

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 14, 1879.

VOL. XVII. NO. 20.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors
Topeka, Kansas.

Literary Items.—No. 13.

QUESTIONS FOR THE YOUNG.

In my native village there was an old, philosophical Quaker, who took a great delight to invite around him young people. He had a fine orchard and a bountiful supply of most excellent fruit. The young people were always prompt in accepting his invitation. "Eat what you like, but pocket none," was a frequent remark of the old gentleman. At the close of these friendly visits, he would collect us together in a group, and then a series of questions be asked, requesting an answer, for example: Why will a feather fall in vacuum (that is in an exhausted receiver) with the same velocity as a silver dollar?

Take a common tea-cup, place it mouth downward, and put in a chicken-pie; bake it in the oven, and on opening the pie you will find the cup full of liquid. How came it there?

It is computed that there is about fourteen tons weight of atmosphere pressing on the body of an ordinary size man. Why does it not crush him?

SOUND.

Sound is found to possess equal velocity, whether it be soft or hard, sharp or dull. The tone of the smallest string will reach the ears as soon as that of the thickest; the softest whisper as soon as the loudest. Sound flies at the rate of 1,142 feet in a second of time. Benjamin Franklin related that he heard the sound of pebbles rolling against each other by the forces of the current, when he was two miles off, by putting his ear under the water. Water is also a good conductor of electricity, as is proven by the experiments of Prof. Morse and others, in conveying electricity across rivers.

LATITUDE AND CLIMATE.

One of our superintendents of public instruction asked the question of the school teachers for examination, why certain countries were milder than others of the same latitude, and the cause of the trade winds? I doubt not most of the teachers answered the question correctly. Like questions engaged the attention of the ancient philosophers of Greece, and since that time it has been a theme of much speculation and research.

A philosopher before the time of Christ would have answered the superintendent: "It proceeds from those geni, spirits, angels, which rule and domineer in several places; they cause storms, thunder, lightning, earthquakes, rains, tempests, great winds, floods, etc." Others attributed these variations to the stars. More modern writers, or those who flourished a few centuries ago, discarded the notion that geni, or spirits, have anything to do with these physical phenomena. They therefore would say, "No philosophy can find out the true cause of it." An English writer (Barton's Anatomy of Melancholy), who flourished at the commencement of the 17th century, thus speaks: "Moscow, in fifty-three degrees of latitude, is extremely cold, as those northern latitude countries usually are, having one perpetual hard frost all winter long; and in fifty-two degrees sometimes hard frost and snow all summer, as Breton Bay, etc., and yet England, near the same latitude, and Ireland, are very moist, warm and more temperate in winter than Spain, Italy, or France. Is it the sea and the air that comes from it that causes this difference? Why, then, is Ister so cold near the Euxine, Bithynia, and all Trace? Yet their latitude is 42°, which should be hot. Novia Albion (New England) in America, bordering on the sea, was so cold in July that our Englishmen could hardly endure it. At November, in latitude 45°, all the sea is frozen ice, and yet in a more southern latitude than ours." After giving other cases, he asks the question, "Is this from easterly winds, or melting of ice and snow, dissolved within the circle arctic, or that the air, being thick, is longer before it becomes warm by the sunbeams, and once heated like an oven will keep itself from cold?"

The same writer asks the question, "Why does it take a vessel only three weeks to go to a certain point, and three months to return?" Modern writers have explained the phenomena on rational principles. Lieut. Maury has done much to illustrate this heretofore mysterious subject. (See Wilson's Fifth Reader.)

It is a gratifying reflection that our pupils in our common schools are able to answer questions in physical geography which engaged the attention of the most learned writers and phi-

losophers for over a thousand years.

STUDY, ETC.

It has been frequently said that "good scholars are never good soldiers," at least so thought a certain Goth, whose countrymen had invaded Greece, and was about burning all the books, when he cried aloud against it; they should not do that by any means: "Leave them that plague, which in time will consume all their vigor and martial spirit." And further, "By these, my son, be admonished; of making many books there is no end; and much study is weariness of the flesh." (Ecclesiastes 12-12.)

Epaminondas and Pilopidas certainly were exceptions among the ancient Greeks, and Julian and Julius Caesar among the Romans; and if we come down to the moderns, many names might be mentioned. JAS. HANWAY.
Lane, Kansas.

That Kansas State Fair.

EDITORS FARMER: I notice in your last week's paper, an article about a "Kansas State Fair to be held in Missouri."

1st. The originator has no design to immortalize himself. He could not do it if he desired. (See Bob Ingersoll's last.)

2d. We don't propose to exclude anything that will learn our patrons anything new in farming.

3d. We are not responsible for all the Kansas City Times, or any other paper, has said about our new project, but will father to the last any thing in print coming from this office.

4th. You are certainly wrong in saying that the old state board of agriculture are excluded by law in organizing a state agricultural society. If so, why does Mr. Gray, in his last report, say that such a fair will be held, if county and district societies will guarantee a fund of \$10,000? (See last report, which I have not at hand.)

5th. We think the state board of Indiana, and others, will tell you that we have a number of new and interesting features which were introduced at Indianapolis at the fall meeting of 1877.

6th. This is no humbug nor anything approaching it. We hold this preliminary meeting at Kansas City, (which is in the state of Missouri) because the Kansas City people have taken hold of it in dead earnest; because they have the most beautiful grounds to be found west of the Missouri river; because she has some twenty railroads on which to transport the stock and people.

All officers of agricultural societies are invited to come and see if we have not a better way of holding a fair than the old way.

Railroads carry passengers at one-half rates and stock free.

We started out with our eyes open. We know what we are about. We are bound to have a crowd, and are already besieged for particulars, which will be out in pamphlet form very soon. So please hold thy wrath. It little becomes a great paper like the Kansas FARMER to say there is nothing new under the genial sun of sunny Kansas. F. G. WELCH,
Pres. Kan. State Ag. Soc.

We have no doubt the men at the bottom of this Kansas State Agricultural Society, to be held in Missouri, know what they are about; but it is important that the people, also, should know what they are about.

We did not say that the state board of agriculture were prohibited by law from holding a state fair, but that they were "virtually" prohibited, etc., the legislature having made no appropriation for or authorized such a step. That this agricultural "graskutes" which is organizing under the presidency of Welch, is an ardent humbug, so far as relates to the encouragement of Kansas farming, any person "with half an eye" may see.

Gravel for Underdrains.

EDITORS FARMER: I have just read an excellent article, in your last issue, by Samuel Sinnett, Esq., under the heading "Cheap Drainage, and Beets for Stock."

In the absence of indestructible and better material for constructing underdrains, the fagots recommended by Mr. S. are good, and if discreetly used, may be very profitable.

While intact, such drains, if properly made, are as good as any, but unless there is a constant flow of water, and it of a low temperature, wood as destructible as willow and poplar, will not last more than four or five years.

Where gravel is conveniently obtainable, it is much more economical in the end than wood of any variety for underdrains. Gravel and sand are nature's underdrains. They are en-

during and require no repair, as found in the earth. I have had more than twenty years' experience with the use of gravel underdrains, and have constructed many miles of them, and never knew one to become inefficient from any cause; but they were well constructed.

I have generally screened the gravel, though I laid over two miles in Wisconsin, in 1878, in which I used the natural gravel with entire satisfaction. The gravel to which I allude, was found on the shore of Geneva Lake. The pebbles ranged in size from very coarse sand to the size of large beans, the coarser predominating.

I find that a gravel drain one-fourth of a superficial foot in cross-section, with one-tenth of an inch fall in the bottom, to the linear foot, will convey as much water as an inch and one-half tile drain will, having the same fall in it. Thus it will be seen that twenty-five cubic feet of gravel, or less than a cubic yard, will lay of that size of drain, one hundred linear feet.

Earth of any description may be returned upon the gravel drain, if care is taken in applying it.

Underdrains of any required capacity may be made of gravel. Where lateral gravel drains discharge into an open ditch, the discharge end of the laterals should consist of a piece of cast-iron pipe of suitable size and five or six feet in length. Into the upper end of said pipe should be inserted a joint of galvanized sheet-iron pipe, which may be made of No. 27 iron. Said pipe should be well perforated with holes one-eighth of an inch in diameter.

The ditch should be enlarged when the perforated pipe is used, so that it will contain as much or more gravel around the pipe as there is in the balance of the drain.

It will be found that the gravel drain has many other advantages over all other styles of drains, besides being cheaper.

I have found that land which everybody, except myself, ridiculed the idea of underdraining, was benefitted by gravel drains, costing thirty dollars per acre, to that degree that it more than doubled the crops of the entire rotation of cultivated crops, and nearly equaled that in its effect on the grass crop succeeding them.

I have found that all clay lands and clay loams are greatly benefitted by judicious underdraining.

Skillful drainage has added more to agricultural wealth than any other branch of high farming, in proportion to its cost.

I have, in numerous instances, opened, in the construction of underdrains, mines of unknown wealth in the forms of marl. The marl beds of New Jersey have been worth millions of dollars to that commonwealth, and it, in many places, is exhaustless.

Geology should be taught in our common schools, so that the farmer of the future may know with great certainty what his subsoil is, by the surface soil. J. WILKINSON,
Harvard, Illinois.

Feather-Eating Fowls.

EDITORS FARMER: I would like to say to F. W. Stout, of Topeka, that his chickens have formed the habit of feather-eating. This unnatural appetite is a source of great annoyance. It is probably the result of thirst, want of exercise, or close confinement. There seems to be no specific for this disgusting practice, as remedies which have cured in one instance have utterly failed in another. James M. Lambing, of the Great Belt poultry yards, of Parker's Landing, Penn., says the stumps of feathers should be extracted, and all the points attacked appointed with a stiff lather of carbolic soap.

To give the fowls occupation, it would be advisable to bury corn in the ground and let them scratch for it. Hang up lettuce by a string, just in reach.

A bean or linseed mash twice a week has been known to produce a good effect. Raw bones, crushed small, have been successful.

Wheat is picking up splendidly in the last few days. Farmers are looking more cheerful. Our streets were crowded to-day, and everybody was rejoicing over the rain.

I have written enough and more than was asked for, but will say to Mr. Stout to give his birds a little more range.

I have been a reader of the Kansas FARMER ever since I became permanently located in the state, and I like it very much. J. C. HILL,
Larned, Kansas.

Cheese-Making.

EDS. FARMER: I see by the FARMER that "Constant Reader" wishes to know how to make cheese for family use. I was born and raised in New England, and we used to make what we called "tub cheese," but here in

Kansas where lumber is scarce, we must use stone jars. Get a jar holding from two to three gallons, (or any size you wish) the same size at the top as at the bottom. Prepare the curd as for pressed cheese, and when well drained, break it up fine with the hands. Put it in the jar; lay a cloth folded up two or three double, over it, then lay in a board, cut to fit in the jar, and a heavy weight on that, to soak up the remaining whey. The next day make another curd; crumble up fine and lay on top of that, laying in a dry cloth as fast as one gets wet. When you get the jar full and well pressed down, you can commence using the cheese, or you can lay a thick cloth over it and let it stand a few days.

Let us hear, through the FARMER, how "Constant Reader" succeeds in making "tub cheese." A READER OF THE FARMER.

P.S. I have been informed by immigrants going west, that at Council Grove evergreens are growing wild on the bluffs. Can you inform me, through the FARMER, where to send to get small ones, and how much they would cost?

Grasses.

EDITORS FARMER: What kind and combination of grasses would be the best to seed down within this locality?

CHAS. E. WILLETS.

Kinsley, Kansas.

There is no safe answer to this question but experiment. Edwards county is a comparatively untried field for tame grasses. Our inquirer does not name what object he has in view in seeding down, whether to form a permanent pasture, a hay meadow, or an ornamental lawn. For a permanent forage grass alfalfa, from the accounts received of its rapid growth and endurance, we judge would prove to be a valuable grass for that region. But the only trustworthy knowledge on this subject will be that derived from experiment.

From Jefferson County.

May 3d.—Stock of all kinds is plenty and healthy. No disease of any kind has appeared among men or beasts, and at the present time we have the same prospect for the coming season with the exception of fruit, which will be short, and I might say that after nineteen years' experience here in farming, stock-raising and feeding, and a pretty general knowledge of the state, that I believe we have as favorable a location for success in business as any other portion of the state. Our skies are as blue, our prairies are as green, our soil as rich, our water as good, our timber as plenty, our climate as healthy, and in addition to all these, we have good and sufficient railroad facilities, and to crown the climax as a county, we are out of debt. But with all these advantages, strange to say, the farmers are far from being in easy circumstances. With very few exceptions, they are in debt, and the low price they obtain for their produce after paying taxes, interest, running expenses, and support of their families, with all their energies and the most rigid economy, little or nothing is left for the reduction of the mortgage that threatens to turn them homeless upon the world, and you, Mr. Editors, join with us in saying and believing there is something wrong; but what is it? Some of the wise ones tell us it is over-production—we produce too much. Others tell us it is extravagance—we buy too much and sell too little. Others intimate very strongly that we are an ignorant, shiftless set, incapable of successfully managing our affairs, and I think the last view of the cause nearest correct. While they have the numerical strength to rule this nation, they are led by men that rob them, reveling in luxuries obtained by class legislation. But you admit all this, and urge upon farmers to organize and seek, through legislation, a change of the laws which are oppressing them. We elect too many professional men; we need more farmers in legislative halls, and refer to the grange as the school where farmers are to be educated and prepared to fill the responsible positions of life well.

As an old granger and one that has had an opportunity of acquainting himself with the history and workings of the grange, let me say that there was a time when the grange gave great hope that the chains that have enslaved us from time immemorial were to be broken, and there never was anything that gave the ruling and privileged classes of this country so big a scare; but the lords captured it, and when they got the decree from the great mogul of the institution that politics were to be entirely excluded—nothing of that nature to be spoken inside of the grange, all became lovely with them, and it was amusing with what zeal the old party leaders appealed to the granger to stick to the old party. Their mission was to purify the party, not to leave it and form a new party. Well, the result is, the granger has got purified of what property he had. Railroad magnates decide what portion of the proceeds they will take for their share, and what portion the granger may have, and in all these things we are as powerless to control as the former slave of the south was the disposition that should be made of the products of the plantation on which he worked; yet keep politics out of the grange, is still the order.

If farmers are to have a voice in the affairs

of this nation, it does seem they ought to make politics a study, and that is the great difficulty at this time. Farmers do not understand the effect that legislation has upon their interest, and until they do, and have the nerve and intelligence to think and act for themselves, independent of all outside issues, things will remain as they are; and as there is but little to hope for in that direction at this time, it will, perhaps, be as well to drop the subject.

Well, Mr. Editors, I had intended to say something about cattle, the different breeds, and some of the theories advanced lately, but I have spun out to such a length already I will close, and if this escapes the basket under the table, I will try my hand at those subjects at a future time. J. M. HUBER.

We were compelled to condense a little, but the main points of the article are retained. Write again and let the readers of the FARMER have the benefit of your views about breeds of cattle, etc.

From Pottawatomie County.

May 5th.—In some respects we have great reason to be thankful for present prospects for good crops in this locality. The small grain is looking remarkably well, considering the very dry winter. Oats are looking finely, and fall wheat, since the spring rains have set in, has surprised every one, and the farmers are now looking for a fair crop.

Corn is nearly all planted in this neighborhood; most of it up. The stand is very good. All kinds of stock have gone to pasture this spring in better condition than usual.

Our fruit prospect is not flattering. There are no peaches to amount to anything. We flattered ourselves, however, that from the abundance of bloom on our apple and pear trees, that we would have a full crop, but later developments show that the cold rains have badly affected the crop. The Winesaps, which promised best with me, have so fallen that I will hardly have half a crop. Most other varieties have followed suit. The Fameuse and Rawls Genet now promise fair crops.

Your paper is pre-eminently the farm paper for Kansas. Several eastern agricultural papers have been sent me on trial. Some of them are very ably conducted, but none of them that I have seen are so fully suited to the wants of the western farmer as your paper. J. A. BEAL.

From McPherson County.

April 27.—The fall wheat crop here is a very thin one. A good many small farmers will not get their seed and bread, though some early sown Red May is looking well. Early sown spring wheat is looking well. Oats is a good stand. There will be a large acreage of corn planted here this spring, owing to the failure of fall wheat.

Stock is in fine condition and all out to grass except working teams.

We have had plenty of rain lately, but the early spring was very dry, with high winds from the southwest.

This township, situated on the head of Gypsum creek, is rough and hilly, the soil of a sandy nature but generally good. There are some rough pieces of government land. We have plenty of soft water the year round.

I settled here two years ago for the purpose of working into fruit. I have not tested anything but wild, black-cap raspberry yet, but have raised them for seven years without a failure, and I think they are quite as good as any. They are hardy, yield well, and are fine flavored. This spring my canes are as full of bloom-buds as ever.

Now I am going to tell Sister Sally Ann how I manage my cows (unasked, however). I believe in kindness and handle them with care, but I sometimes hammer them "like forty" (which does not happen very often). Cows will get stubborn sometimes, then I begin kindly at first to soothe them, and if this does not do I handle a little roughly, and if no method I can think of will answer, then, as a last resort, I whip them, and they do not need more than one or two whippings.

What is the cause of hens eating their eggs? J. M. B.

Give the fowls meat food three or four times a week—scraps from the table, that which is generally consumed by one or two worthless dogs kept about the place. Feed the fowls clabbered milk as much as possible, and place air-slacked lime, or old mortar pounded up, where they can have access to it.

Osage Mission.—We have had heavy rains this week and the wheat prospect is splendid. Most of the wheat and corn has been sold in this county. There are probably three or four thousand bushels of wheat within ten miles of our town. Nearly all the corn is planted and coming up finely. Oats look well. From present indications the Kansas drouth is a fizzle this time. W. G.

Erie, Neosho Co.—Heavy rain Tuesday and Saturday night last. Wheat looking finely; corn being ploughed. Weather cool and pleasant. Grapes, apples, blackberries and strawberries doing well; peaches and cherries nearly all killed by the late frost, but the prospects for a large field crop were never better than this spring. The farmers are in good spirits; improvements going on rapidly throughout the county. C. T. S.

Farm Stock.**Preparing Wool for Market.**

There is small room for doubting that it is to the ultimate interest of sheep breeders to so cultivate their flocks as to induce the growth of the greatest possible weight of cleansed wool for their expenditure of labor and food. With each recurring season comes the usual avalanche of advice from middlemen and manufacturers, topped off with an embolism of the great advantage to the grower in placing his wools upon the market in the lightest possible condition. Certainly, no teaching of the Journal has been at variance with this proposition. There is, however, one view of the situation which the complaining parties seemed to have overlooked, i. e., that the would be teachers are, by their actions, continually discouraging any general adoption of their prospects.

Wool-growers will average with the best half of humanity; but as the majority of men will be found acting in the line of their present advantage, those who repeat to the wool-grower the oft-reiterated maxims favoring clean washing, early shearing, neat rolling and a minimum of string, to-day, and to-morrow offer them no more, or very little more, than the price paid for wool not so systematically manipulated, must attribute the failure of their teachings to that excusable selfishness of man which prompts him to realize for his capital and labor the maximum results consistent with law and equity. The incentive to wool-growing is money-making; and so long as the flock-holder can get more money for the fleece of a sheep unwashed, or half-washed, or one that, after having been properly washed, was allowed to remain on the sheep until the normal amount of grease had been restored, just so long will fleeces be found as heavy as legitimate means can make them. The manufacturer or dealer who expects an opposite result, must base such expectations upon elements of character seldom found outside the lists of those who are prompted solely by philanthropy.

The growing and selling of heavy fleeces—fleeces carrying a large amount of grease and gum—is altogether legitimate, so long as the seller practices no deception by concealing the true condition of his product. The man who would buy an invoice of wool without examining its condition and quality, or having such examination made by some competent party, would find in his purchase a more appropriate field for the display of his peculiar qualifications than a wool loft can ever afford. As markets usually run, the grower gets more money per head of sheep for heavy wool, than for the same fleeces in the lightest possible condition; and so long as such a premium on heavy fleeces is held out to their pockets, all appeals to the ears of men will be but as the noise of "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." Wool will, as a rule, be made as light as possible, and its subsequent manipulation attended to with the most rigid oversight, whenever the markets show a premium upon such observances; but until that time very little change from the present practices need be looked for.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

Short-horns for Kansas.

The Gazette reporter made a hasty visit to the Winslow farm last week for the purpose of looking at some thoroughbred cattle which the Winslows had just sold to G. P. Polson, of Riley county, Kansas. Mr. P., had visited other herds in the state but nowhere found such stock as the Putney farm animals. His purchase consisted of three bulls and five young heifers.

These cattle were all in splendid condition, and Mr. Polson was much elated with his purchase.

The cattle at Putney farm have wintered splendidly. Between 25 and 30 young calves are in the stalls, all of first-class parentage, and all vigorous and thrifty.

A noble barn has been erected on the Putney farm during the past six months. The main structure is 70x56, and the addition is 50x28. The stalls and pens will easily shelter nearly a hundred animals, giving to each an abundance of room. The light and ventilation are perfect. Among the noble tenants of this great short-horn nursery is the 4th Duke of Northumberland, calved last September. His dam is Lady Sale 324, and was bred to the 14th Duke of Thorndale in Kentucky at an expense of \$400.

The valuable roan cow Red Rose, for which with her calf the Winslows paid \$7,500, is still on the farm. The calf was sold for \$4,300, a later calf for \$1,000, and there is still a daughter—a two-year-old heifer—left. So there was money in that purchase.—*Kankakee (Illinois) Gazette.*

The importance of an occasional relish of salt and wood ashes for all kinds of stock cannot be too highly appreciated. The most convenient form in which these materials are offered, according to feeders of wide experience, is in a solid mass, which admits of diligent licking on the part of the animal without gaining more of the mixture than is desirable. In order to mix these ingredients so that a solid mass may be formed, take salt and pure wood ashes in the proportion of pound for pound, with water sufficient to hold the mixture together. To preserve the mixture in a solid state, place it in troughs or boxes sheltered sufficiently to keep rain and snow from reaching it and converting it into alkaline pickle. These troughs with their tempting contents prove efficient as baits for alluring animals, turned out on long runs during the day, home at night.—*N. Y. World.*

Horticulture.**Artichokes.**

This root has been attracting considerable attention among farmers, recently, and we have had several inquiries about them. H. C. of Liberty Mills, gives his experience in the *Indiana Farmer*, with artichokes. He selected, last spring, a corner in each of two fields where water was accessible, and planted them in three kinds of artichokes, to-wit: the Red Brazilian and two white varieties, name to him unknown. They were planted on ground nearly even in quality the former having the advantage. In yield the former comes out third best—one of the white varieties being much more prolific and sweeter. His hogs are doing finely on them, requiring but little other food at this time of year. From his little experience, he had as soon think of carrying cattle through the winter without grain, as shoats or hogs through fall, winter or spring without artichokes. They should be planted in pieces having one strong eye each, about twenty inches apart, in rows about thirty inches apart, and kept out of fence corners and away from the outside row around the field. Put them in a pocket or corner of a field, handy to water, if you have it. His cows follow his hogs, eating such artichokes as are left by them. He has now over a thousand bushels of these roots at a merely nominal cost, and has been feeding them all winter. He regards the artichoke as a success.

The Philosophy of Planting.

The *Gardener's Monthly* gives a few simple facts about planting trees and flowers—they apply to all plants and roots equally well—which are so common sense and self-evident that anybody will almost be persuaded that it were unnecessary to remind them that such precautions in planting is at all necessary. But nevertheless the necessity of these precautions would never occur to the majority of amateur tree-planters and gardeners:

"Many people," says the *Monthly*, "are very impatient to begin planting. If the sun shines warmly, for a few hours they think it is almost too late to plant trees—even though the ground is half frozen. Practical gardeners and experienced nurserymen, wearied with importunities and often suspected of intentional delays, lose patience, and on the principle that it is better to have peace now though it bring trouble hereafter, send on or plant the trees. The earth being wet, pastes instead of powders, and but a meagre portion of the roots come in contact with the soil. All roots or parts of roots that do not touch the earth might as well not be there. Far better to have a poorly dug tree well replanted than a tree with all its roots, that is reset in pasty ground. Indeed it is a disadvantage to have a tree with numerous roots when it is planted in pasty ground, for it is still more difficult to get the paste through the numerous little roots. And so fibrous rooted plants are in more danger than those with a few coarse woody roots. Hemlock, spruce, Norway spruce and arbutus often die in large numbers when a few warm days in May or June come, if they have been planted when the ground was pasty. If the leaves commenced to fall it is a sign that the roots are not in contact with the earth, and should receive attention at once. When the ground is dry the surface should be beaten with heavy paving rammers. Peradventure some of the earth may be then pressed in about the fibrous roots.

"In transplanting flowers that have roots large enough to admit of the practice, it is best to dip the roots, immediately before planting, into water. This will obviate the necessity of after-watering, and its consequent injurious effect. If the plants appear to flag, shade or put an inverted flower-pot over them for a few days; if this does not bring the plant to, it must have water."

Lima Beans, Early and Late.

One who knows and loves beans writes to the *Christian Union* that he made haste to plant Limas in April, and raised a few at a cost—reckoning labor, seed and disappointment—of "not less than twenty-five cents a bean." After that he took the advice of a more successful neighbor, who reasoned that as this plant "is a rapid grower, it should have ordinary garden soil not over rich; as it contains much nitrogen, it should not be planted until the earth is quite warm and (dry, else the seed will decay; that with us (central New York) May 25 to June 5, is about the right time. When planting the five beans in a hill be careful to press them into the soil with the eye down, and then cover with a sandy loam which does not crust over when dry. Carefully observe when the sprouting plant tries to lift the dirt and aid it by breaking the ground. Allow only three or four vines to a hill, and when four feet high pinch them off and never permit them to grow longer than that; this will cause the growth of the lateral branches, and double the number of pods."

He followed this advice—planting Drees' improved—"which yields nearly twice as many as the old large white, and of quality quite as good in all respects," and since then has never failed to have the table "graced daily for weeks with a huge dish of this luscious vegetable."

"We never tire of them, for although a hearty and nourishing food, they are not heavy and cloying, as is the common bean, and indulgence only provokes desire. The cook says, pick them when the pod is well filled and the beans of full size. When in the best condition they are of a pale green veined with white. Boil them in soft water slightly salted, until tender; then serve in a covered dish, and if you have a friend to dine with you he will ever mention those 'Limas' as an incident in his history."

Time to Transplant Raspberries.

The *Fruit Recorder* says: "Young plants from blackberries and raspberries can be safely transplanted in May, as cabbage or tomato plants, to make a full growth this season, bearing a full crop one year earlier than those set next fall. The finest plantation of blackberries we have ever grown was from root cutting (green) plants set out last May. The plants grew more uniform than those set from old roots."

"From an eastern standpoint we urge all who have not got raspberries or blackberries to set out a few this month, especially the hardy blackberries, like Stuyder and Taylor's Prolific, and raspberries like Turner, Brandywine and Highland Hardy. Plants from tip roots of black raspberries can be safely transplanted this fall, in fact a large share of our black-cap plantations are made up from such plants set this month."

Kill the Insects.

For five years I have not lost a vine or plant, because for this length of time I have treated the bugs, which once ate up my cucumber and melon vines and cabbage plants, with repeated showers of tar-water. I take a barrel with a few gallons of gas tar in it and pour water on the tar. When the bugs appear I give them a liberal dose of tar water from a garden sprinkler. If they return, or more come, I repeat the dose. My experience is that it will kill both the old long potato-bug and the Colorado potato beetle. As the water is used from the barrel I pour in more so as to have it ready when needed.—*Mr. Morris, (Dallas, Texas), in N. Y. World.*

Thinning is rarely done to excess; the earlier it is done after the plants are large enough to handle, the better; root crops could be at least as far apart as the average diameter of the roots, and more would be better.

Apiary.**Bee Management.**

In the *FARMER* of April 30, we notice an article on Bee-Keeping, by Mr. J. B. Cooley, in which he complains of trouble with crooked combs, etc. Now I am much interested in bee-culture, though not an "old hand at it," yet have had several years of experience with close study, and think I can tell Mr. Cooley how to have nice straight combs, or at least how I manage, and could he see the combs I could show him, he would not doubt his own eyes.

I use comb foundation and it is a success. I like best to fill the frames, but it is not necessary. Only by so doing we can regulate the supply of drones "to the demand." A narrow strip of the foundation is all that is necessary, say from one-half inch to two inches wide and as long as the frame, and attached to the top bar with melted wax, or otherwise. But even this will not insure straight combs unless you place your hive level from side to side, it does not matter the other way; in fact it is best to have one end of the frames higher than the other. The frame must hang plumb, as the bees in building comb by them might cause the sheet to hang perpendicular, and if the hive tips sideways, they will join onto the next frame at the bottom. If foundation cannot be had, a strip of wood, say 1/4 by 1/4 or 1/2, tacked edgewise to the top bar will answer nearly as well.

The intelligent bee-keeper will open his hive two or three days after a young swarm has been hived, and if he finds the bees building the comb crooked, he straightens it by pressing it as he wants it.

Strong stocks of Italians will not be troubled by the moth.

We use the Langstroth frame in a two-story hive, each story of which is alike, and it is very simple. I would not change the Langstroth frame for any other size; in fact it is the best for comb honey, which we take in one pound section boxes in the upper story, fifty-six of them filling the body. Separators may be used in the surplus department, but not in the brood department.

The past has been a hard winter for bees in Ohio, from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. having died. CH. AG. Florence, Ohio.

Swarming.

We find in one of our exchanges the following good points about swarming:

"In the spring cut some bushes—spruce, fir, maple, or any kind you choose—and stick them in the ground in front of the hives, letting them be four or five feet high and trimmed up so that no branches are within a foot of the ground. Now, if you can arrange on these anything resembling a cluster of bees, the swarm that issues will very likely pitch there, for you know if two swarms come out together, they generally 'jine drives.' Some, for a decoy, use dead bees, strung and arranged to resemble a 'chain' of bees, and this works well. But you say: 'Why are you so particular about this? Why not let them alight where they please?' Because their alighting place might not please me when I wanted to have them; and besides, if they settled on a bush I would prop my hive back from the front by two plank wedges on the bottom board to about three inches, then I would pull up the bush, grasp the top with one hand, the bottom with the other, and with a sudden, sharp shake, deposit my swarm on the bottom board, and then all I would have to do would be to keep the bees brushed off from the outside of the hive, and direct their course toward the interior.

"Now a word of caution. Never set a hive over a cluster of bees without stirring them up.

They will cling to whatever they pitch on, no matter if there be a dozen hives over them, and are just as likely to fly away as though there was no hive within a mile of them. Another thing, see that all the bees enter the hive. You may put every bee except one into a hive, and if that one be the queen, you have lost your time and the swarm also.

"In a hot day shade the hive with a screen of some sort, and if very warm weather, leave the hive propped up about half an inch from the bottom board for a day or so after hiving your bees. Don't discourage your bees by setting them where the sun will melt the comb, for if you do they will most likely leave you, and serve you right, too.

"Some people, when bees swarm, beat pans, blow horns, and raise bedlam generally, but this is all folly. A swarm of bees will always pitch, if let alone, and then send out scouts. If you get them hived before the scouts return, you are all right, if not the spies will lead the swarm off to new fields. When hiving bees, go among them clean and calm, not dirty and in a state of perspiration, nor flurried and afraid. Work coolly, calmly, and slowly, and do not act like an animated wind-mill when the bees are flying around your face, or you will get punctured. Avoid as much as possible the killing of any of the bees; it makes the others cross and more apt to sting."

Poultry.**How to Manage Chickens.**

For chickens I would recommend for the first week after hatching a hard-boiled egg to be given, chopped fine, at least twice a day, wheat steeped in milk, and coarse Indian meal, bread crumbs, canary and millet seed, etc. A change of food is not only advantageous, but necessary, and I would advise that at least twice per week the food be changed, substituting cracked corn for wheat. They must also have constant opportunities for picking among grass and other herbs. They should also be fed so long as they will run after their food; as soon as they are careless about it they have enough. Fowls in confinement will pine to death with heaps of corn around them unless they have these opportunities.

As the chickens get older they will require feeding less often, but they must never be allowed to fall off in condition, and after from ten to twelve weeks in the summer, or from fourteen to eighteen in the winter, they will be ready to fatten if required.

Next, as to water. It is too much the idea that any description will do, and that provided there be some within their reach, though it may have been standing a week, nothing more is required. This is a mistake. Water for fowls and chickens should be very clean; the vessel containing it should be well rinsed out every morning. It is a good plan to put a little gravel at the bottom, and it should be changed twice a day. I am aware many will be disposed to think this unnecessary; but I will ask any one who has the opportunity to try whether, where there is a stream of water running through the yard, they can cause the poultry to forsake it by placing the water nearer to their haunts; it will always be found they prefer going to the stream, to drinking out of the pan or tub.

There is little doubt many of the diseases of poultry arise from the filthy water they are often obliged to drink from ponds full of decayed vegetable matter, and tainted by the fall of leaves in autumn from overhanging trees.—*Saunders' Domestic Poultry.*

Breeding Turkeys.

There is no branch of the poultry business that yields so large a profit, if properly managed, as turkey raising, yet breeders rarely undertake it without an uncomfortable feeling of uncertainty as to success. There are many different varieties, and each one has strong advocates; the bronze is very popular on account of its size and beauty, and especially from the fact of its being a native of America. From a trio of healthy turkeys of almost any breed quite a large flock can be raised in a single season, care being used as to food and general treatment. There are few rules that will do to follow closely in turkey breeding; a good one is never to allow young turkeys not yet comfortably clad in feathers, to run out while the dew is on the grass; for a chill however slight, is most sure to be fatal. During the day they should be allowed to roam, for turkeys cannot bear confinement, but long before nightfall pen them up in a roomy coop, after a liberal allowance of food—as much as they will eat and no more—for to leave food lying about in reach of the brood, to grow stale and sour, will always result in feeble, undersized birds, if they survive the treatment at all. They are fond of milk and should be regularly given it if convenient; chopped onion, bread crumbs, corn bread, cheese curds, or almost any clean, sweet food will insure health so far as feeding can possibly do. It is better for turkeys to be hatched early in the season, but at that time there is so much to contend with in the way of cold nights and wet days, that the breeder may well be proud of successful rearing of an early brood of young turkeys.—*American Stockman.*

Seasonable Hints on Pigeons.

April is the month when these birds fairly settle to the parental duties of building nests, laying eggs, and rearing their young. Every well regulated loft should have been put in thorough and complete order last month, old nests should have been well cleaned and whitewashed, and plenty of new ones provided where needed. Plenty of building material should be

furnished to birds that are confined; good, clean, bright straw, in lengths of about four inches, seems to suit them best. Birds flying at large collect a little of everything to build with—old twigs, straw and feathers—always choosing coarse material.

When convenient, a thick layer of sand or sawdust is a good thing in a loft. This can be raked over two or three times a week, and the official gathered up and carried out. It is a mooted question whether birds do better in a loft cared for in this way, or one where the filth is left to accumulate, but the loft well cared for is certainly a more agreeable place to visit and to take our friends, than one where the dirt is several inches thick. Plenty of clean water is a very essential thing to those confined, and where it is not convenient to have running water, it should be kept in covered vessels, as otherwise the birds will use the vessel as a bath tub, and soon render the water unfit to drink. It is noticeable that they prefer, when possible, to drop their excrement in water; why it is so I cannot explain but it is something I have always observed in both doves and pigeons, hence the necessity of covered drinking vessels.

In all well regulated lofts a hopper or box is kept for feed, so that the birds can help themselves at will. A variety, such as corn, wheat, buckwheat, millet, pease, hemp, and a little flax seed seems best suited to their wants. In Europe, fanciers use tares, beans and dani; but as these grains are rare in America, we must use such as our granaries afford. A little dried bread, pounded fine, is much relished, and makes excellent food for the young when first hatched. An excellent article, also to keep birds in good heart and health, is plenty of fresh loam, mixed with air-slacked lime, and salt in small quantities, which, as it becomes dry, should be often stirred and moistened a little. With this preparation, you will find that your old birds will feed better, and that the young will thrive in proportion.

Disturb your sitting birds as little as possible; they like seclusion, and hatch better, especially the wilder sorts, such as Antwerps, Archangels, and Swallows. Birds mated in March, as they should have been, ought to have one pair of eggs by the middle of this month, at least, and one or more young in the nest by the first of May.—*Poultry Bulletin.*

A veteran in poultry management makes some good suggestions on this popular subject in the *N. Y. Tribune*:

"Although omnivorous, fowls very soon get satiated on any kind of animal food, and I utilize this fact to some purpose. Early in spring, as soon as digging begins in the garden, I call them all in, and while the ground is being turned up they are extra vigilant in picking up all the worms brought to the surface. They are called in every day, but on the second day some few fall off, and so every day, till all have been satiated, when, call as I may, they do not respond; and during the summer, no calling will get them to come in the garden. My neighbors all wonder why my hens don't destroy the garden, while they are obliged to shut theirs up to keep them out of theirs.

"Never keep a cock over one year on the same range, no matter how fine a bird he may be; or if the cock be kept, then the hens must be changed, if a healthy, good-laying flock be desired. Never keep any young cock that may be hatched from your own eggs. Never get a supply of cocks and hens from the same person; get the hens from one yard, the cocks from another. Either of these maxims will prevent breeding in and in, or any approach thereto. This practice may have so deteriorated your fowls before you owned them; and this is most likely the reason why yours are so feeble in constitution as to give way on all sides; whenever one of them gets sick it can hardly ever recover. When a cock has passed his prime (three years), all his progeny will be liable to gapes, roup, etc., and the progeny will all be ailing and very poor layers. They will die without any apparent cause. I have looked through my back dairies for a case of gapes, and do not find one recorded since 1841."

Care of Poultry.

Fowls should be more carefully treated in damp, rainy weather than in the depths of winter, for dampness brings about numerous diseases, which even if easy to cure had better be prevented. The house must be kept clean and free from any of the damp, mouldy smell which is so often found in the chicken houses of the people who "have tried chicken raising, and had no luck at all." This common complaint is nearly always the effect of some inattention on the part of the breeder.

Let us have smaller farms and a better tillage, more densely settled countries, more compact neighborhoods.

It requires six quarts of broom-corn seed to plant an acre.

There is only one other worse thing to plant on a farm than Canada thistles—quack grass and that class of noxious weeds. It is a mortgage. Once successfully planted, it will soon absorb the farm.

When cattle become thin in flesh, refuse to eat hay, and present a sickly appearance in the spring, a Maine farmer gives one quart of ashes, mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle once a week, and finds that it is not only relished by them but that they improve, gain flesh and stop eating wood, chewing bones, etc.

Fifty-three per cent. of the population of France are engaged in agriculture. Of this number one-fifth cultivate their own property.

According to Hon. J. Stanton Gould, clover has been used as human food for generations by the Indians of the plains. The Digger Indians of California eat it raw, and also cook it by placing it between heated stones.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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

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

Agricultural Credit.

The French minister of agriculture has just appointed a commission charged with the task of again undertaking the question of agricultural credit and inquiring as the means of extending to agriculture the benefit of advances of money.

This problem is occupying the minds of advanced thinkers in our own country, but the great danger to any attempt in this direction is the dismal failure on the part of government in this country, wherever it has attempted to advance money to promote business which in any manner partook of a private enterprise. The wholesale system of robbery by rings which is encouraged by allowing all such gigantic stealing to go unpunished, has made all enterprises which are assisted by government aid, a legitimate prey for this class.

But to consider the question from an agricultural standpoint, we cannot conceive of any possibility of government credit being used to advantage the farmer in his individual capacity. The better plan, and the only plan that we would feel safe in placing any confidence in, or recommending, is combination among land owners similar to that adopted by capitalists. This plan has worked well in every business where it has been adopted. All know how it works in the banking business, in the factory or manufacturing business. The powerful lines of steamships which traverse the ocean, making regular trips between foreign countries, owe their success over the old fashioned packet to this system, which in short is incorporation; a system by which large amounts of capital are brought under one controlling influence. It is the system of combining power which is found detached and necessarily weak in its isolated condition.

Every business which has availed itself of this means of combination or co-operation has added largely to production while cheapening its cost. It is the means by which systematic work is accomplished. It is the means by which the best skilled labor and educated brain are commanded. Offering a sure investment for capital, it has been enabled to secure it in abundance at reasonable rates of interest.

We conceive it to be clearly within the range of things possible that this system can be used by communities in prosecuting agriculture, with all its economic and improved processes of producing agricultural wealth. Much that is lost under the present mode of conducting agriculture might, under a better system, be utilized. Many products of the farm which go now to second and third hands to be put into the best shape for the final market, would go through this perfecting process in first hands. The spirit of inquiry is rife among farmers, as among other classes. Let investigations be pushed in the direction of making the wealth of the land more actively available, and better means of economizing be devised. The waste under our present system of farming is immense. Waste in labor; waste in surplus and useless machinery and implements; waste in crops that have already been made for lack of a better system of marketing them; waste for a lack of proper knowledge to prosecute many branches of farm industry to insure the best results, and lastly that feeling of lack of means and ability to cope with the business as it should be conducted, is a constant source of discouragement and feebleness felt by almost every farmer. Who can estimate the power and influence of a corporation with an entire township of farms behind it? The small attempts made by farmers in the Rochdale store, cheese and

butter factories, and the grange purchasing and selling agencies, have resulted in astonishing gains wherever they have been conducted on business principles. These are but crude and imperfect attempts at concentration in the business of farming. With a strong, well managed organization, agricultural credit would be the most popular in the country.

Capital and Agriculture.

The farmers have numerous advocates who content themselves with vituperation, and neglect reason almost wholly when advocating the farmer's cause. These advocates are essentially demagogues and their efforts seldom advance any other than individual interests. Some of them are honest in their efforts to open a way that is brighter and better to the future of the farming class.

The fashionable style with this class of reformers, who fail to examine the question from a true standpoint, is the use of epithets rather than careful investigation. Greedy capitalists, bloated bondholders, grasping monopolies, hired attorneys, robbing money power, and similar terms go with them as current reason, as though the world, outside of the class which for the time being is in particular favor with them, were all robbers and thieves. This practice is mischievous, promoting false views and perverting the truth.

Most men who follow a lawful business act conscientiously, and as they see it, strictly honest. Every man strives to make the most out of his chosen business that he can. In this sentiment the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, do not differ from the banker, the bondholder, the merchant, or capitalist of any class, and all are jealous of their rights. They fear partial and unjust legislation and are constantly making efforts for the passage of laws favoring and encouraging their particular business. They simply examine the situation and study it from their own business standpoint.

The popular outcry which demagogues have found to be the most captivating with the masses, is against capital. Very naturally capital has been more or less alarmed, and has doubtless sought the influence of legislation to secure its protection. But if the question of special legislation is examined carefully, as it should be in all its details, it will be discovered that there is no other class of business which has a title of the protection and favoritism granted it by statute that the legal business has. Our whole system of jurisprudence is literally wormeaten with special privileges, unjust discrimination and favoritism for that particular class who conduct business without capital, employ none of the working class, and produce nothing but strife, under the cry of peace when there is no peace. They control, almost exclusively, the affairs of government in this country, and the expensive system they have steadily built up, and are constantly enlarging, is all shaped toward making their individual or private business more profitable.

Every industry is better looked after in legislative halls, state and national, than agriculture. This is the standing complaint. Farmers grumble and demagogues amuse them by calling other pursuits and the men engaged in them hard names, and the farming class suffers itself to be thrust aside, and the friends of every other business and calling attend more to shaping the laws and administering the government. This condition of affairs will continue to be so while farmers stand aloof and take their cue from demagogues, office-hunters and holders, and a legal class which stand between capital and agriculture and retain their hold on power by cultivating enmity between these two natural friends; for if there is any alliance capable of making the world move, it is the union of capital and labor, and if labor has a true representative in the world it is to be found in agriculture.

Capital is no where so secure as when based upon agriculture. This fact no one is found to deny, and they would be the dearest of friends were it not for that bribe-taking, fee-taking class which lies between them and sucks at the foundations of government, who find it to their interest to antagonize natural friends on all occasions. The capitalists are few and weak in the elements of popular power, therefore timid and ever suspicious of that power. Agriculture is strong in numbers and restless in popular force, but it lacks self-education and discipline. Let it acquire these and throw out this penniless middle class who fill the offices and shape almost the entire policy of government. It will then call capital to its aid, and when capital and agriculture become allies, more powerful than the lever of Archimedes, they will indeed move the world.

Unfavorable Wheat Report.

A gentleman who has recently visited nineteen counties in the middle and southern part of the state, taking Greenwood county as the central point, says the wheat is looking very badly with a few exceptional fields. West of Florence along the line of the A. T. & S. F. railroad, many wheat fields are being ploughed up and prepared for corn. In Greenwood county an abundance of rain has fallen, and the wheat is reported as looking better than in most other sections in that part of the state. Our informant believes that slovenly farming is more to blame for this partial failure in the wheat crop, than the elements. He noticed that the fields which were killed out were seeded in the roughest and most imperfect manner, while those which had been well plowed and carefully cultivated, seeded with the Early May variety and early sown, were in fine condition and promised an abundant yield.

Kansas as a Breeding State.

The 18th vol. of the American Herd Book is just published, and we glean from it a few facts so creditable to Kansas that they ought to be generally known. All the world knows that its capacities for stock raising are immense, but few are aware of the rapid strides which our farmers and breeders are making in purchasing and breeding thoroughbred short-horns. The whole number of pedigrees recorded in vol. 18, that being the record for 1878, is 6749. Of these 532 are from Canada and foreign countries, so that the number recorded from the United States alone is 6217, and of these 466 are credited to Kansas, being nearly 1-13 of the whole number recorded for the whole United States.

The largest number recorded by any one breeder in the United States is made by T. L. Megiblen, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, who records 86 head. The second is made by G. C. Stone Jr., of Leavenworth, Kansas, who records 77 head.

Ten years of breeding at this rate would put Kansas in the very front rank for the quality of its stock and with our unequalled climate and soil we do not doubt that before five years have passed we will be second to no states, either in the number or quality of our thoroughbred cattle.

When to Skim Milk.

The N. E. Farmer replies to the inquiries of a correspondent when is the proper time to skim milk, and whether it is always desirable to remove the cream while the milk is sweet. Now this is a difficult question to answer in a few words, partly because there are so many other conditions connected with butter making, all of which may have an important bearing on the question. Under certain conditions, we would prefer to have cream sour when taken from the milk, or certainly very soon afterwards. There is, probably, no month in the year when dairymen are so much annoyed by bad behavior in cream as in November, and at a time, too, when the milk may be kept an indefinite length of time without souring. We might answer that, when milk inclines to keep sweet for a long time, we would prefer to have the conditions changed so that it should sour, and when it sours too readily, we would endeavor to keep it sweet. In July and August, milk set in open pans without ice, and in a warm room, inclines to sour too soon, before the cream has time to rise completely. At this time we would change the conditions so that it shall keep sweet longer. In cold weather, the cream rises so slowly that it often becomes bitter in the pans. Here more heat is wanted, even though it tends to sour the milk. So, we would say, in cold weather keep milk where it will tend to grow sour in forty-eight hours, and in hot weather keep it from souring in less time than twenty-four hours.

We prefer to have milk that is set in open pans ready to skim in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, the year round, and just ready to sour when the cream is removed, but not really sour, nor thick, like curdled milk. We prefer to have cream slightly acid when it goes into the churn, summer and winter, because it usually comes to butter more rapidly, while the quality is equally good as from perfect sweet cream. Milk that has become so sour as to curdle and remain in insoluble flakes will be caught in the butter in the form of white specks, much to its injury both in flavor and keeping qualities. Simple souring, in its early stages, is not injurious to cream for making good butter.

An English writer on the subject of farm stock truly says that remunerative meat production cannot be ensured at the present day without early maturity and rapid fattening. Young pigs fed from birth rapidly, and sent to the pork shops at about six weeks old, may be made to pay, but the production of bacon can only be accomplished at a loss. Lambs taught to nibble oil cake as soon as they will eat anything, and kept steadily moving so that they fatten as they grow, may at about ten months old be brought to heavier weights of carcass than our fathers used to bring their sheep to after keeping them three or four years. And cattle-feeding, to be rendered remunerative, must be conducted precisely in the same way. The calf must never be stinted of food, but have plenty of milk at first, and then milk and meal with a little oil cake. As he grows bigger and devours more of the natural food of the farm, whether it be hay and root pulp or green food, a portion of the milk may be taken off, or skim-milk thickened with linseed meal, or linseed boiled to a mangel, may be substituted for the whole milk, but when this is done the allowance of oil cake should be increased. The calf should at all times be fed so as to go on steadily putting on flesh more and more as it grows, never being allowed to have a check at any time, but to enjoy one continuous, progressive development, with greater and still greater allowances of oil cake or meal, the result of which will be the production of two-year old beef.

Kansas State Agricultural College—What People say Abroad About it.

The Cincinnati Grange Bulletin in speaking of the College says:

To E. M. Shelton, professor of practical agriculture, and Superintendent of the farm of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, much of the success which has attended the effort in providing that the institution named has already been of much practical value to the farmers in that State, must be attributed. He has experimented with a hundred or more kinds of tame grasses,

and has come to the conclusion that orchard grass and Kentucky blue-grass are the best for pasture. He prefers alfalfa, when cut four times annually, to timothy for hay. It contains more saccharine matter.

It is the aim of the managers of this institution to give the children of farmers and mechanics such an education that they can use in earning a livelihood. A correspondent of the *Homestead*, who has recently visited the college, says: "Unlike college institutions generally 'mental discipline' is a secondary matter, and studies and industrials, alike, are arranged with sole reference to their practical utility. To this end the principal departments of the college are: First, the department of practical agriculture; second, mechanical; third, literary and scientific. A most interesting branch of this department is devoted to the young ladies, in the useful industries proper to the sex. Here they are taught the making of patterns, the cutting and fitting of dresses and other garments, and all the various branches of needle work. In a department of the large laboratory, all the young misses are given regular instruction in the art and science of cooking. This is found to be one of the most attractive departments of the College, as it is certainly one of the most useful. It has been found, from the experience of past years, that the difficulties which might be supposed to surround this question, exist in imagination only, as the students boarding in the vicinity get their cooking done by furnishing the raw material for experimentation.

"In addition to this, wagon-making and blacksmithing are taught by competent men. Upon the farm a considerable part of the implements in use, including wagons, harrows, and wheelbarrows, are made by the students. These departments turn out many skilled mechanics, but its chief usefulness must be in educating young farmers in the use of tools, in constructing and repairing implements etc.

Farming in the Old States and the New.

New England farming is not Kansas farming, remarks some one discussing the different requirements demanded by the two localities. It would be equally appropriate to say that New England farming would not answer in New Jersey. The latitude of the two sections differs and climatic demands require the adoption of modes suited to the peculiarities of each. The systems of farming and crops will be found to differ but little on the same parallels of latitude from the western plains to the Atlantic. The climatic changes caused by increasing altitude, as the farmer moves west on the same parallel will have to be noted and conformed to. For instance the eastern quarter of the state of Kansas is about 800 feet above tide level, which will shift the isothermal line somewhat north of the parallel at the east end, in addition to the change in mean temperature by this natural cause, a rarer and consequently drier atmosphere must necessarily exist with the increase in elevation.

The third condition which must be kept in view and conformed to, is the different texture of soil. A loamy and sandy soil predominates in the eastern states, with porous subsoil, especially as we move south, with yellow clay in some parts, generally found on northern exposures. In the new states west, rich alluvial soil as a surface soil predominates, underlain mostly by a tenacious clay subsoil.

An intelligent farmer coming from the east, will soon accommodate his practice to the new situation in which he finds himself, if he will keep in view these important points of difference. He will readily comprehend their bearing on the growth of, and class of crops most suitable to engage his attention, and most likely to succeed with good cultivation. The western soil, owing to its peculiar formation, requires less moisture to produce heavy crops than the light porous soils of the old states. The new virgin soils, largely composed of vegetable matter and bountifully supplied with humus, underlain with a close, tenacious subsoil, stores a large volume of water and retains it a long time. When these several conditions are understood by an intelligent farmer from the old states, he will not find great difficulty in properly applying knowledge of the business gained there to farming in Kansas, especially if he has moved on the same parallel in changing an eastern for a western home. The man who has only intelligence enough to imitate the practice he has learned by rote, as it were, will fail in farming if he leaves the neighborhood where he learned his first lesson in agriculture, even though that movement only involve a slight change of soil; but the well informed man, who is capable of adapting his practice to the requirements of those changes which we have pointed out, and which are to him obvious and easily comprehended, will not discover that vast difference which many persons from a lack of necessary intelligence, are prone to believe that all knowledge of farming gained in the old states is totally inapplicable here. It is only the inability to apply that knowledge to slightly changed conditions.

The farmers of the Arkansas valley have nearly finished planting corn and potatoes. The acreage of the former far exceeds that of any other year in the history of the southwest. It is an admitted fact that this is a corn country and equal in yield to the famous corn sections of Illinois. Corn raising and stock grazing are on the increase in all the counties comprising the valley, and the near future of both of these will astonish the world, for it is from this section that will come the choice, corn-fed beef which will furnish the American and English markets.—*Hutchinson Interior*.

Down in the German settlement the farmers are well along with their spring work. John Prothe has planted ninety acres of corn, which is now up and nearly ready for the cultivator.

He has thirty acres of fine wheat. Several of the German farmers have large wheat fields which look exceedingly promising, and corn—there is no telling how much corn they have planted this spring down in the settlement.—*Polka Western Spirit*.

Reports from different parts of the county say that the wheat is in fine condition and gives promise of an abundant yield. Other crops are booming. Kansas will again astonish the world with an enormous yield of grain.—*Holton, (Jackson Co.) Signal*.

A California farmer sowed one pound of improved seed wheat, March 12, harvesting the same July 15. The wheat was planted in rows twelve inches apart one way and eight inches the other, and allowed to grow without further cultivation. The soil was a sandy loam of great depth. He secured the enormous yield of 791 pounds from this one pound of seed.

Any farmer who has a small pond or lake on his farm, or a never failing spring so situated that by damming up the hollow or gully below it a pond can be formed, may make an acre or two thus located the most profitable part of his premises by stocking the water with fish. This can now be done with little expense through any of the State Fish Commissioners.

Extracts from the First Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The report has conveniently arranged tables by counties, showing the increase and product of live stock, apian products and horticultural products, in the order of rank, commencing with the highest. This arrangement shows at a glance not only the increased products of the several kinds, but the counties which take the lead. All of the counties in the state are embraced in the tables given in the report, but for all practical purposes of information for the general reader, we give the four leading counties in each class of produce:

Showing the value of field crops for 1878—McPherson, \$1,970,523; Sedgwick, \$1,898,223; Sumner, \$1,563,949; Dickinson, \$1,520,673.

Showing the value of the increase of live stock from 1877 to 1878, combined with the value of the product of live stock for 1878—Miami county, \$631,813; Lyon, \$522,229; Nemaha, \$507,900; Marshall, \$494,562.

Showing the value of apian products for 1878—Leavenworth county, \$3,300; Doniphan, \$4,303; Cherokee, \$4,185; Wyandotte, \$3,905; Atchison, \$3,900.

Showing the value of horticultural products for 1878—Douglas county, \$122,032; Bourbon, \$118,107; Leavenworth, \$110,080; Johnson, \$103,780.

Pear Millet.

We have received a package of pearl millet and one or two other specialties, from Mr. Wm. H. Carson, seedman, No. 125 Chambers street, New York. Mr. Carson sent out nine thousand packages for trial last year, from which he has received only favorable reports. He considers the millet a valuable fodder plant, very productive and nutritious.

To Preserve Ropes.

If a rope is boiled in pine tar it will last three times as long as one without preparation. For well ropes and halters this preparation is particularly recommended. New ropes may be prepared in this way, but it is better to use them a short time before boiling. The tar does not adhere to the outside but is absorbed by the rope, and water is excluded so that well ropes and halters treated in this way in winter never become frozen and stiff, nor shrunken and rotten in warm weather.

Seventh Annual Report of the Missouri Dairymen's Association.

This report contains much valuable matter interesting to farmers and dairymen, besides a record of the proceedings of the association, among which we note the following: "Influence of the Dairy Business," a paper by J. J. Clapp; discussions on "Butter and Cheese-Making," by members; "The Philosophy of Cheese-Making," by Prof. Arnold, with other articles on dairy management.

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

J. M. Tipton

Advice to Consumptives.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Paul Meyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections: "The patient must with scrupulous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh, pure air, and must remember that the air of closed rooms is always more or less bad. * * * No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively." By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address Faculty of Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Why be distressed with headache, low spirits and nervousness, when Ellert's Daylight Pills will surely cure you.

Peevish children have worms. Dr. Jaques' German Worm Cakes will destroy the worms and make the children happy.

For every ache, pain and bruise on man or beast Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is the Balm. Sold by all Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil put on your harness, will make the leather look new, and keep it soft and pliable. Give it a trial.

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

Multitudes of people require an alternative, to restore the healthy action of their system and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparilla was used and valued, until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is no imposition.

A Sick Senator.

The excessive corpulence of a certain United States senator has long been the butt of editorial wit and spicy *bon mots* from the pens of Washington correspondents. Few persons have suspected that his obesity was a disease and liable to prove fatal. Yet this is the sad fact. Excessive fatness is not only a disease in itself, but one liable to generate other and more serious ones. Chemistry has at last revealed a safe, sure and reliable remedy for this abnormal condition of the system in Allan's Anti-Fat. Distinguished chemists have pronounced it not only harmless but very beneficial to the system, while remedying the diseased condition. Sold by druggists.

Consumption Cured.

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

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from coughs, colds, or consumption, should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing. The results of its use are its best recommendations; and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvellous healing power, as combined with the pure cod liver oil by Dr. Wilbor. The medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

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

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

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

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the world's great remedy for colds, coughs and consumption.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Short-Horn cattle sale this month in Kansas City. This is the fourth sale made by the Messrs. Hamilton, whose names and reputation for the superior breed of stock they handle, has extended throughout the country and in Europe.

Thoroughbred Setter Puppies for Sale.

A few choice puppies out of imported "Sallie" and sired by the famous "Brussels" for sale. "Brussels" is the finest setter west of the Mississippi, if blood and pedigree tell. Puppies beautifully marked and for sale cheap. Address, F. S. PRESBRY, Ivanpah, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

\$500 Reward!

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

Money! Money!!

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

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

Electric Belts.

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

8 and 9

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

Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, it regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is not more true in mending clothes, than in getting farm stock through the winter. An economical and sure help is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It restores the sick, strengthens the weak, improves the appetite, and will keep the stock in a thriving condition, for it supplies the valued qualities in grass. Sold by all Druggists.

Man, with all his endowments, is in many things most foolish. He will give all that he hath for his life, but is reckless and indifferent to his health. He will grapple a thief who steals his purse, yet will daily with a cough and cold and finally go into consumption, when such remedy as Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry can be easily obtained. It performs rapid cures, gains friends at every trial, and is invaluable in bronchial and lung diseases. It is a safeguard for all, from the babe to venerable age, and health will be restored by its timely use. No family that has used it will be without it. Sold by Druggists.

Gold Medal.

JEROME I. CASE & CO.'S AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY—GOLD MEDAL.

Racine, Wis., was founded in 1834, and then consisted of one log cabin. It is to-day the second city in Wisconsin in population, and the first in manufactures. Its trade covers two hemispheres and five continents, and it bids fair to become the rival in industry of the largest and greatest of its competitors. Among the most prominent industries that have contributed so much to make the city what it is, are the works of Messrs. J. I. Case & Co., constituting in their entirety the largest threshing machine factory in the world. Its capacity is double that of any other in this country, and the seventeen acres of ground it covers are full of life and scenes of enterprise. It was founded in a small way in 1842 by Mr. Case, and now turns out annually three hundred and twenty-five threshing engines, twenty-five hundred heading separators, and horse-powers, three hundred heading machines, etc., besides doing repair work amounting to over \$150,000. The capital employed is over \$2,000,000; the pay-roll, foot up over \$25,000 per month; more than 500 men are constantly employed. The yearly consumption of iron is upwards of 4,000 tons; of lumber, 5,000,000 feet; of belting, 50,000, etc. Messrs. Case & Co. have over 500 agencies scattered over North America, and its active business girdles the world. In no case was the gold medal of the Paris commissioners better or more fittingly bestowed, and it should have been a grand prize. Their "Heading Machine," to which was awarded a gold medal in California, also received the same award at Paris. The excellence of the machines manufactured by Messrs. Case & Co., is attested by the thousands who have them in constant use. They stand every test, and in quality and quantity of work rank A. I. Messrs. Case & Co. manufacture their celebrated "Apron" and "Eclipse" separators, down and mounted horse-powers, Portable and Traction Farm Engines, all of the first order and constructed of the best materials, and in the best manner by the best workmen. The firm was organized in 1863, and is composed of Jerome I. Case, Stephen Bull, Massena B. Erskine and Robert H. Baker.—*Boston Journal of Commerce*, Dec 7, 1878.

Markets.

May 12, 1879.

New York Money Market.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD SECURITIES—Strong.
STATE BONDS—Dull.
STOCK MARKET—Generally firm in early dealings, and advanced 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. During the afternoon coal stocks became weak and fell 1/4 of 1 cent, and toward close a selling movement was developed in Wabash. This had the effect of slightly depressing the general market, which declined 1/4 to 1/2 per cent., but in final dealings a firmer tone prevailed, and a fractional recovery ensued.
MONEY—2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper at 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.
MISSOURI SIXES—103 1/2.
STERLING—Firm; 60 days, \$4 7/8; eight, \$4 89.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 6,420 bushels; shipments, 3,300 bushels; in store 171,245 bushels; market firmer and higher; No. 2, \$1 03 1/2; No. 3, 98c; No. 4, 94c.
CORN—Receipts, 9,533 bushels; shipments, 8,818 bushels; in store to-day, 155,115 bushels; market firmer and prices higher; No. 2 mixed, 31 1/2c; No. 2 white mixed, 32 1/2c; rejected, nominally.
OATS—Nominal.
RYE—Nominal.
EGGS—More plenty but steady; packed, 6 to 8c.
BUTTER—Dull; choice Kansas dairy, 10 1/2c; store packed, 5 to 8c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Indicator reports:
CATTLE—Receipts for 48 hours, 178; shipments, 112; weaker but not quotably higher; active to extent of supply.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Firm; superfine western and state, \$3 50; 38c; common to good, \$3 45; 39c; good to choice, \$3 40; 40c; white wheat extra, \$4 50; 41c; St. Louis, \$3 40; 42c.

WHEAT—Steady; No. 2 spring, 93 to 94c; ungraded red winter, \$1 08 1/2; No. 1 do, \$1 12 1/2; ungraded amber, \$1 08 1/2; No. 2 do, \$1 10 1/2; No. 3 do, \$1 05 1/2; No. 4 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 5 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 6 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 7 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 8 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 9 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 10 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 11 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 12 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 13 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 14 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 15 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 16 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 17 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 18 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 19 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 20 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 21 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 22 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 23 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 24 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 25 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 26 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 27 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 28 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 29 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 30 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 31 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 32 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 33 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 34 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 35 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 36 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 37 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 38 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 39 do, \$1 00 1/2; No. 40 do, \$1 00 1/2; 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Literary and Domestic.

May Songs.

A little while my love and I,
Before the mowing of the hay,
Twined daisy-wreaths and cowslip-balls,
And caroled glees and madrigals,
Before the hay, beneath the may,
My love (who loved me then) and I.

For long years now my love and I
Tread several paths to varied ends;
We sometimes meet, and sometimes say
The trivial things of every day,
And meet as comrades, meet as friends,
My love (who loved me once) and I.

But never more my love and I
Will wander forth, as once, together,
Or sing the songs we used to sing
In spring-time, in the cloudless weather;
Some chord is used that used to ring,
Amongst the may, before the hay,
My love (who loves me not) and I.

—London World.

Hail, bounteous May! that doth inspire
Mirth and youth and fond desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing;
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.

Helper, Crawford County.

April 26.—We are having real June weather instead of April weather. Nothing but small showers yet in the way of rain and the farmers indulge in woeful lamentation. Wheat and oats look badly; strawberries are in bloom and promise a bountiful crop both wild and tame. It won't be long until they are ripe, and how our town friends will love us then. Some bright fine morning when Mrs. Smith has just finished a two hours weeding in the garden, and is going in the house to do the work (the little girls are picking strawberries to can) she will see drawing up to the gate an express containing Mrs. Jones and her five children. "Good morning Mrs. Smith, how are you to-day?" Not very well! Sorry to hear it, but we will brighten you up. I just told Mr. J., this morning that we would take the dear children and make you a visit. I knew you were always glad to see us, and it is such a treat to get out in the country; but don't mind us just work away, we'll make ourselves at home."

And they do, by the children proceeding to get into all manner of mischief, so that by night Mrs. Smith is so tired she can not get over it for a week. But then it is all right. She likes Mrs. Jones, and the children don't know they are doing wrong to bring in the setting hen's eggs all mixed up with the fresh ones, etc., all day long.

But some day Mrs. S. goes to town to shop a little, of course she goes to Mrs. J.'s, to rest and get her dinner. Mrs. J., meets her at the door, (she only has one child with her, the rest stay at home to do the work) is very kind, says: "Do come in and rest a bit, I know you are tired," and after enquiring about everything about the farm she says: "I would insist on your staying to dinner, but I am half sick and you always get such good dinners, I am ashamed to, but do come some day and stay all day, I would be so glad, etc." Mrs. S., gets up and leaves for the Hotel a wiser woman. Some time, this is not the case, but very often it is. Town's people seem to think that country folks must keep them wherever and whenever they choose to stop. How would it be if country folks went to town and wanted to stay all night with acquaintances, let alone strangers! how quick they would send you to a hotel. But, if you have a good friend in town, don't bore him or her to death. I was raised in town and know what it is to be bored by the country folks by the dozen at fair times and on show days. I have now lived in the country eight years, and know what it is to be snubbed by town folks. If we could only see ourselves as others see us, how nice we could fix things..

AMERICAN GIRL.

P. S. April 27.—I want to tell the farmer sisters how we manage to have lots of reading matter. Three or four families club together, and each take different papers or magazines, then exchange with one another. We have papers that have been read by five different families, and are nice and clean yet. It may be hard on the editors but how are they going to help themselves. [Our fair correspondent is mistaken about this practice being "hard on editors." People who have acquired a taste for reading here sure to subscribe for one paper at least. Those who have not cultivated the taste for reading take none at all.—Ed.]

I am also making a rug, I took an old coffee sack, cut it the size I wished, hemmed it and sewed it in the quilting frames. I then marked out a border all round it about five inches deep, made me a hook out of a piece of hickory wood, tore my rags in strips and pulled them through in loops about an inch long as thick as possible, the thicker the better. I made about one inch of both edges of the border black, then a narrow red diamonds in the center of the border, and filled the rest all in with gray. The center I made very light lit or miss, and it is real good and very pretty. When all done shear even with a pair of sheep shears.

I want to thank Mr. Maitland for the Golden Cane seed which came to hand safely, and with it a very pleasant letter, which I am going to answer soon. I don't want you all to think (as Mr. Maitland seems to) that I live in Helper. Oh! no. I am a real country girl and the name of our farm is Tanglewood, Helper being our postoffice only.

We have always bragged on our Kansas garden over our eastern friends, but this year the brag is from them, and we are afraid to say a word about dry weather, for fear some one will start the cry of "Drothy Kansas" again after several years of rest. I believe all states are drothy sometimes. But since the good rain that commenced on the 29th of April and rained until the morning of the 1st of May came, we think we will have some garden yet. Corn

nearly all up, and everything looking well.

A. G.

Intelligent Housekeeping.

It is a matter of surprise that in this age of civilization, a more intelligent system of housekeeping is not observed. Something to this effect I read years ago, I studied upon it then, and have been studying upon it ever since. I was a young housekeeper then and knew there was much room for improvement, tho' I had been reared by the best of mothers, and she a good housekeeper herself, yet I felt as tho' that article was for me. I took it home to heart, still I did not reflect, as I know now, that good housekeeping is not merely to cook well and keep our house in good order. I was amused at my ignorance of some things, "drawn butter" for instance.

A sister four years older who is a grand housekeeper (I do not mean that her house is the grandest that ever was—far from it—but that she comes very near to my present idea of intelligent housekeeping) was as ignorant as I concerning the article in question, took away all the mortification I might otherwise have felt, and we both amused ourselves conjecturing what it might be, when a happy thought struck me, Eureka: I have found it; I weighed out the requisite amount on a plate and sat it in the rocking chair and drew it about the room, amid the convulsive laughter of we two, then made up our cake or whatever it was requiring nicest execution; I remember it was a success and we declared it all right, but lost no time in informing ourselves as to difference between "drawn" and common butter. But I seldom use it as it is some trouble and no better in most cases, if it has been made properly in the first place i. e., freed from the buttermilk.

Now housekeeping means the doing of so many things, that unless they are done with some and considerable foresight, forethought, aptness, promptness, to guard against and overcome annoyances, they would be overwhelming in the multiplicity of duties that must necessarily engage our attention. Equal to every emergency is the sum. Can we do it? First to be considered is our own health, without which nothing can be done, or ought to be in fact, till that is recovered, and in nothing is intelligence more truly exemplified than the ability (secured in health) to lay off our burdens when unfitted by illness to carry them. Be it daughter or hired dependent, they should be so taught our ways that we may readily depend upon shifting from our own shoulders onto theirs, till ready, by a return of health, to assume them again.

If we could by any possibility estimate the number who have succumbed to imposed burdens of housekeeping, what an array that army would present! It is not a mark of intelligence to not be sick when you are, but to keep from being sick when you are well, is. If no one imposed upon another, I could conscientiously affirm it a sin to be sick, if ignorance or wilfulness a sin nevertheless; a broken law of health. But there are so many ways another can practice against the peace and comfort of one to the detriment of health that I am constrained to modify somewhat my judgment, and yet insist that there is no legal or moral restraint for the protection of the sinned against, as superior intelligence can be brought to bear and in a measure ward off undue pressure.

What is it we hear? The statistics show a majority of the cases of insanity to be wives of farmers. Then it must be so. But why is it thus? Many may wonder, but too many will not wonder at it, and yet I believe it need not be so. If we could put aside the sensitive fear of being thought to be lazy, when we are sick and do what is to be done in an easier manner, make less work of the irksome kind and do more "fancy work," or such as agrees better with our esthetic nature, cultivate flowers. There is nothing like it to rest and restore one, if they love them, (and who does not?) they love the labor, and it takes us out in the open air, which is what we need. One says to me: "You must have more time than I do if you can do that; I do not have time," and yet I know I do a dozen things that she might say the same of. One can take time to do what they want to do, even if it is to gossip about our bead-making etc.

I wanted in this article to tell my sisters how easy a thing it is to always have good bread, premium bread, and how it is done, but have already made it so long that I cannot. Do you all like "greens?" I have a long row of homestead which is best of anything being so clean and free from insects, and so handy no trouble hardly but always strip the stalk out, which can be done while looking over, in just about no time; then you have the roots for relish, either fresh dug or canned, I will send roots to any one wishing them to plant, for just stamps enough to pay postage, not asking anything for labor or plants. I can help to flower seeds in the same way and some bulbs and plants a limited number if sent for soon, before they get too large in hot-bed and have to be transplanted.

RHODA DENTON.

Miss Dods' Proverbs in Cookery.

Tepld water is produced by combining twon thirds cold and one-third boiling.

To make macaroni tender put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much tender than if put into hot water or stewed in milk.

The yolk of an egg binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edge with a brush.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

Never put a pudding that is to be steamed in anything else than a dry mould.

Never wash raisens that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy To clean them wipe them in a dry towel.

To brown sugar for sauce or for puddings put the sugar in a perfectly dry saucepan. If the pan is the least bit wet the sugar will burn and spoil your saucepan.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as boiled, but they must be put in hot lard or butter. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a bluish smoke.

The water used in making bread must be tepid hot. If it is too hot, the loaf will be full of great holes.

To boil potatoes successfully: When the skin breaks pour off the water and let them finish cooking in their own steam.

In making a crust of any kind do not melt the lard in the flour. Melting will injure the crust.

In boiling dumplings of any kind put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

Poached Eggs.

Break and drop them, one at a time, in salted water, to which then add a small lump of butter. Cooks differ in regard to the heat of the water; some say when it is simmering drop them in, others when boiling, not letting it boil again after putting in the eggs; others have water boiling, salt, then place it where it will stop boiling and drop in eggs; let simmer gently till done. Whichever way you do, take great care in keeping the yolk whole. To preserve the egg round, mufin rings may be placed in the water, or drop in boiling water, or stir with a spoon and drop in the eddy then made, stirring till eggs are cooked. To serve them, toast squares of bread three-quarters of an inch thick, put a very little melted butter upon each slice, place on a heated plaster, lay an egg on each square, and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Some put a bit of butter on each egg. Serve with Worcester sauce if desired. Some poach them in milk, serving them in sauce-dishes with some of the milk, and seasoning with pepper and salt.

CORN MUFFINS.—Three cupfuls of cornmeal, one cupful of flour, one egg, one-half cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cream-tartar and one of soda; add a piece of butter the size of an English walnut, and enough milk to moisten. Bake quickly.

Combination Suits.

Velvet suits are more seen in New York this spring than for many seasons, and velvet is also greatly used for combination suits, both with silk and pale woolen goods, being used for the underskirt and trimming. It is a consoling thought to those who wish to be in the fashion and yet are sensible enough to utilize what they have, that combination suits have lost none of their prestige, but are made up as above, and also in silk and wool, and in goods of same material, one plain and the other figured, striped, or checks and stripes interwoven, with the colors not too pronounced. The summer silk can be remodeled by purchasing some of the fine ribbed velvet which can be used with fine effect, as it is as soft as cashmere and comes in all the new shades and light tints for evening dresses.

Basques are of the eurasian shape, with slight modifications to suit the style of drapery of overskirt; if very high, the basque is short on the side with what was once termed a postilion back, and a slightly pointed front. A vest with a large revers collar is essential. This vest may be of satin, broadcloth silk, or any material with which the dress is to be trimmed, as the cuffs, collar, revers on overskirt, etc., are to be of same material as the rest. A very pretty style for thin material is to have the vest shirred, being made of lace, grenadine, or any suitable fabric. As double-breasted basques are again revived, last year's garment can be remodeled by adding a piece, sewing a seam down the middle to lap on the left side, and fastened by from three to six buttons. The revers collar is placed as low as wished, sometimes nearly to the waist line, the vest showing beneath it, and the basque is then buttoned with two or three buttons in a space the width of a belt; and if a decided style is wished for the suit, let the basque then slope away again showing the vest.

With the open front overskirt the lower skirt is trimmed in some pleasing style. As buttons are to be much worn, some skirts are folded down the middle of the front and set with large buttons; or the fronts are shirred either lengthwise or diagonally, or daintily made bows or loops of ribbon are used as a trimming put on in rows; or wide diagonal puffs separated by bands, which are embroidered or trimmed with handsome passementerie. A plainer style is lengthwise pleatings, or a box-pleat laid in centre with single pleats each side and bows or large buttons in groups placed on the box-pleat. In fact any style of trimming may be used so a pretty background is shown beneath the parted drapery of the overskirt.

The panier is an established fact, and skirt draperies are becoming more and more bouffant. With short dresses, as the skirts are still narrow, from two and a half to three yards round, the full drapery only is worn; but with evening dresses the regular bustle is worn, besides the bouffant trimming.

In making up summer silks and grenadines, the crinoline is used as a stiffening in the panier trimming.

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A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Published at Topeka, Kansas,

BY HUDSON & EWING.

Sent, Postage paid, four weeks for 40 cents; ten weeks for \$1.00; one year for \$5.00.

Opinions of the Press of Kansas.

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We have received the first number of the Topeka DAILY CAPITAL, a new and spicy evening candidate for popular favor. Maj. Hudson is well and favorably known all over Kansas, as the able and successful editor and publisher of the Farmer, and we trust will be equally successful in the publication of the CAPITAL.—Smith Co. Pioneer.

Number 1, of Volume 1, of the DAILY CAPITAL, reached our sanctum last Thursday evening. The CAPITAL is a handsome twenty-column daily, chock full of telegrams, general news, and such editorials as can protrude only from the pen of such as its editors. This spicy daily sheet is young and small, but it is our wish that as it grows in years it will also grow in size and prosper.—Howard Journal.

We rejoice to see that the clouds have cleared away from the capital, in the DAILY CAPITAL at Topeka.—Kansas Greenbacker.

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The DAILY CAPITAL is a bright sparkling five-column evening daily. It is a new journal for public favor, and we predict its success.—Florence Herald.

The Topeka DAILY CAPITAL has entered upon its career with a bright and sparkling appearance, character and tone it will do good work for the public as well as its proprietors. It is well printed and conducted by practical newspaper men. May it live long and prosper.—Concordia Tribune.

The Topeka DAILY CAPITAL comes to us now in an enlarged form and shows signs of success.—Independence Courier.

The DAILY CAPITAL is the name of a new daily at Topeka. It is a spicy little six-column paper, and we wish the proprietors success in their new venture.—Olathe Mirror and News Letter.

The DAILY CAPITAL, published at Topeka has been received at this office. It is live and new, just the paper needed at the capital.—Kingman Mercury.

The CAPITAL, the new evening daily started by Hudson & Ewing, of Topeka, is one of the newest and newest sheets in the state. It received extraordinary encouragement from its first inception, starting out with 1,200 bona fide subscribers.—Sterling Bulletin.

We are in receipt of copies of the DAILY CAPITAL, a new Republican paper started in Topeka. It presents a very neat appearance, is well conducted, and starts out with 1,200 subscribers. The success of the first few issues has induced the publishers to enlarge the paper to six columns to the page, which was done this week. We wish it success.—Chanute Times.

The DAILY CAPITAL at Topeka has been compelled to enlarge at the age of six days. It is a handsome, well edited paper, and is deserving of the success it is enjoying.—Junction City Tribune.

The DAILY CAPITAL is the name of a new paper, the first number of which was issued at the state capital, on Monday last week. It is a six-column sheet; but such is the favor with which it has been received, that the proprietors are already making arrangements to enlarge. The CAPITAL is a bright, new, Republican in politics, and our old friend Hudson is at "home" again. The political articles have a charming ring, full of scientific punches from the shoulder.—Sumner Co. Press.

DAILY CAPITAL is the name of a new paper published at Topeka. The paper contains full telegraphic dispatches, has a well conducted and varied editorial page, with an interesting summary of state news in each issue. Publication was commenced with a daily circulation of 1000 and at the close of the first week an enlargement of the paper was announced to afford space for advertising patrons. The paper is Republican.—Harper Co. Times.

The first number of the sprightly little CAPITAL, is at hand. We shall hope to greet it often. It is handsomely printed, ably edited and the news judiciously condensed. As it is furnished at the low rate of 10 cents per week, everybody can afford a daily paper now.—Anthony Journal.

The DAILY CAPITAL is a new paper recently started at Topeka. It is a very neat, new, young paper, ably and carefully edited, and we are free to say that we like it.—Coffeeville Journal.

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 we have seen only the initial number, we are not prepared to say much of its ability, editorially, except that it apparently starts off full of spirit and sense. We don't endorse its article upon Gen'l Fitz John Porter, however, which will undoubtedly 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 that niche we shall be heartily glad of it.—Redolt Courier.

Hudson & Ewing last week started the DAILY 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 Monitor-Diamond.

The DAILY CAPITAL is the title of the latest newspaper infant, born in Topeka, and now giving evidence of a healthy and vigorous growth. Messrs. Hudson & Ewing have interesting parents. These gentlemen have the brains, energy and capital to make their own spring a success, and we doubt not that it will become such. Any of our friends who want to get the latest news from all quarters, should send for the DAILY CAPITAL, which is printed in time every day to meet all the mails leaving Topeka in the afternoon.—Emporia Greenbacker.

The latest venture in the line of daily papers in the state is the DAILY CAPITAL. It is modest in size but vigorous in tone, and is conducted in a style that pleases our fancy immensely. We can and do most heartily welcome its appearance, and wish it all the success imaginable.—Altona Republican.

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.—Frankfort Record.

By a thorough inspection we find it to be as new and bright as it is possible to make a daily. They have our best wishes for future success.—Ellsworth Reporter.

We have received the first number of the CAPITAL, a neat little daily just started at Topeka. The new daily is Republican in politics, and stands square up for the members of Congress in Congress in the tongue fight now going on at Washington. We wish the paper financial success.—Oskaloosa Weekly Sackett and Shaw.

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 upon for an opinion we should say that Messrs. Hudson & Ewing appear to be getting (to many) into the fire, and would do well to combine their efforts to their other excellent publications. Still we wish them and their CAPITAL success.—Miami Co. Record.

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.

60 Chromo, Perfumed, Snowflake, and Lace Cards, name on all 10c. Game Authors, 15c. LYMAN & CO., Clintonville, Ct.

60 Chromo and Perfumed Cards, no 3 alike, name in Gold and Get, 10c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

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

50 Perfumed, Snowflake, Chromo, Motto cards, name in gold & jet, 10c. G. A. Spring, E. Wallingford, Conn.

30 Finest Cards in America, no 2 alike, with name 10c. Agents wanted. Lewis Hess, Colerick, N.Y.

\$777 a Year and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED For the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SOURCE BOOKS and Rare Photos. Sample, 9c. Catalogue, 3c. S. P. Ellis & Co., Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN wanted everywhere for the greater part of the business of the day. \$1 to \$2 per hour. Will pay \$100 to \$200 for \$100. Goods entirely new. Samples free. Write at once. WILDER & CO., Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN \$125 A Month and Expenses. Wanted. Send for circular. See us at our office. \$1425 profits on 15 days investment of \$100. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of \$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500.

Official Reports and Circulars free. Address, T. POTTER WIGHT & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

Lilly's Patent BUTTER WORKER. Is now acknowledged to be the only complete and effective self-feeding machine in the market, mixing the salt and liming hand-work to perfection. Send for circular and see the list of prominent dairymen now using them.

C. H. R. TRIEBELS, 316 Race Street, Phila., Pa.

CHALLENGE FEED MILLS, to be run by water, wind, steam or horse power. CHALLENGE WIND MILLS for pumping water and all farm purposes. Send for circular and see the list of prominent dairymen now using them.

THO MASON, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

Live Responsible Agents Wanted.

AGENTS. READ THIS. We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful invention. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHEPARD & Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. OFFER THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Cabinet or Parlor Organs in the world; winners of HIGHEST HONORS at EVERY WORLD'S EXPOSITION for TWENTY YEARS. Only American Organs awarded such prizes. TWO HIGHEST MEDALS at PARIS EXPOSITION 1875. One to Twenty-five Stoves; prices, \$24, \$30, \$37, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, \$105, \$110, \$115, \$120, \$125, \$130, \$135, \$140, \$145, \$150, \$155, \$160, \$165, \$170, \$175, \$180, \$185, \$190, \$195, \$200, \$205, \$210, \$215, \$220, \$225, \$230, \$235, \$240, \$245, \$250, \$255, \$260, \$265, \$270, \$275, \$280, \$285, \$290, \$295, \$300, \$305, \$310, \$315, \$320, \$325, \$330, \$335, \$340, \$345, \$350, \$355, \$360, \$365, \$370, \$375, \$380, \$385, \$390, \$395, \$400, \$405, \$410, \$415, \$420, \$425, \$430, \$435, \$440, \$445, \$450, \$455, \$460, \$465, \$470, \$475, \$480, \$485, \$490, \$495, \$500, \$505, \$510, \$515, \$520, \$525, \$530, \$535, \$540, \$545, \$550, \$555, \$560, \$565, \$570, \$575, \$580, \$585, \$590, \$595, \$600, \$605, \$610, \$615, \$620, \$625, \$630, \$635, \$640, \$645, \$650, \$655, \$660, \$665, \$670, \$675, \$680, \$685, \$690, \$695, \$700, \$705, \$710, \$715, \$720, \$725, \$730, \$735, \$740, \$745, \$750, \$755, \$760, \$765, \$770, \$775, \$780, \$785, \$790, \$795, \$800, \$805, \$810, \$815, \$820, \$825, \$830, \$835, \$840, \$845, \$850, \$855, \$860, \$865, \$870, \$875, \$880, \$885, \$890, \$895, \$900, \$905, \$910, \$915, \$920, \$925, \$930, \$935, \$940, \$945, \$950, \$955, \$960, \$965, \$970, \$975, \$980, \$985, \$990, \$995, \$1000, \$1005, \$1010, \$1015, \$1020, \$1025, \$1030, \$1035, \$1040, \$1045, \$1050, \$1055, \$1060, \$1065, \$1070, \$1075, \$1080, \$1085, \$1090, \$1095, \$1100, \$1105, \$1110, \$1115, \$1120, \$1125, \$1130, \$1135, \$1140, \$1145, \$1150, \$1155, \$1160, \$1165, \$1170, \$1175, \$1180, \$1185, \$1190, \$1195, \$1200, \$1205, \$1210, \$1215, \$1220, \$1225, \$1230, \$1235, \$1240, \$1245, \$1250, \$1255, \$1260, \$1265, \$1270, \$1275, \$1280, \$1285, \$1290, \$1295, \$1300, \$1305, \$1310, \$1315, \$1320, \$1325, \$1330, \$1335, \$1340, \$1345, \$1350, \$1355, \$1360, \$1365, \$1370, \$1375, \$1380, \$1385, \$1390, \$1395, \$1400, \$1405, \$1410, \$1415, \$1420, \$1425, \$1430, \$1435, \$1440, \$1445, \$1450, \$1455, \$1460, \$1465, \$1470, \$1475, \$1480, \$1485, \$1490, \$1495, \$1500, \$1505, \$1510, \$1515, \$1520, \$1525, \$1530, \$1535, \$1540, \$1545, \$1550, \$1555, \$1560, \$1565, \$1570, \$1575, \$1580, \$1585, \$1590, \$1595, \$1600, \$1605, \$1610, \$1615, \$1620, \$1625, \$1630, \$1635, \$1640, \$1645, \$1650, \$1655, \$1660, \$1665, \$1670, \$1675, \$1680, \$1685, \$1690, \$1695, \$1700, \$1705, \$1710, \$1715, \$1720, \$1725, \$1730, \$1735, \$1740, \$1745, \$1750, \$1755, \$1760, \$1765, \$1770, \$1775, \$1780, \$1785, \$1790, \$1795, \$1800, \$1805, \$1810, \$1815, \$1820, \$1825, \$1830, \$1835, \$1840, \$1845, \$1850, \$1855, \$1860, \$1865, \$1870, \$1875, \$1880, \$1885, \$1890, \$1895, \$1900, \$1905, \$1910, \$1915, \$1920, \$1925, \$

E.
J.
D

Crop Review.

SPECIALS TO THE DAILY CAPITAL OF THURSDAY.

Enterprise, Dickinson Co.—Splendid rain last night and this afternoon; wheat looking well; corn planting is the work for this week; early planting up and growing finely; trees planted early look fair, but not so well as at this time last year. S. H.

Walnut City, Rush Co.—We have had a splendid rain the 29th and 30th ultimo, which greatly improves the early wheat and insures us a fair crop of late wheat. Spring grain is thin on the ground but looks well. Our planting is progressing rapidly. F. E.

Sedan, Chautauque Co.—Had some very fine rains lately that will help the wheat. Corn looking well; farmers busy plowing corn. Prospect good for good crops, and farmers encouraged. Stock doing well, of which there is a large quantity, as there is no herd law here. L. P. G.

Parkerville, Morris Co.—Much rain during the last week. Reports come in—spring wheat doing well for its chance, same of oats. Winter wheat damaged more than we were willing to concede, some planting it in corn. A large proportion of ground will be put in corn, most of which is planted. Weather cool for the season. R. S.

Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.—Everything is lovely in Phillips county at this writing; plenty of rain; crops growing fine. A large acreage will be planted to the crops in this county this spring. Immigration large; county well settled; very little government lands, but plenty of cheap farms for sale. J. H. L.

Ozawie, Jefferson Co.—Wheat last two weeks or more growing beyond all expectation. The season could not well be more favorable. Corn is coming up regularly. So far as I have heard oats and flax are doing well. Potatoes and all kinds of garden truck are growing very fast. Peaches mostly winter-killed. Apples and cherries promise to be a very fair crop of each so far. W. D.

Neosho Falls, Woodson Co.—The building of the St. Louis, Kansas & Arizona railroad, from Paola to the west line of Woodson county, the present season, is a fixed fact. The bonds have been voted along the line, and the engineers are at the east end ready to make the survey and set grade stakes. The road will no doubt be completed to this point by September 1st, and just in time to give our friends in the east part of the State ample facilities for attending the great Neosho Valley District Fair. Temperance is being agitated in our young and growing city, caused by a petition being circulated by one of our citizens for a "Dram Shop License," and it will no doubt result in a sweeping defeat of the license party. B. J.

Howard City, Elk Co.—Wheat is looking splendidly; never saw better prospects for a good crop. Oats looking well, and the prospect for a large yield is promising, with a very large increase in acreage. Corn is about all planted; early planting is being cultivated. All kinds of stock are healthy; cattle go on to the range in good condition. Farmers are cheerful over their present prospects. Plenty of rain. More good farmers wanted; there is plenty of room for them here. G. T.

Emporia, Lyon Co.—Wheat in Lyon county will make one-third to a full crop, the drought and the March winter being the cause. Corn is about all planted, and a good prospect of a large crop. Oats look well now, and a prospect of a good crop, but not as much sown as usual. Garden vegetables are backward. Cattle have wintered well, and have been making their own living upon the prairie for the past three weeks. Mr. Van H. Holmes, an old settler of Lyon county, and for many years a dealer in real estate, tells me that he never has seen the grass upon the prairie as forward as it is this spring. Our farmers are all feeling hopeful in the good prospect of the future. C. C.

Advertisements.

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.



TAKE NOTICE that Dederick's Presses are sold on trial, guaranteed the best and cheapest or no sale. If an inexperienced purchaser is induced by the claims of other manufacturers, then order a press of such claiming to be the best, and keep only the one that appears. If known that Dederick's is the best, then order that. We care not what the price is, we will furnish the best machine for the money or no sale. These presses may be operated by one man by stopping to bind the latest twenty or at most three men in all that can work at the machine in the most rapid continuous work, although the day must be put to the machine as with all other presses.

A few extracts from letters of 1879.

Send for printed list of more than 1,000 testimonials.

Usually half 25 tons per day, one press, have hauled over 30 tons, see no reason why 40 tons could not be hauled—JOHN HOWELL, Orlando, Cal. Hauled on one press 40 tons, in 19 consecutive hours; also, 40 tons in 15 hours, hay sold for more than \$2. W. R. FIELD, Kansas, Wis. Hauled 2,700 tons on one press one season without any repairs, put 15 tons usually in a day, have put in sixteen tons, once had in twenty tons, broke the car down and took tons in ten hours, and put twelve tons in a grain car; best press in the world, and hay sold for more money. W. C. CONNOR, Orange, Mass. We have one, tested and tried, also, press but can haul four times as fast with the Perpetual, or two tons per hour, and the baler will for \$1.50 to \$2 per ton more—W. R. DICKINSON, Modesto, Mass. Half fifteen tons per day, twelve and a half tons to grain car, baler will for more money (it surpasses all other presses)—KREMER & CO., Pana, Ill. Baler twelve tons per day, and baler will better and for more—have several other presses, but Dederick's is the best—TEDDY WHEELER & CO., Joliet, Ill. Baler ten tons per day, twelve tons in a car, sells for \$1 more per ton, perfect satisfaction—W. C. RIAL, Ottawa, Ill. Average fifteen tons per day, and ten to twelve to a car; the best press—W. CRUZZEN, Paxton, Ill. Have hauled twenty tons in a day, the press will stand two tons per hour, ten or twelve tons to a car, it works like a charm, and hay sells better—HENRY FAIRBURN, Cleveland, Ill. Can haul twelve tons in ten hours; the two horses, put twelve tons in a car, press can be best—R. S. WILLIAMS, Fulton, Ill. Use two horses, bale easy one ton per hour, great work like a charm, and will out wear a man; hay sells for \$1.50 more per ton—W. H. McDONALD, Taylorville, Ill. The Perpetual Press is the best press known, no other can compare either in rapidity or quality of work—T. H. BALLARD, Millerville, Ill. Baler fifteen tons per day; \$1.50 to \$2 per ton more for the hay, Dederick does great credit for his press—HARRIS & LOHR, Rising Sun, Ind. Thirteen tons in a grain car, average one ton per hour, the baler will better, it is perfection—J. C. S. RICH, New York, Ind. No one will call it the best, it is the only press in the world—W. H. YOUNG, Indianapolis, Ind. Ten to fifteen tons per day; hay sells better—LAW ADAMS, Center Village, Ohio. Fifteen tons per day, eleven tons in a car; the best press—PAUL DING & SONS, W. H. Young, Mich. Baler ten to twelve tons average per day in winter with two-horse power, can easily press two tons per hour—WELLS, STONE & CO., Gettysburg, Mich. I own and use a Perpetual Press. Have read over 100 of your testimonials. I believe every word and admire every one of them—FRANK A. BOUSH, Helena, Ark. Grand Centennial Medal, Grand Paris World's Fair, Grand Special Award of Merit from the Russian Government. All the U. S. State Fair 1st premiums for several years, and 1st Premium at St. Louis for the three last years. ANASTAS F. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y. N. B.—Dederick's Antiquities are always ready to bale from two to five times as much hay in the same time as can be done on any other press. Attention is called to parties who advertise acceptance of the above challenge in order to cheat the public by cheapness and sell an inferior machine infringing Dederick's patents, but they do not use Dederick's Antiquities except the papers. Dederick & Co. guarantee that their machines are free from even a shadow of infringement on the rights of others and will protect all purchasers.

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

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 500,000

Apple trees two years old, 4 to 6 feet high; 50,

000 Peach with Pear, Plum and Cherry, grapes

and small fruits for the wholesale trade.

With our system we can fit out Dealers promptly

and on time. Wholesale prices will be printed by

June. We desire every one wanting Nursery stock at

wholesale to call and see us and stock, or send for

prices before purchasing elsewhere. All stock will

be boxed if desired.

James A. Bayles,

Prop'r.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

carefully boxed and sent to your nearest express of

free charges prepaid by mail for \$1. Catalogue

For single 1,000, \$2.50; per 2,000 or more, \$2.00 per

1,000.

VARIETIES.

Yellow Nansemond, Short Red Nansemond, Red

Bermuda, Southern Queen and Black Spanish.

I give abundant room, use but little bottom

heat, and grow in open air, and my sweet

potato plants are better rooted and more stocky

than most offered.

E. C. CHASE.

Glenwood, Johnson Co., Kas.

GREAT

Cattle Sale.

—OF—

THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORNS.

The Stock breeders of Jackson county, and H. S.

Grimes of Cass county, Mo., will sell in

KANSAS CITY, MAY 24, 1879,

About 50 thoroughbred cattle, and about 30 high

grades, consisting of bulls and heifers, mostly Bulls

This stock has, in almost every instance, been bred

by the person offering it for sale. While our number

is not large.

Our Stock is of Superior Quality.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, or four month's satisfac-

tory paper will be received.

Catalogues ready May 10th, 1879.

A. J. POWELL, Cor. Sec.

Independence, 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, Elm, Box Elder, Green Ash, and Catalpa of

small size, cheap, for Groves and Timber. Also Ever-

greens of all sizes of the best possible quality. All the

new Strawberries. Send for Price Lists. Address

D. B. WIER, Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill.

ROSES! ROSES!

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Hardy Shrubbery,

Strawberry Plants, &c., at Wholesale and Retail, &

Everblooming Roses, prepaid by mail for \$1. Cata-

logue and Wholesale Price List free. Address HANS

NIELSEN, Florist, St. Joseph Conservatories, St. Jo-

seph, Mo.

Sweet Potato Plants,

BEST VARIETIES. Strong Hardy Plants, \$2.00 per

1,000. Discount on large orders. C. H. CUSHING,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

FOUND AT LAST.

SURE CURE For Catarrh, Oozing, Neuralgia and Nervous Headache, Hay Fever,

Cold in the Head, Stomachic of the Nasal Passage, and all kindred

complaints resulting from colds and catarrhs.

The Late ELDER BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Says of this remedy in the American Christian Review, of Oct. 25th 1878: "We call

attention to 'DOBYNS SURE CURE' as a valuable thing, and not only after using the

'DOBYNS SURE CURE' about three months, can truly say that we feel about free

from the entire trouble in the head, and that we feel about free from the entire

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entire trouble in the head, and that we feel about free from the entire trouble

SOLDIERS!

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 arrears collected. No fee unless successful. Best of references given on application. Address, with stamp, A. L. SHADER, Raleigh, Campaign Co., Ill.

WE SELL EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

Descriptive Catalogues of 172 pages sent Free

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FLOWER AND FRUIT PLANTS.

THE ECLIPSE ENGINE

furnishes steam power for all agricultural pur-

poses. Driving saw

mills, and for every

where a first-class and

economical engine is re-

quired. Eleven first-class

premiums awarded, in-

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FRICK & CO., Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

When you write please name this paper.

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FOR FARM STOCK.

MANUEL WURZEL.

Per lb. 5 lbs.

Northon Giant Long Red, \$1.00 \$5.00

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Long's Imperial Sugar, \$1.00 \$4.00

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Improved American Ruta Baga, 0.40 \$2.50

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Long Orange Improved (very fine stock), \$1.00 \$4.00

White Belgians, 1.00 4.00

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(At above rates purchaser pays express charges, 75¢ by

Mail, postage must be added at the rate of 10¢ per lb.)

Instructions for culture and winter preservation of Root

Crops sent free.

PEARL MILLET.

Price for seed of this valuable fodder plant, which has

yielded with us 100 tons green, or 16 tons dry per acre:

40 cents per bushel (by mail, post paid).

\$1.00 per quart.

or by express, buyer to pay charges, 45¢ per bushel.

Statements of our experiments with it, and cultural in-

structions, free on application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.

35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE WORLD OVER

IS THE BEST!

Manufactory BRATTLEBORO, Vt.

WATER! WATER!

FARMERS ATTENTION

Having added to my deep well drilling machine,

an auger and light drilling machine, I am now pre-

pared to bore and drill wells, such as you need, and

furnish pump and wind mill, putting them in pos-

ition, ready for use if required. NO WATER NO

FEAR. Have had 14 years' experience, have put

down over 300 wells, from 20 to 2,000 feet deep, securing

water in every case; contracts taken at the most

reasonable rates; if you want water, give me a con-

tract and you shall have it as it is only a question of

depth to secure it. Address C. B. SWAN, Box 592

Topeka, Kansas, or call on Spent & Willis, Carbonated

Stone and Pipe Works, Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

KANSAS CITY SALES.

THE HAMILTONS, of Mt. Sterling, Ky.,

will make their 4th Semi-Annual Sale, at the

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, May 21st, 22d, & 23d, 1879,

TWO HUNDRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE;

consisting of 125 BULLS, suitable for service, and 75 CHOICE

FEMALES, representatives of the popular families—

Young Marys, Phyllises, Amelias, Cleopatras, Red Roses, Cerns,

Carolines, Lady Elizabeths, Miss Sovers, White Roses, Adelades.

Excursion rates given by all Railroads to the sale, and reduced rates for the transportation of stock bought.

Hay Fork, or 4 months satisfactory paper will be received. THE HAMILTONS, Kansas City, Mo.

CATALOGUES ready 1st of May. Address Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

THE HAMILTONS, of Mt. Sterling, Ky.,

will make their 4th Semi-Annual Sale, at the

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, May 21st, 22d, & 23d, 1879,

TWO HUNDRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE;

consisting of 125 BULLS, suitable for service, and 75 CHOICE

FEMALES, representatives of the popular families—

Young Marys, Phyllises, Amelias, Cleopatras, Red Roses, Cerns,

Carolines, Lady Elizabeths, Miss Sovers, White Roses, Adelades.

Excursion rates given by all Railroads to the sale, and reduced rates for the transportation of stock bought.

Hay Fork, or 4 months satisfactory paper will be received. THE HAMILTONS, Kansas City, Mo.

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