wise, healthy and happy."
"When life is a drug, and you have lost all hope thy Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and is only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely it." Hop Bitters do not exhaust and destroy, but store and make new."

"Ague, Biliousnes, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters remove easily." "Bolls, pimples, freekles, rough skin, cruptions, impure blood. Hop Bitters eute."

"Inactive kidneys and urinary organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop litters cure them all.

"More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the

A New Discovery,

Of A Healing Principle.

Coval with animal life. Of yital importance to physicians and invalids. It reveals startling errors; expains why the sick selmedicines usually tak on the death of Prince ley. If the afflict of the various remetion in finding the exsent shamp, an exsent showing how moves impurite member of the various remetion of the specific from the sysing else will do the specific form the specific for

Giant System Medical Co., CLEVEALND, HIO.O

ADAMS AND FRENCH.

Farmers, they are

What you Want.

Don't buy a Harvester or Binder until you have seen the Adams & French.

W. H. BROOKS, JR., Resident agent, Corner 8th and Buchanan Sts., Topeka, Kansas.

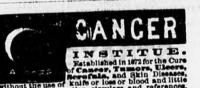
TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed permanently.

Ayre's Hair Vioor, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair in mediately; often renows the growth; and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable, and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sureand harnless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp, cool, clean and soft—unde which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vioor is praised.

sible. As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfumes, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN
MEDICINE.



THE BEST

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

This is the case with the Mexicon-Mustang Liniment. Every mail-brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, the horrors of rhou-matism overcome, and of a thousand, and-one other blossings and merclas performed by the old reliable Mex-

Mustang Liniment.

It penetrates muscle, isombrane and tissue, to the very hone, banishing pain and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine 2ceded by never fails, from the ranchero, who rides

speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scales, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisement Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Stores, Figure, Fresthites, Chilblains, Stiff Napples, Chical Breast, and indeed every feet of external disease.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and a coid onts to which the BRUTK CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harless Sores, Hoof Dissess, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hosliew Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavins, Farey, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Mighs and every other ailment owhich the occupants of the Mable and Nock Yard are Hable.

A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican Mustag Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or the very root of the matter, penetrating even the bone.

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

THE BEST OF ALL FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Sorgo! Sorgo!! Sorgo!!

Sorghum Machinery, Early Amber Cane Seed.

We venture to say that we have been, and are now more closely identified with the sorgo interest than any other firm in the west. We have always aimed to furnish the best and most improved varieties of seed and the best machinery for working the cane that can be procued. And now that the sorghum interest is looking up, the manufacture of sugar from the sorgo cane has become a fixed fact. It is likely to become an important industry, and in buying machinery for its manufacture, it is important machinery, while the most successful growers and manufacturers find thatit pays to buy only the largest and best machinery even at the difference in cost. The Victor Cane Mill and Dock Ecuporator is the acknowledged Standard Cane Machinery of this country, and is recognized as have been to buy cheap and small try and excellence. Prices reduced for 1875, send for descriptive circulars and price lists. Sorgo Hand Book furnished free. Early Minnesota Anber Cane Seed furnished at 20c per lb. Comseana Cane Seed 15c Cook Evaporator.

Trumbull, Reynolds, & Alen,

Wholesale Agricultural House, Kansas City, Mo.

Send for prices and descriptive circulars of our Summer and Fall specialties. The celebrated Aultman & Taylor Threshers, Horse-Powers, Farm and Traction Engines, Taylor, Star and Lien Sulky Hay Rakes and Tiffin Revolving Rakes. Sucker State Drill, Kansas Double Hay Fork, Iron Turbine Wind Mill, St. John Sewing Machine, Platform and 3-spring Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons etc.

Barlow Rotary Planter,



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TOPEKA

Carbonated Stone

MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF

Chimney Flues, Brain and Sewer Pipe, and Well Tubing.

Lime Stone for Building Purposes, and Sidewalks. KEEP ON HAND FOR SALE,

CEMENTS, PLASTER, LIME, AND HAIR

DRAIN PIPE. All Orders in my line will meet with prompt s OFFICE AND WORKS ON KANSAS AVENUE, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS. P. O. BOX, 170.

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Self-Operating Rake,



STANDARD RAKE OF

The best Rake ever put upon the market, both for the superiority of its work, its unequaled construction and durability, and the variety of work to which it can be applied.

In the three years it has been before the public it has distanced all its competitors, and its sales are now double that of any other Rake manufactured in the world.

It is the only liake that has ever been in actual use for three seasons, and proved itself strong its interest of a Horse-Dump Hay Rake.

Received Medals of highest honor at Contemnia; Philadelphia, 1876.

Two Medals at Paris Exposition, 1878.

Three Gold, sayen Silver, and cloven Bronze Medals at Field Trials.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

SEND FOR ULLULARS AND TESTIMONIALS.

J. W. STODDARD & CO., Dayton, O., Sole Mfrs. Moline Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo., General agents for Missouri and Kansas.

Taurant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

BERKSHIRES!

The College Farm.

Short-horn

Bull, a choicely bred "Young Mary," calved Aug. 30
Address
E. M. SHELTON, Supt. Form,
Manhattan, Kansas

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

ROSES

as the best and most reliable medicine ever offer the people for the above class of diseases. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Notes from the Agricultural Press.

In presenting the utility of the roller in cultivation, the Prairie Farmer remarks: "Let fair amount of rain will make a good crop. us see what its capacities are: It crushes and pulverizes the soil to a certain degree, not so well as could be desired, but after all it is only measurably well that the fruits of man's ingenuity may do anything. It does, however, press the earth firmly to the seed, and leaves the surface of the soil smooth, even and compact, thus preventing excessive radiation, and especially the severe drying out of the moisture. Thus it allows the seed to sprout evenly at once, and what is of fully as much consequence it also causes the seeds of weeds to spring altogether, at least measurably so, that a full crop may be killed by harrowing corn or fallow crops before they are fairly up. It also leaves the soil in such condition that the corn may be harrowed without so much danger of tearing out the crop, as if it were not rolled; and, what is of fully as much importance, if heavy rains come, it leaves the whole field of the same level with the marks of the corn-planter, and thus often prevents serious washing of the rows. Thus the seed comes up in clean soil, and the rolling and harrowing once more may often be performed before the corn gets too large, and the soil will be left in the best possible condition for the cultivator." I to Tale 1 1

On the subject of hog cholera, a correspondent of the Country Gentleman refers to the theory of Dr. Detmars: "The appearance of Dr. Detmars in this country, with instructions to resume and conclude his experiments, has opened this question for new discussions. It is no more than right to say that while many physicians here recognize the value of the investigation made by Dr. D., only a part accept his conclusions and those of his coadjutors. He thinks that hog cholera in all, or nearly all, its forms, is due to the presence of microscopic creatures; that the disease is as contagious as pleuropneumonia, and nearly as fatal; and that it can be got rid of only by destroying the infected swine and disinfecting the premises. Physicians who oppose this view say they do so after twenty-five years of more or less close observation of the epizootic. They admit the different forms in which the disease appears, and are not particular to accept or reject the microscopic theory, and they admit its more or less contagious character; but they refuse to agree that the disease can be stamped out. They say the evidence before them is almost, if not quite conclusive, that hog cholera in some, if pot most of its forms, bears a very close resemblance to diptheria, typhoid fever, scarlatina and measles; that the first two of these are moderately, and the last two highly contagious; but each of them frequently appears where previous contagion was impossible, and that such cases are sporadic, or arise from exceptional atmospheric influences; that to attempt to destroy such or similar diseases in swine, by killing the affected animals and disinfecting the premises, would be wholly ineffectual, because the germs of most of the diseases classed under the name of 'hog cholera,' are created and exist under certain conditions, independent of contagion."

In answer to a correspondent who seeks information as to the proper time for picking the plumes of the Pampos grass, the editor of the American Garden replies: "We can not give you the month, or the day of the month, for cutting Pampas plumes. It all depends upon a certain stage in their development, which may happen earlier or later. Cut the stems before the spikes are half out of the sheaths; store them in a dry place and leave them undisturbed until entirely dry; then remove the leaf which partly envelopes the spikes—the latter will approximate the latter will be approximately approximate the latter will be approximately app them, only they are rather stiff. Submit them, carefully, to a good heat in a well-heated oven or, better still, before a brisk fire, when each floret will expand and give the spike the featherlike appearance so much admired. Spikes prepared in this way will not drop one of their glossy pistils, and will keep for any length of time, if free from dust. Do not disturb the roots unless you wish to increase your plants or diminish the size of your clump. The best time for doing this is before the plants start in the spring."

In devising ways for the boys and girls to earn a supply of pocket-money, the parents should encourage each in that direction to which his or her natural tastes and inclinations seem to lead. In a family of ten there may be no two who take a particular interest in any one branch of farm operations: one will prefer the care of the poultry, another of bees, and so on with all the different kinds of stock, garden crops, etc. Whatever it is, so that it be proper and properly attended to, let each one follow his bent, and let none be left out,—even the little toddler should have a pair of Bantams to call his own.

It were well if the poultry could be entirely given up to the ownership of the youngsters, allowing them to pay for the feed required in meat and eggs for family use.

Bees, as requiring but little capital, afford a source of profit, and if closely observed, an endless amount of information and recreation. Where they can be had to work on shares, a few hives and honey boxes will be all that will be required for a start, The usual terms are to return to the owner at the year's end the old stock, and one-half the increase,-Moore's

Oskaloosa, Jefferson County.

June 17th.—Harvest commenced here June 10th. Since that time it has been quite show-ery, and I lear will damage the wheat if it con-tinues. It is raining to-day, with a fair prospect for a day's rain.

Wheat is thin on the ground, but it is well filled. I think it will make three-fifths of a crop in this county. The acreage is a full average. Corn never looked better, and with a

Stock is looking well. Farmers have no reason to complain.

I was well pleased with Professor Shelton's advice to farmers, given in the Farmers of June 11th, in regard to the Mongolian in the Orchard. If farmers would read more and listen less to slick tongued agents, they might save a great many dollars more than they would spend for all the newspapers they need.

And now, Messrs. Editors, I want to call your attention to an advertisement I find in the Kansas Farmer of June 11th, entitled "Fleetwood's Life of Christ, (free to all.)" One of my neighbors saw this advertisement in some papers and price-lists of this U. S. Book & Bible Co., 178 & 180 Cincinnati, Ohio. I hope that the Farmer will expose all such humbugs, thereby becoming a medium of reliable information for its patrons, rather than be a medium ion for its patrons, rather than be a medium through which unscrupulous advertisers may deceive the unwary. Now don't be offended at this, for I don't wish to be censorious, but I wish the Kansas FARMER to be the best and wish the Kansas FARMER to be the best and most reliable paper in all this country, and es-pectally in Kansas. I prize the FARMER very highly, and hope it may grow better and better every year, and I think every farmer in Kansas will do well to take it.

Erie, Neosho County.

Wheat harvest will commence next week, although thin on the ground in fields is well

though thin on the ground in fields is well headed out with a good kernel.

Number of acres planted in Neosho county: winter wheat, 11,903; rye, 260; corn, 58,541; caster beans, 15,990,‡. Old corn on hand on the 1st of March, 198,718, number of horses in the county, 5,580; mules and asses, 1119; milk cows, 5332; all other cattle, 9280; sheep, 3513; swine, 23,139.



STRAYED!

From near Topeka, one 3-years-old bay mare, rather small, branded on right shoulder with a †; also one 3-year-old mare, dirty brown with a few grey hairs mixed; blaze in face, both hind feet white, branded on right shoulder with †. A reward of 510 Will be given for information that will lead to their recovery.

THOMAS WHITE, Topeka, Kan, IMPROVED RUBBER TARGET QUN. report and once not have see in use and never fall feel. Thousands of them are in use and never fall With every gun are included five Metalle Pointed Sight. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE JOHN WILKINSON, Sole Manufacturer, 77 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

THE STANDARD GRAIN DRILL OF AMERICA.

uperio

It has the Best, Simplest and most Perfect adjustible Force Feed, which the pail year can be regulated in a moment MAN NO SHROW Cand without stopping THIRD STRUCTS. the team.

It combines the good features of all others with some valuable improvements PECULIARLY its own.

The Cheapest is always the Best.

Ask your Dealer for it and do not be put off with any other.

Send for illustrated pamphlet.

LUDLOW

Factory, Springfield, Ohio.

W STODDARD & C

Branch House, Kansas City, Mo.

Brandner,

MANAGER.

"AULTMAN-TAYLOR."

The Standard Thresher of the Vibrator Class.

Lightest Running, SIMPLEST

AND MOST DURABLE

THE LEADING FARM ENGINE

AT PRESENT BUILT IN AMERICA.

We furnish either the regular "AULTMAN-TATIOR" Farm-engine or the "AULTMAN-TATIOR" etion (self-propelling) Engine, as may be desired. We recommend all our goods as being present the standard of excellence for e world in Threshing-Machinery. A full warranty placed on everything



The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, O.



goods, sent to all who write to The Ault man & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Ohio

N.B.—Sir Joshua Reynolds, the painter, once said he would paint Folly as a boy climbing a high fence, having an open gate right at his side. Had the great artist lived to this day, he would have painted folly as a thresherman buying any other class of threshing machinery when he could get "Aultman-Taylon" goods,



Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

General Western Agents,



Lately Patented.

Possessed by no other plow made, and which are absolutely necessary for the perfect working of any Sulky.

If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulky and Gang Plows, Breakers, Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc. Also containing many valuable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, Business Law, etc., etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MF'G CO. Office, 63 N. Desplaines Street CHICAGO, ILL.

New JOHN W. GRIFFITH,

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

CALKIN'S NOVELTY CLOTHES WASHER.



Our Latest & Best. PRICE, \$6.00.

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

Here is a good opportunity for farmers and others out of employment to make big wages. On receipt of 25, we will send, free of expense, one sample washer to parties wanting Agency. Send for terms to agents. Mention Kansas Farmer, and address.

CALKINS BROTHERS.

227 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill,



SOMETHING NEW! The above cut represen 2 our new breaker,

which we style the "PRAIRIE CHIEF." It combines more good and desirable qualities than any other Breaker. The construction is light and strong! The shape is as near perfection as can be made! It turns a flat furrow with great case and without breaking the sod! It is made with our solid Slip-Share, which is far superior to those formerly used on Breakers. Our new upright is put on all these Breakers, which has twice the strength of any other Upright! The

Prairie Chief Breaker Is also made to attach to the CANTON SULKY PLOW in such a manner that there can be no trouble as they will always fit. This feature alone is of great importance. The Prairie Chief has many superior and desirable qualities which cannot but bring it in great favor.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,

GENERAL AGENTS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. (Made by PARLIN & ORENDORFF, Canton, III,