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#### THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

#### Literary Items No. 16.

We will give in this number the origion of many interesting names and expression, which are in common use. They are worthy of rememberance.

"Praise God from whom all Blessings flow This well known and much admired doxology was composed by Bishop Kent, sometime in the 17th century. It has been said by James Mongomery, the poet, that it is amongest the most perfect composition in the English language, and has been more unanimously adopted and used than any simular production, except the Lord's prayer.

#### "KNOW THYSELF."

This is an ancient maxim-one which was regarded with so much respect and veneration by the Philosophers of those days, that it was inscribed on the temple of Apollo, at Delphos. It is a maxim still in general use, but it is doubtful iffthe lessons taught by this percept are more fully lived up to than they were at the time Greece was the seat of learning.

#### ALPHA AND OMEGA.

The ancient Greek's signified the beginning and the end of all things by the words Alpha and Omego, they being the first and last letters of the alphabet.

#### STYLE OF WRITING.

The art of writing is very ancient. Among what people it, first originated is unknown. Every nation of which we have any knowledge thoust of writing. The materials and instruments then in use were very rude and unwieldly in comparison with those now in use. In early times letters or characters were cut on a tablet of stone. Sometimes lead or brass was used. Unbaked clay in the shape of tiles, received impressions more readily, which afterwards were burned with fire.

The instrument employed in making the letters on these tablets was a small pointed piece of iron, or some other hard substance, called by the Romans a "ityle," hence a persons manner of composition was figuratively termed his "style of writing"

The use of the word istile continues, though the instrument from which it was derived has long since passed away.

#### PAPER.

a reed which grew along the river Nile, in Egypt. This was mitnufactured into sheets or rolls of paper, called paxyrus, or papyr.

#### PARCHMENT.

This receives its name from the city of Pergames. The art of making paper was brought to great perfection about two hundred years before Christ. It was then called Pergamena, which in English has changed into parchment. Important documents were always written on parchment, but of late years it has gone out of general use

#### ORIGIN OF THE NAME "BOOK."

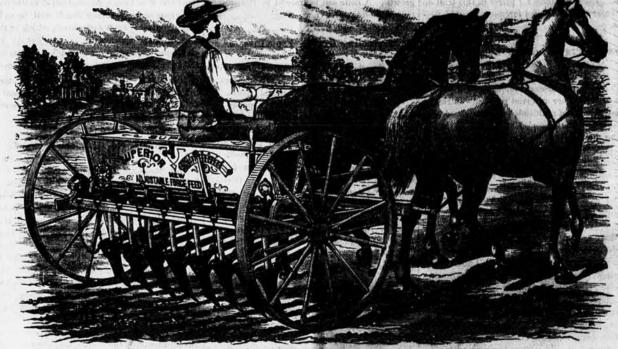
The common name of book is a term of Danish origin. It will very readily be seen in what way it has been adopted when we consider that in Denmark, a long time prior to the discovery of printing, it was their practice to keep records of all events, letters, almanacs etc., by engraving them on wood, and because beech was the most commonly employed for these purposes, from the Danish name of that tree, which is "bog." From this circumstance all the north-Europe have borrowed the name of book.

#### DOOMSDAY BOOK.

This book is one of the oldest and most interesting and valuable works of the per iod of William the cunqueror. The original copy of this book is kept on the English exchequer, and is a prize of great value. It was compiled by the commissioners of William the conqueror. It is a tax book, and a sort of census record, and it contains an account of the several baronies, knight's fees, plow lands, number of families, men, soidiers, husbandmen, servants and cattle. It contains an estimate of how much meadow, pasture, woods, commons, marsh lands etc., every one possessed. It is in two volumes, each country or shire is described, with the list of lords of the soil-that is the King and some of the Nobles.

#### THE ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY.

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"FROM ALL THE COOD, CHOOSE THE BEST." THE NEW ADJUSTABLE FORCE-FEED SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILL AND GRASS SEED SOWER.

ncient or modern time. The Macedonian gen- small fruit. We have 80 erals, after the death of Alexander, divided up

Ptolemy, a natural son of King Philip, became kings of Egypt. At the seige of Rhodes the citizens paid him divine honors, and gave him the title of Soter (the Savior). By that designation-Ptolemy Soter-he is distinguished from the succeeding kings of the Macedonion dynasty of Egypt. He established the seat of overament and named it Alexandria.

He commenced the celebrated Alexandrian auseym, which was completed by his son Ptolemy Philadelphius. This library comprised four hundred thousand volumes.

In the course of time another building was established, containing three hundred thous-

Alexander became the intellectual metropolis

The library in the museum was destroyed during the seige of Alexandria, by Julis JAS. HANWAY. Lane, Kansas.

#### Making a Home in Kansas.

I see in your paper of May 21st, a communication from "E. M. B.," Morris county, Kansas, giving his experience in "Making a Home in Kansas," with the request that if others had done better, such testimony he thought would be interesting to the readers of the FARMER. I was much interested in the article, and thought our experience might prove as interesting to some of our eastern friends as the article referred to. Though I do not claim we have done better, yet I think we have done equally as well, and thought I would venture to mention a few of the obstacles one can overcome in Kansas by hard work and perseverance. Don't be afraid of the work, that is one thing to

We arrived here the last of June, two years ago, with a good work team, consisting of three animals, two wagons, (one light one-horse joining, which was entirely vacant.

land, then procure a breaking-plow and begin Liberty, but also of garden sass opening a farm. The second week in July found my husband treading the weary round of kept going until thirty-seven acres were broken. ens! Why! only the morning before I had He then commenced quarrying stone for a rushed tearing mad down through the garden house; this, too, was new work for a "city gen- with arms and hair flying like a lost animated tleman," but he was bound to win, and he did. wind mill, just because one, only one, hen had After Philip Maceton, was assassinated, while the preparations were going on for the over-out" either, which we moved into the first fall; And now right here was a good honest friend

throw of the Persian dynasty. Alexander his son, though a mere youth at the time, was selected as his successor. The Macedonian camour small shrubbery; have out about 80 apple. Well, this was the situation: the garden and paign was commenced for the conquest of Egypt and Persia. The Persian Empire was conqued, from the Helespont to the Indies, an exploit not surpassed by any military leader of quarter of a mile of heles by the orchards of with the hens, and the hens got it. caspborry bushes, 250 grapt and 1,000 sin berry plants. These last 1,000 I set, so I know

all about them. We also have 70 acres of ground broken, and all in crop this year.

We have done all this besides breaking 27 acres for others, and last year renting 30 acres. We have 10 acres of rented ground this year, and husband is as busy as a bee, breaking, away from home, to pay for an extra team we were obliged to get this summer on account of having so much work to do. And all this while I have been raising chickens, ducks and pigs to beat everything; only have not had good success with the ducks. We have now 100 little chicks, 16 little ducks and 14 pigs. We have paid very little money for our trees. The pigs we paid for in work, and all the work we hired on the house cost \$30. Husband has become

Now the secret of getting so much done, is hard work, and we all bear our share of it.

I think if some of our city friends should visit us, they would scarce recognize in our seven brown, sturdy, healthy boys and girls, the pale sickly ones who left for Kansas two years ago the 26th of this month, and if more of them should come here, and not be afraid of browning their hands with toil, they would be healthier and happier.

Our Kansas home is "not for sale." We do not pay \$100 a year rent, as formerly.

Sulphur Springs, Kansas.

#### A Reply to V. B. L., of May 28.

Wherein I will give my experience in garlen troubles and their remedies.

Five years ago I came in possession of the house and lot I now occupy, containing one acre, one half in cultivation. Early in the spring I commenced active work for a good kitchen garden. The ground seemed alive with every kind of known insect, crawling, creeping and flying.

The first fifty cabbages were cutdown in three wagon), and nine in the family to feed and days by the cut worms. I set out fifty more clothe-the eldest fourteen, and very little and hunted for the "varmints" morning, noon money. We came to Cloud, as we had dear, and night, every evening making all sorts of friends here, hardly expecting to find vacant traps for their destruction, such as laying chips land, but after a few days spent in looking for them to crawl under, punching round holes around, were fortunate in finding 320 acres for them to fall into, and making a circle of wood ashes around each plant, &c. I found The first thing, of course, was to secure the that eternal vigilance is not only the price of

After much tribulation with the animated part of my garden soil, a friend came to the resa half-mile strip of ground, and not being used cue. Oh! horror of horrors it was! "Fill to farming, found it very hard work, but still your garden with chickens." Chickens! Heav-

Well, this was the situation: the garden and

Now, said my third, all the pursuit. They vary in their instincts like dogs. There is the setter dog, and there is the setter hen; there are game fowls and dogs that die game there is the fat and lazy house dog and the fat British hen, both living on the production of others-a species of tramp that live to destroy -then there is the ever moving, ever acting, always going little rat terrier, incessantly hunting vermin, also the little active breeds of hens, that never rest from early dawn till the sun goes down. They hunt the vermin that give us garden, if they have not learned bad tricks and pects than in Pottawatomie and Wabaum are properly cared for.

White Leghorns are my choice with one small game hen, as a mother. The game make The fruit crop is seriously injured in all of the of the world; it has been claimed, says Prof. quite a good stone mason by doing so much the best of mother, for, in defense of her brood above named counties, and a great many of the The word paper is derived from the bark of Draper, that this museum was the birth place work himself on the cellar, which, by-the-way, she will "lick" anything from a rat to a bull peach trees killed, mostly on high land, and og, and they know enoug rains.

> I sent \$5 to a breeder for a trio of Leghorns, and then commenced the supposed difficult feat of raising both hens and garden in one inclosure, and from that time till this I have had from ten to forty hens and chicks running at will in a garden, at all times of the year, with full instructions to help themselves to what they liked best; and I say emphatically, it is a success. Couldn't keep garden without them Twenty-five cents will pay for all the damage ever done. And for the last three years no insect but the little black trump fly ever troubles me. Don't ever think of cut worms.

Now, how do you keep them from eating the peas, cabbage and tomatoes? I say they are not disposed to do so unless taught by other hens, or are driven to it. For good, for perfect success, observe the following rules.

- (1) Start with a fresh supply of chicks that have never leaoned to eat vegetables, and never allow them to associate with any that have. "Evil communications corrupt good manners."
- (2) Always keep a variety of grain near the roost. In the morning a starved hen will not select her diet.
- (3) In the winter feed meat scraps, to cultirate a love for animal food.
- (4) Always keep fresh water handy, and in the same place. A white Leghorn will not eat tomatoes except driven to it by thirst,
- (5) It is advisable that grass should be between the garden and roost.
- (6) If a hen gets the depraved appetite for garden vegetables any time in the year, kill and eat at once, before she teaches others. Like egg eating, it is a bad habit only.

If the above is observed, you may chop up cabbage and sprinkle with meal, and your hens will not eat it if worms can be found. As to scratching, they will not scratch to hurt, unless your beds are-wormy. They like to travel E. A. PECK, Sycamore, Ill.

A Trip Among the Farms.

Having just returned from a trip in Riley, Dickinson, Davis and Wabaunsee counties, I thought I might give your readers a few items

Leaving Wamego I traveled up the Kansas river to Manhattan, where I found the people taking a holiday by attending Anderson & Co.'s circus, this being on the 5th of May. Thence I went north up the beautiful Blue river, where I found the farmers busily engaged in planting corn. Small grain looking very well considering the dry weather we had

during the fore part of spring.

Arriving at Randolph, situated on the Blue, at the mouth of Frncy creek, I found the people of that town engaged in building and improving their town to a considerable extent. The people of that locality are deeply interested in the extension of the narrow-gauge railroad, also the Blue Valley & Northern railroad, which was being talked up with considerable interest

Leaving the Blue, I traveled up Fancy creek to the western part of Riley county, and returned through the county by way of Riley Center. There I found some of the farmers plowing up fall grain and planting to corn. These being on the high lands, some of the farmers claim that the dry weather this spring was the cause of the failure of crops, and others think that it was the dry weather in the fall which prevented getting the plowing done in

I then came down Wild-Cat creek and proceed over into Eureka valley, (which is a fine one) thence up the Kansas river to Junction

City. The crop prospects are not as flattering as last year in this locality, yet they are fair.

I then traveled through the Golden Belt or wheat region, in Dickinson county, where I found the wheat prospects quite poor, farmers not expecting more than half a crop. Corn nearly all up and looking well. In parts of the county I saw them planting their wheat fields to corn, without plowing up what little wheat there was in the ground.

I then traversed Turkey, Lyon, Humboldt and McDowell creeks, on my return, where I found the prospects more pleasing, though not as flattering as last year. Corn looks better so much grief. The game, the bantam, and the than small grain. Throughout the whole route light Leghorn will do unmeasured good in a traversed, I do not think I saw any better proscounties. Wheat is looking better here than in any other locality I passed through.

C. M. R.

#### 'From All The Good Choose The Best."

The new adjustable force feed "Superior" The new adjustable force feed "Superior" grain drill and grass seed sower manufactured by Thomas, Ludlow & Rodgers of Springfield, Ohio, who have recently established a Branch House at Kansas City, Mo. This drill is well made, of first class material, nicely finished, has every single good feature of any other, besides several valuable improvements possessed by no other Drill in the world. The wheels are high, its adjustment, perfect and it will distribute the Drill in the world. The wheels are high, its adjustment perfect, and it will distribute the grain more evenly and accurately than any other. Try it and be convinced. Get your dealer to order for you and dont be put off with any other. Send for illustrated catalogue—address. Thomas, Ludlow & Rodgers. Branch House, Kansas City, Mo. A. G. Brandner, Manager. Manager.

#### Ellsworth, Ellsworth County.

May 30th.-Your valuable paper comes to May 30th.—Your valuable paper comes to us regularly, is read with interest, and is of great practical value to us as Kansas farmers. Your paper ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state, especially new beginners, and I take pleasure in telling my friends so, and also in distributing the FARMER among them, whenever opportunity offers. We take an interest in reading the report of crops from different parts of the state.

Wheat with us looks as though it would yield an average crop. Corn looks well; about all

an average crop. Corn looks well; about all planted; part is cultivated twice. Oats and barley bid fair to make good crops.

We are much interested in all articles touching on the state and the state and the state are such interested in all articles.

We are much interested in all articles touching on the state and prosperity of the grange, and hope to see the farmers of Kansas use it as a "mighty power for good." Although never having had any experience in the workings of the grange, yet I think as a means of inducing farmers to associate more together, to discuss topics relating to the farm economy, and as a topics relating to the farm economy, and as a means of waking farmers up to the necessity of electing practical farmers to fill state and national offices, the grange is the best medium ever devised. We also read with much interest (as no doubt all Kansas farmers do) the discussions of the proposed regulation by law of railroad, freight and tariff rates.

FARMER SMITH.

## Harm Stock.

there seems to be a question which of the vari- first prize at the Paris Exposition. ors freeds that have been and are now being introduced into this country, are best adapted to our various wants, and we have the friends of the Short-horns, the Herefords, the Holsteins, termining the value of hornless cattle to west the Devons, the Ayrshires, the Polled cattle of Scotland, known as the Augus, Galloway, etc. and even the little Jersey (that are certainly superior to goats), all claiming that their favorites are the cattle of others the most profitable,

above breeds are good cattle, and for some of the various locations and uses of the citizens of the superior qualities of the Short-horns. The our wide-spread and greatly diversified domain, hind-quarters, rib and loins are the parts on some one of the different breeds above mentioned may be superior to either of the others, but they are distinct breeds, each having their characteristics and peculiarities, that have made them valuable in the locations where they have existed, and that will make them valuable in locations where they are to exist in the future.

Experience has proven that the majestic Short-horn, or bulky Hereford, taken to high mountain ranges where they are pinched with timation even of multitudes who have bred hogs hunger and cold, dwarf and cease to be profitable, and cattle reared, used and adapted to such ranges are not constructed to compete with try experiments. Nearly every man of large either of the above breeds where they have good treatment.

Now can we, by mixing the blood of the diferent breeds, and making what our British to be a veterinary surgeon. This is not surfriends call cross-breeds, produce an animal bet- prising, when we read in many of our papers ter adapted to the wants of the people of that during 1878 25 per cent. of the hog crop Kansas? Such a course has been strongly inti- of that year was lost by hog cholera. mated in several articles that have appeared in the FARMER, during the last few months, there is, at present, but little of this disease prerecommending the use of Polled bulls to an ex-

ment, and would it not be well to examine and animals much good, but it will do them no see the results of the experiment already made, harm, and it may be of great value to their and compare loss and gain before we launch young stock. At all events, the trial will not

into this enterprise? rangement with his neighbor, Col. O'Calloghan, better than a pound of cure." bred his Short-horn bull Bolingbroke to two Galoway heifers. One produced a bull-calf, and by their arrangement was Colling's property, who named him Son of Bolingbroke. During the winter he was a yearling, Colling bred his old Short-horn cow, Joanna, to him, and the produce was another bull calf, named Grandson of Bolingbroke, and during the winter he was a produce was a cow calf that was named Lady, drove. and she was said to have been a good one, seven-eighths Short-horn and one-eighth Galoway. This heifer he raised, and when matured, bred her successively to his best bulls, and reared several calves from her. Her first calf was a bull called Washington, and Colling bred of any particular value, and with this exception never bred any of the bull calves of Lady, or her descendants, to any of his thoroughbred cows, but continued to breed her heifers and 1810, when he sold out his entire herd, and quit Galoway, her daughters one-sixteenth, their de- corn.-Drorers' Journal. scendants less, and so on for the fourteen years he kept her, and one would suppose, to all intents and purposes they would have been the equal of thoroughbreds, but what does history say of them, in 1810, at Collings sale? They

As the advice has been given that it would be of advantage to cross Short-horns with these mode of propogating the Quince, in the NEW cepting the Holsteins, and that Galoways are cal name, Cydonia. There are several varieties, not good milkers.

one of the greatest milking breeds, and they value for eating are the apple-shaped, embra- untouched), the injury may not be enough to are still no milkers, there is little to hope for in cing the well known orange quince; the pearthe dairy interest by the experiment; and ex- shaped inferior in quality to the others; the periments in England show that they are not Portugal, a shy bearer of excellent quality; and led, the crude sap is taken up the same as bethe equal of Short-horns, and some other breeds a large seedling variety much boasted of in fore and is digested by the leaves. This prein monthly gains, when fed for beef, and in these days of great things. grandeur and beauty there is no comparison bethese excellencies, for what? Simply to get an bears abundantly. I have now twenty-two with food that must be made use of, the fruit tween them. Now we are asked to sacrifice all and no certainty of getting even that, for if five years ago, that yielded three bushels of ment supplied it, which causes it to develop idiotic-shaped, muley head that will ship better, there was ever a polled produce in Colling's very fine fruit last season. The largest of them faster, grow larger and makes it of better flaexperiment, I have never seen it stated. J. W. HUBER.

anything, it proves too much. When he sets price of quinces for a number of years has been will be obtained if done in the following manup the claim of a dairy cow for the Short-horn, from \$2 to \$4 a bushel, and scarce at that. it ner: no argument is required to refute the pretenthey were cultivated and cared for with the atsion. The Short-horn is essentially a beef-tention of other fruits, I think they would no of bark from the side canes (leaving part producing animal. If the west was as much of found among the most profitable crops. a dairy as a beef-raising country, Short-horns would be in very little demand. It is no argu- tively sure. The cuttings should be cut from near the main trnnk. The rim of bark should

stand on its record as a beef-producer. There is no conflict between the Short-horns and the Polled cattle as to dairying qualities. The

Short-Horns Against Polls.

It is no longer a question whether the improved breeds of foreign cattle are better cattle and more profitable to the raiser, the feeder, the dairyman, and all parties interested in them, that the monntel breed we call Natives, but the monntel breed we call Natives. than the mongrel breed we call Natives, but beef-producer, the Polled ox carried away the

The experiments made many years ago by one man, in crossing the Polled cattle on the Short-horn, will have but little weight in deern feeders and shippers. Are they destined to prove as good beef-producing animals, either as grades or pure-bred, as the Short-horns? An answer to this question is what the beef interest of the west is waiting anxiously for a solution Now there is no question but that all of the of. Scoffing at their "idiotic-shaped, muley heads" will not elevate to a prouder eminence trial. The contestants for prizes in this trial do not enter the arena head foremost, but tail fore-

## How to Prevent Hogs Becoming Dis-

The causes of diseases among swine, and the best remedies, are unsolved problems in the esfor a quarter of a century.

But a majority of our people will continue to experience in fattening this class of stock, who has not a favorite medicine of his own, will try every remedy proposed by any man professing

So far as we can learn by careful inquiry, tent that will produce a race of hornless cattle. to give all who either rear or fatten swine a lit-Now this is not entirely an untried experi- tle simple advice? It may not do them or their be expensive. As a postulate, we affirm the In the year 1793, Charles Colling, in an artitie old aphorism, "An ounce of preventive is

Keep your hogs in good, clean fields; give them access to pure water-even though you should be compelled to dig a deep well for that purpose; a good pump and suitable troughs, cleansed every week, will cost but little and will always prove a valuable outlay. Provide, also, in the dryest part of the field a good shelter, both from sun and rain. A few rails properly yearling, Colling bred his grand old cow, arranged two or three feet from the ground, cov-phoenix, the dam of Favorite, who had failed ered with a stack of straw, or coarse prairie mineral matter. This food cannot be used by to breed for several years, to him, and the grass, will be an attractive place for the entire the plant unless there is water in the soil to hold

In troughs, near by their resting-places, two parts of the first two articles, add one part of the latter. Our common red peppers will do very well; they should, however, be well pulhim to two or three of his cows, but got nothing verized and all the ingredients thoroughly mixed. Most healthy animals will readily deyour salt. To obtain it they will also take the alkali and the stimulant. The compound will not injure bird, beast, fish or man. It is not her heifer descendants to his good bulls until offered as a patent remedy, but simply as a preventive of the injurious effects of the foul gases breeding. This Lady family he catalogued to and the pestiferous filth in which hogs have themselves, and by way of distinction called them the "Alloys." This Lady was one-eighth summer feed, whether clover, bran, meal or

#### Korticulture.

#### The Quince.

W. W. Meech of Vineland N. J. gives his

some of which are only used as ornamental Now, if in their purity they are not good shrubs, and some are only valued as stocks for truction. If instead of girdling the main trunk milkers, and sixteen years' grading up with dwarfing pears. The principal varieties of a side shoot is taken (taking care to leave some

to send out the most vigorous shoots. I had from a cutting one-third of an inch in diameter, a growth in 1878, of three branches measuring respectivively 3 feet, 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches. About 2 feet is a fair average for the growth the first year.

My method of culture is to set the standard trees in quincunx rows, about eight or ten feet apart, by which method I gain one row in nine over the method of setting in squares, and yet keep the desired distance. In preparing the ground, I dig a hole a foot and a half deep, about three feet across, and farther if any roots are long. I then fill in a few inches of rich earth, on which I set the young tree, covering the roots carefully with more rich soil, and near the surface put a liberal mulch for the louble purpose of preventing drought, and enriching the ground. Managed in this way my trees uniformly live, and make a vigorous growth. A little salt is grateful to the quince tree, and adds to its vigor.

#### Protecting Grapes From Insects.

The Secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society recommends covering the clusters of grapes to protect them from rot, and insects.

"Covering the fruit by slipping a paper bag over each cluster after the berries are formed, and letting remain till ripe, is found a complete protection from rot, and also from insects and birds. The bags are those in common use by grocers, the size six by nine inche, and costing about \$2.00 per 1000. They are fastened around the stem of the clusters with two pinsof course allowing space for the fruit to grow One gentleman near Cincinnati saves from 5000 to 7000 clusters per year in this way, largely of Catawbas, and finds the quality very superior. The cost, including labor, he estimates at only one-third of a cent per cluster."

#### Girdling the Grape-Vine.

The girdling of a grape-vine has a very marked influence on the fruit; it causes it to grow much larger, to ripen sooner, and makes it a better flavor. Girdling consists of taking a rim of bark about one-fourth or one-sixth of an inch wide from the trunk or branches of the vine. Some recommend taking this rim of bark from the main stem, others from the side canes. As many may not understand the operation or effect it has upon the vine, it may save the life of many a vine if we examine and see how it grows. A vine does not grow as may appear at first sight, from the bottom upward, but from the top downward. The roots take from the soil what moisture the plant needs; also the it in solution, as it may be in a liquid form to be taken up by the roots. This crude or unor three times each week, place a composition of digested food or sap is carried to the leaves, not salt, soda, red pepper and ginger. To four through the bark, but through the entire wood of the vine. When it reaches the leaves it comes in contact with the carbon absorbed from the atmosphere by the leaves; here it is digested, and is now ready to be used by the vine in making new growth in what is called the cam-bium region, and is deposited in the form of cells just beneath the bark, so that all growth is made from the downward flow of sap, and not from the upward.

If a vine is girdled by raking away a rim of bark, a break is made, so that the sap as it descends cannot pass over this gap, and all growth must take place above where the bark has been portion below the girdle must go without receiving any support from the rest of the vine transported to the Pacific coast less than thirty until the wound can be healed over and complete circulation renewed. All this time the go, California, in 1876, there was shipped the Cheddars and American Gostlers,—and the inbe felt by the main roots, and the vine will not be injured to any extent. After a vine is girdpared sap decends as far as the place where the My experience thus far is in favor of the rim of bark has been removed, and can go no orange quince. It is hardy, grows rapidly, and further. The result is, the branch is crowded trees that were propagated from cuttings only has more than the usual amount of nourishweighed ten ounces, and thirty-three filled a vor. If a single branch be tried the effect of peck measure heaped as long as they would lie girdling can be distinctly seen; the cane giron. The best of the trees bore to maturity led will show ripe fruit, while that on the re-

ungirdled to suppy nourishment to the roots, Propogation by cutting is easy, and compara- and to keep the vine in a healthy condition), Short-horn, as a dairy animal, can well afford well ripened wood of one and two years growth, on canes that have not been girdled. The vine or twenty feet across, that goes as straight as a jority of consumers are not reached, and cattle believe the field clear to other breeds, and the older being the choice of the two, and insert at this season is growing very vigorously and projectile to its mark. They are not partially as not evenly distributed.—Farmers Friend.

in the soil about a fool there to secure them against drought, leaving three or four inches above the surface for the development of buds. Sticks of half an inch diameter will be found seem to have stopped growing, and that on the rest of the vine, will partly catch up with it but if soon as the circulation is restored another break is made by taking away another rim of bark, just above where the first one was taken the fruit will ripen fully two or three weeks earlier than on the rest of the vine. The first girdling caused the fruit to increase in size nearly as fast again as it did on the canes that had not been girded. The wound healed over in a few weeks and the berries seemed to come to a stand-still. I removed another rim of bark just above where the first one was taken, and it was astonishing how quickly the berries began coloring. They were larger than those on canes not girdled, of better flavor and ripened fully in fifteen days sooner. If any one will take the pains to grow new canes each year to girdle the next and cut away the canes girdled the year before as soon as they have produced one crop of fruit I see no reason why girdling should not be practiced and would even recommend it, as the fruit will ripen so much earlier that it will be in no danger of injury from early frosts, which in this latitude often destroy the crop. But do not girdle the main trunk, only the side branches, and grow new canes each year to girdle the next. If instead of this the main trunk is girdled, the vine will become weakened, and in a short time will he ruined.—Cor., Sientific Farmer.

#### The Mongolian in the Orchard.

Prof. Shelton, of the State Agribultural Colege, in the Industrialist says of the Japanese Persimmon, or Kaki, which fruit is being 'eracked up" by some nurserymen, that unless we are greatly mistaken this much-puffed fruit belongs to the great class of horticultural humbugs, of which the "Russian apples," Morus multicaulis, and the "white willow" may be called typical species. We say this after having had a good deal of experience with the tree and its fruit in the land of the Rising Sun. What can be wanted of the persimmon in a country that can grow apples is one of those asty mysteries which we never expect to see solved, except by the nimble tongued tree peddler. Why, an American would consider himselfthe victim of a practical joke, if he should be tempted to eat one of them! If picked before it is "dead ripe," its astringency will suggest the possibility of its puckering up the mouth of a cast iron cauldron: when ripe it is, without, a leathery, tolerably firm skin; within, little, sweetish, vapid fluid, some pulp, a half dozen flat, hard seeds, and many strings of woody fiber drawn through all. The pawpaw or the lowly mandrakes are fruits fit for the gods in comparison with the Kaki.

Our advice to farmers and fruit growers to severely let this foreigner alone. Let the nurserymen and tree peddlers make the "fortunes" that are to be made in the cultivation of this tree. But if you feel tempted to try the kaki, resist it for this once, and set out instead few osage orange trees. These are much more hardy than the kaki, the tree is quite as hand some, and the rfuit is about as good.

#### Apiary.

#### What Came of One Hive.

In a memoral to Congress relative to the comming census of the United States, the Superintendent of the census of 1860, Mr. Kennedy, the stupendous results from a single hive of bees by Director Schatmann in which attention is and that a Mr. Hodge, in the first week of January last, landed 100 tons at a London wharf, the product of California. The annual product of honey has grown to 25,000,000 lbs. annually. -Michigan Homestead.

#### Bees on the Wing.

off before you fairly know it. They drift away and farmers are feeling the effects of this rush from the hive in a wide spread and appearently to catch the advantage of a spurt in low freights. aimless concourse, then suddenly gather up their The temporary tumble in rates did no one good forces, and away they go a humming, flying vorforty-seven, and would have had more but for a mainder of the vine will hardly have begun tex of bees, the queen apparently in the centre large towns along the trunk lines and their If our correspondent's special pleading proves vigorous thinning out when quite small. The coloring. I think the best results from girdling and the mass revolving about her as a pivot, branches cannot be used as distributive points. for the appointed tree, slow at first, so that you high rates exclude importation. Citizens must can keep up with them but presently with a live on the refuse of the dairy or feeders of cattlespeed that would tire a fox-hound. In this but a slight distance away must be so heavily dislines, or straight forward like a flock of birds, profits. Competition to one point and monopoly ment in favor of a cow that she gives a large the trees before the buds begin to start in the not be over one-fourth of an inch wide. This but round like chaff in a wirlwind; unitedly they to many points do not prosper either railroad quantity of milk, if it is poor in quality. The spring. I prefer February or March. Take will make the fruit grow nearly as fast again as form a whirling revolving, nebulous mass fifteen companies, dealers, or farmers, because the ma-

to the kind of tree, pine, hearlick, elm, birch, maple, hickory, any tree with a good cavity high up or low down. A swarm of mine ran away from the new patent hive I gave them, and took up their quarters in the hollew trunk of an old apple-tree across an adjoining field. The entrance was a mouse-hole near the ground. Another swarm in the neighborhood deserted their keeper and went into the cornice of an old house that stood amid evergreens in the rear of a large mansion. But there is no accounting for the taste of bees, as Samson found when he discovered the swarm in the carcass (or more probably the skeleton) of the lion he had slain. -John Burroughs in Scribner for May

#### Panney!

#### To Break up Sitting Hens,

at this time in the year, when for a mouth to come a majority of the flock have laid out their spring litters and become naturally "broody," is a task to the poultry raiser who keeps large numbers of fowls.

There is frequently much unecessary, trouble caused at this period, and under these circumstances, yet through the inattention of the towl keeper himself who neglects to watch for this natural inclination of his hens and pullets, after they have so laid out their early litter of eggs. And there are also many cruel methods resorted to, by inexperienced persons, to put a stop to this, in attempts to compel hens to go laying again.

The broody or "hatching fever is a natural thing. All hens and pullets (that are not what are termed "non-sitters") incline to go to nest at some time in the year, with a desire to rear young ones. As a general method, we have no doubt it is quite as well if all hens thus inclined are, permitted to sit once in the season. They are better off for this indulgence, in the

But if for any reason we prefer to break them up, let it be done humanely and effectively. And this may be accomplished without abuse, or by plunging them in a cold water bath, tying them to stakes, half smothering them in a darkened barrel-and that kind of nonsense which is rarely of any avail.

Watch your laying fowls every day now. The first indication invariably that you will observe -when a fowl is beginning to get broody-is that she remains upon her laying nest after her companions have, as usual, gone to roost at

As soon as you make this discovery, remove her atonce from the nest and place her in an open-lathed coop by herself, out of doors. Feed her upon light food-dry grain is best-give her clean water to drink, and leave her there. If you have a spare cockerel, put him into the coop after a day or 'two's delay, and you can thus drive away the "sitting fever" in a week nine times in ten, without fussing or further

All that is needed is to catch your broody hen the first night that she lingers on her nest and follow the course above suggested. Keep her confined upon the ground, in an open coop for a week, and she will forget her heat and shortly commence to lay again. If you leave her squatting on the nest three or four days and nights, she will not so easily be broken up of course.

#### "Yankee Cheses" Abroad.

The Swiss cheese-makers, it appears are looking with jealous eyes upon their American comremoved. If the main trunk is girdled, that gives the following statistics as an illustration of petors. The Thurgauer Zeitung reports a lecture ttracted to the "cheap and excellent quasi-Enroots have furnished crude sap for the part of astounding figure of 1,250,000 lbs. In 1877 ferance drawn that it cannot be long before the the vine above the girdle, and have received there were in that county 23,000 colonies of bees, Europeon markets which exhaust such large nothing in return. This cannot help weaken- and in one day, September 6, 1879 there were quantities of Gruyere and Emmenthaler will be were no milkers, and sold for good prices, but not than formerly. The high price and ready sale of than formerly. The high price and ready sale of than formerly. The high price and ready sale of than formerly. near as much, individually, as some of his other this fruit doubtless inciting horticulturists to lykill the vine. This gap may hoal over (as and 18 tons; and that from and including July line may be a local to the families of the standard of the standar circulation will be restored once more; but there that one county exported over 1,000 barrels, 14,- is that both the Gruyerzeland and the valley has been a strain on the roots, and they must be 544 cases and nearly 20 tons. He who would of the Emme have sent their contingent of emisomewhat exhausted. If only girdled once the strike out (from the census report) the item of grants to the United States and these famous vine may not be permanently injured; but if honey, could not have known, so great has the Swiss cheeses are readily produced by the old the greatest milkers of any breed whatever, ex- of Cydon in Crete or Candia, hence its botanisome form step in and hasten the work of des- and that over 100 people in one county have chanical improvements. The export of Swiss each more than 100 colonies of becs. Accord- Cheeses to Italy, where they are largely consuming to the London News of January 18, there ar- ed, says the Continental Gazette, is made extremrived in November, at Liverpool, 80 tons of ely burdensome by the high frontier duties and honey, the product of the bees of one individual; the heavy city taxes, and the present turn of things economical does not promise well for the future of the import in Germany, where there is now searely any pretty inn in which schweizrkase cannot be obtained .- N. Y. World,

> Competition in freight rates on cattle filled the New York market to overflowing last week. Prices went down and dealers lost large sums. When a swarm leaves for the woods they are Then prices went down in the western fields but all harm. Local freight being high, the swamps, or woods and deep valleys, straight is carried on are excellent beef markets, but flight the individual bees do not move in right counted in reaching these points as to hazard all

#### farm Zetters.

#### Erie, Neosho County.

Wheat harvest will commence next week, although thin on the ground in fields is well headed out with a good kernel.

headed out with a good kernel.

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

#### From Franklin County.

May 30.—We have had, during the pas-winter and spring, very fine weather for farmt ing operations, and as a consequence have largely increased the acreage of all farm crops. Corn is looking splendidly; the stand is good, and the farmers are nearly all done plowing the second time. Wheat and oats will be short in straw on account of less than the usual amount of rain-fall, but the yield of grain is expected

Castor beans have been injured some by cut-worms, but farmers have re-planted, and we be-lieve this county will furnish 120,000 bushels this season. There seems to be an increased demand for the oil made from this bean, and while it was a few years since used chiefly for medical purposes, it is now considered our best lubricator, and there is a large export demand. It is also used in large quantities by the white lead companies of St. Louis and other cities. Our usual yield is about twelve bushels, al-though with care it can be made to produce

though with care it can be made to produce twenty or twenty-five bushels per acre; average price, \$1.25 per bushel.

We need hardly tell you that Franklin county is one of the best in the state. With splendid soil, healthy climate, plenty of wood, coal and water, and the advantages of excellent schools and churches, mills, markets, and a refined society; and yet we have plenty of as good land as the sun ever shone on, at from three to eight dollars per acre. Why it is that intelligent people will pass right through this paradise to locate in the far-off west, where they must wait locate in the far-off west, where they must wait all their lifetime for not only the comforts but many of the necessities of life, is one of the things we cannot fully understand. We can account for it in no other way than that they must be misinformed in regard to our advantages, and the price of our lands, and this error we wish the FARMER would correct, and allow the thousands now seeking homes to stop and look over our beautiful county before passing beyond the lines of civilization.

A new industry has sprung up here of late, A new industry has sprung up here of late, and that is the baling and marketing of prairie hay. Mossrs. Hames, Purdy & Co., men of energy and means, of LeLoup, have erected a press and are paying cash on delivery for hay, thus turning what has usually been food for prairie fires into one of the most valuable farm products. We think, however, that as Kansas Citation and a supplement of City is the only available market, on account of the bulky nature of the product, that there is some danger of the business being overdone.

OCCASIONAL.

#### Doniphan, Doniphan County.

June 1st.—There is a fair prospect for crops in Doniphan county, all except spring wheat, and some of that will come out. Our wheat crop will be less than an average, but of fine quality, and is safe now unless injured by too much rain at harvest time. Corn is looking well and doing well, and all our farmers are well up with their work. Many think this is because the herd law gives us relief from the drudgery of fencing against our neighbors' stock, and constantly repairing the same when we should be at other work.

Our fruit crop is short, yea, exceedingly short, if I may so express it, short in everything except grapes. They are doing well, and we will have more than an average crop of this delicious fruit-enough to supply all Kansas.

The seventeen-year locusts are here. These are Pharoah's birds, and call him all day long. They are found on the wild lands mostly, and to be doing no harm except to the sumac, oak boughs. They did no damage to crops and oak boughs. They did no annug.
in 1862, the old ones I mean, and we expect
B. O. GRISCOLL.

WHEREAS, it having come to our knowledge whereas, it having come to our knowledge that persons are openly violating the game or bird laws of the state of Kansas by shooting harmless birds, which we consider were made by a wise Creator for great good and valuable friends to the farmer, therefore,

\*Resolved\*, 1st, that we the members of Star Grange No. 1000 will prosecute any and every

person violating the game laws coming to our knowledge, and we invite the co-operation of our

On the whole our prospects are not very flattering. A good rain soon would make a great change. A man out of debt is all right, but hundreds have mortgaged every thing, and are hopelessly involved. Many are proving up, and are mortgaging their farms. Farmers generally seem to be insane or childish about running into debt.

W. F. Henry. ning into debt.

#### Valley Falls, Jefferson County.

May 25.—First, let us look back thirty years and see what we have been, and then what we are, and what we may attain to in future.

Thirty years ago I lived in western Indiana, La Porte County. In my first trip over the country I found all kinds and grades of cattle, Thirty years ago I lived in western Indiana, La Porte County. In my first trip over the country I found all kinds and grades of eattle, very few short-horns or any other fine bloods. I argued that it was a poor rule that would not work both ways. If thin stock had ever been pure blood, why not make it so again? In the first place, men become negligent, their cattle, hogs, sheep and horses accumulate on their hands, and they let many of them breed in and in, until they become dwarfish and unhealthy.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota: Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Alken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota: Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Alken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Alken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Alken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota: Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Alken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota: Secretary: Wm. M. Poland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Alken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota: Secretary: Wm. M. Poland, National Secretary: P. B. Maxon, Executive Committee.—Henley James of Indiana; D. W. Alken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota:

The result is, after a few years, a lot of stunted, deformed stock are on hand, and nothing fit for market.

Now, what shall be done in order to get back to pure blood? Sell out? No, not entirely the state of the

First, your horses. Let no colt run, unless you know his blood to be good, notwithstanding he may look fine. It will pay you better to travel a day to breed to a good colt.

travel a day to breed to a good colt.

Treat your cattle in the same way, allowing no scrub bull to run. Select the best of your neighbor, and market all your dwarfs and runts. I contend that if A or B's stock was ever pure it can be run back by this process.

Show me a number of farmers together that start with good graded stock, and will follow the strict rule, save the best, and I will show you a set of men prospering in the stock business.

Don't let your stock run over without a change with your neighbor. If men will be successful they must employ every means to that

end. What a pittance to keep your stock clean!
50 cents for a colt, 61 cents for sows, and other
stock in proportion. There is no need of men stock in proportion. There is no need of men paying old prices, \$1 to \$2 for a colt, 10 to 20 cents for hogs, and other stock in proportion. I have some cattle on hand that has been treated and handled as above, that is second to none in the country.

#### Dimon, Leavenworth County.

The farmers are "feeling good" over the prospects of a good crop of corn. Plowing corn is all the rage now, in order to get ready for harvest. Wheat is looking well, but it is not as thick on the ground as it ought to be, on ac-count of the late frost, but will make a good half crop, not as much sown as last year. Oats half crop, not as much sown as last year. Oats year. Corn doing well; ten per cent more than last year. Fruit crop not good in this part. Peaches, none, apples half crop, trees making vigorous growth. Stock of all kinds doing well. No disease of any kind. I think that old Jefferson county is hard to beat. Good land, plenty of timber and no bonded debt, and plenty of good land, cheap. Good school houses and church privileges. I like the FARMER and can not get along without it. You may consider me a life subscriber, May 29.

J. W. Hendrick. May 29.

#### From Pawnee County.

May 30.—Weather very dry, hot and windy here this season. Our crop prospects are not very encouraging, the late cold weather having killed most ofour winter wheat. Since then it has been generally dry, so that the wheat did not stool out, and has had a sickly, drooping appearance up to the present time. We have no wheat, except on land that is mostly clay. On very sandy land it was all killed out by the wintry and dry weather. Some of the wheat on the clay land may make a good half crop, where the ground has been put in good condition before seeding and drilled in pretty deep. Bad farming will not pay this year, because the season is not likely to make the crop.

Taking last year's crop as a basis in estimating the present crop, I would put it about 20 per cent. Barley we can set down as a failure; oats May 30.-Weather very dry, hot and windy

cent. Barley we can set down as a failure; oats were from 3 to 6 inches high, but is getting shorter every day. Plenty of rain might bring the oats out to make something of a crop yet. Some pieces of corn are looking well where the ground was plowed early and deep and well oulverized.

pulverized.

Our land is all new, little or none having more than the third crop taken from it. I sowed five acres of red clover this spring and got a good stand on sod that I had sown to fall got a good stand on sod that I had sown to fall barley. I ran over the ground first with the wheel harrow, cut and dug it up well with it, then I harrowed once and sowed the seed and harrowed it in. I sowed no other seed nor grain with it, and I think it the best way to sow clover. It is coming on through this dry weather and is looking well. I tried the same way in Illinois with good success.

NOAH FUNK.

#### Hutchinson, Reno County.

June 27th .- I make the nursery business my specialty, but have learned not to depend en-tirely on any one line of husbandry, so I keep some hogs, raise corn enough to feed my stock,

general importance.

Resolved, 2nd, that the Secretary request the publication of the action of the Grange in the county papers."

In view of the fact that fall wheat is not over county papers."

In view of the fact that fall wheat is not over a fourth of a crop, and spring wheat and oats bid fair to become a total failure, at least in this part of the state, and that destructive insects are very numerous, laws protecting birds should be rigorously enforced. If farmers will not protect themselves, who will?

The weather here is very dry, and has been for some time.

Spring grain is almost past redemption. Corn looks well. Never have seen corn looks so clean:

Fruit trees planted this spring are suffering very much.

On the whole our prospects are not very flattering. A good rain soon would make a great

fruit, but of pleasant flavor.

#### Batrons of Husbandry.

County Deputes.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. F. Powell, Angusta, Builer county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county, A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co. Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county, L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; M. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Jola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis,—Milams, Erfe, Neosho county; J. C. Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Cowlington, Smith county, I. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rido county; J. Than County; J. R. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; J. R. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; J. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Early county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene, Wabaunsee county.

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

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

#### Co-operative Efforts Commended.

Thanks to the grange, the farmers in many communities have been able to realize important financial results from co-operative effort. Prior to the organization of granges, it is true, that through the influence of other associations, some progress has been made, but it was comparatively slow to what it has been since. The advantage of united effort is best illustrated by the purchase of any first-class made stock, with the combined funds of the members of the gaange for the use of the members upon certain conditions. For instance, if a thoroughbred male animal is purchased, let the farmer who has each year the best accommodation keep it, and be paid so much a month by others for so doing; or let each keep it in turn. Whether in the grange or out of it, such friendly relations of mutual confidence and helpfulness should exist, as would admit of such a plan being carried out in a manner agreeable to every member interested.

There is no doubt that the co-operative idea could be adopted with profit in a great number of ways, for the society would be able to procure the very best of everything, while in many cases the cost would otherwise prevent the purchase by individuals. The combination of capital in towns and villages for purposes of mutual advantages, has always been more common than among farmers, owing no doubt to the more isolated condition of the latter class and their methods of conducting their business in such a way, that they have not considered as fully as they should the advantages that almost

#### A Loss That Was a Gain to the Order.

The majority of those who were looking for some great result without a corresponding efnone now.

B. O. Griscoll.

Some hogs, raise corn enough to feed my stock, grow some vegetabless for market, and aim to grow some vegetabless for market, and aim to grow small fruits extensively.

June 3.— At the regular meeting of Star Grange, May 28, ult. the following was adopted, viz:

Some hogs, raise corn enough to feed my stock, meet hard in to grow some vegetabless for market, and aim to grow small fruits extensively.

This spring has been very unfavorable here, and the "outlook" is rather "blue" just now.

First, it was too dry to set trees, and but few could be sold. I planted largely myself, but viz:

Who remained adopted now method have method and the who remained adopted now method.

All their views or looked for other benefits. It need hardly be added that the order is the better and stronger from the fact that those who expected to reap a harvest where they had not sown, withdrew or were dropped, and that those who sown, withdrew or were dropped, and that those who remained adopted now method have been very unfavorable here, and the "outlook" is rather "blue" just now.

For Sale, a few Trios each of Dark and Light Brahman, Buff Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, also Aylsbury & Pekin Ducks, in pairs.

For Sale, a few Trios each of Dark and Light Brahman, Buff Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, also Aylsbury & Pekin Ducks, in pairs. fort, soon saw their mistake, and either changed First, it was too dry to set trees, and but few could be sold. I planted largely myself, but owing to a heavy hail storm, continued high winds and dry weather, but very few things have done well, though we have grasshoppers enough just now to make it quite lively in the wheat and corn fields and gardens. Then this morning we had a "deadner" in the way of a frost, which was so heavy in my patch of mulched potatoes that it crisped the leaves badly. without than with them. It only proves, with Early in the spring I thought my prospects good for one hundred bushels of peaches; they have now dwindled to a single peach, and many have now dwindled to a single peach, and many have now dwindled to a single peach, and many have now dwindled to a single peach, and many have now dwindled to a single peach, and many have now dwindled to a single peach, and many have now dwindled to a single peach, and many have now dwindled to a single peach, and many have now dwindled to a single peach as the control of the dwindled to a single peach and many have now dwindled to a single peach as the control of the dwindled to a single peach and many have now dwindled to a single peach as the control of the dwindled to a single peach and many have now dwindled to a single peach and many ha

#### Good Advice.

Do not forget, in the hurry and labor of your spring and summer work, that your grange has claims upon your time. A Saturday afternoon spent with your family attending the grange, and meeting your neighbors, where mentally and socially you may receive new stimulus, will help. Besides this, the business saving of the grange, through their plans of co-operation, is worth more than the grange has ever cost. We know full well how hard it is during the time Sale of Mission Stock on Thursfor planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops, for men to feel as if it were possible to spare an hour away from work. This is just what is the matter with us. We have by this neglect and hard work almost allowed our affairs to pass out of our hands. We have worked so constantly, and neglected not only our social relations, but the business of our economical management of our interets, that many men now consider it presumption for farmers to meet together for such purposes.

We have worked too much. Let us meet and reason together oftener. Let families living together become acquainted, and the young friends taught that farm life may be as social and cheerful as any other. Let the grange meeeting and feast be remembered .- Dirigo

#### Advertisements.

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

## A GOOD PLAN

stock by the "wogmerring rules for success," in Messra. Lawrence & Co's new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount, and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from \$5 to \$5,000, or more can be used successfully. N. Y. Baptist Weekly, September 26, 1878, says. "By the combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent; \$50 pays \$350, or 7 per cent; \$100 makes \$1000, or 10 per cent, on the stock during the month, according to the market." Frank Lexides Rustrated Newspaper, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." New York Independent, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." Brooklyn Journal, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in one, of Messrs, Lawrence & Co's combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted, Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

## Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berk-shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-dress G. W. GLICK,

## **High Grade Cattle**

For Sale. 25 head of very superior high-grade sho.t-horns, all roung cows, helfers and calves. Address J. C. STONE JR., Leavenworth, Kan.

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

## FRUIT TREES!

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

## Western Missouri NURSERIES,

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

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

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

nd 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.

mas, Bulf Cocnins, Brown and white Legnorns, also Aylsbury & Pekin Ducks, in pairs. Eggs from the above varieties and Plymoth Rocks, until July. Everything warranted Pure Bred and of the best strains. Prices to suit the times. Address J. DONOVAN, Fairmont, Kansas.

# THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Our Great Specialty is growing and distributing these Beautiful Roses. We deaver Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate bloom, sofgly by mail at all post-offices. 5 Splendid Varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1, 19 for \$3, 28 for \$4, 35 for \$5, 75 for \$10, 100 for \$12.

### Send for our New Guide to Rose Culture—
60 pages, elegantly illustrated—and choose from over Five Hundred Finest Sorts. Address
THE DINGER & CONARD CO.,
Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

#### It is a Fact

that Thompson Bros, 245 Kansas Avenue are selling Hardware, Stoves and Thiware at exceedingly low prices. We call attention to the fact that we have the exclusive sale of the celebrated Buck's Brilliant Cook, beyond question the finest and most durable stove ever made. This stove took the premium at the New Orleans fair over six of the best cook stoves in the country. Buy of us and you will save money.

#### Public Sale. day, June 12th, 1879.

On the above day we will sell at Public Auction, at our yards near St. Marys, Kansas, about fifty head of our high grade cattle, consisting of 30 cows and heifers, and also a fine lot of young bulls.

The cows have calves by or are bred to our Pedigreed bulls "Pottawatomic Chiefe?" (s. H. R. 7797) "Monarch of Kansas" (s. H. R. 7737), or "Sharon Duke" (s. H. R. vol 8th.)

At the same time we will also sell a fine lot of Berkshire sows and boars, and a few choice Leicester Bucks.

Bucks.

TERMS—A credit of six months with 10 per cent, per annum, purchaser making satisfactory note. A discount of 5 per cent, will be made for cash.

Sale begins at 10 o'clobk a. m. Sharp. Lunch on the grounds. Will dispose of some thoroughbred young bulls at private sale.

#### Scott's Improved Sheep Dip.

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

#### Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

PGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure bred light brah-ma fowls. Price \$1.50 per sitting. Sent securely packed, C. O. D. to any part of the state. CLARENCE MCDONALD, P. O. Box, 566, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

#### Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

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

#### Dentist.

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

## **Durham Park Herds** ALBERT CRANE, **Short-Horn Cattle**

Berkshire Pigs, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Catalogues free. The largest and best herds in the west. Over 200 head of cattle, and a like number of pigs. Parcsa Low. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

## GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

#### Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

## WOOL-GROWERS

None but first-class stock shipped

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

### GREAT Cattle Sale.

## 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-ory paper will be received. Catalogues ready May 10th, 1879.

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

## Hereford Bulls

#### For Sale.

Fine Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls; pedigrees guar-teed. These Bulls are all superior animals and were bred from imported stock. Ages, one, two and three years. Also two thoroughbreu Durham Bulls. Call on or address

#### JACKSON & WARREN,

Maple Hill, Wabaunsee County, Kansas. 20 miles west of Topeka.

#### NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned is nominated in and by the terms of the last will and Testament of Francis Pavey dec'd, as the Executor thereof and has been appointed as such by the Probate Court of Shawnee county, Kansas,

May 26, 1879.

F. CRANDALL.

May 26, 1879.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. Copy, Weekly, for one year, Copy, Weekly, for six months, Copy, Weekly, for three months, ee Copies, Weekly, for one year, Copies, Weekly, for one year, Copies, Weekly, for one year,

RATES OF ADVERTISING. insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents. ee months, " ". "

One year.

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

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

#### Only One Dollar.

As a special inducement for many new we are sending the "Old Reliable" for LAR. 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 the balance of the year for ONE DOL- festival, in April last. The Register says: 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.

The Farmer as a Teacher.

from Kansas. Of course the best men of Jackson county were there in force, and a long list of the enterprising and solid farmers and other citizens, might be named. His invitation is always for the whole fraternity of breeders of Merinos, or any other kind of sheep, to come with their sheep and make the occasion as public as possible."

Five of Mr. Jewett's flock of ewes gave

#### The Farmer as a Teacher.

The more advanced and intelligent farmers have a work to perform which will require effort and patience, which is drawing into organizations, other farmers who are the dupes of politicians and have not learned to think for themselves. This will be found often a slow and discouraging business, but it is a work that must be performed, or no reformation and advance can be made in the interest of the farmer, either in his pecuniary or political position. Although constituting more than one half of the producing industry of the country, paying three-fourths of the taxes, and owning the largest part of the wealth of the country, he has the least influence of any class in shaping the laws, and giving tone and impress to the institutions of the country.

While the farmers have labored patiently and unremittingly, they have labored to little purpose comparatively, producing wealth for non produce rsand men who use their wits more than their hands, to enjoy. Less isolated, mere delving, and more association and consultation together will result in much larger profits than incessant toil without any attempt to shape and control public measures, and dictate in some measure the policy which shall control

our institutions. In order to accomplish this, the better informed and thinking men and women among the farmers must make many sac rifices of time, patience, and even incur some expense, while tions and even rebuffs from those for whose army of workers and encrease its strength.

Special pains devoted to bringing the young and rising generation into organizations, and instructing] them in public measures, bearing upon agriculture, as well as the direct business of a farmer's life. In the young men and women who possess the enthusiasm of youth, lies the chief hope of advancing this social and political reform. There are but few farmer's sons and daughters who do not receive a fair education, and if this is supplemented by study and self improvement, directed by proper social intercourse with one another, and by judicious management on the part of older heads, are led to feel a pride and respect for rural life, and its possibilities, when they step firmly on life's stage, it will be with confidence in themselves of a power and influence, they feel prepared and competent to wield.

When the multitude of farmers realize that they are paying at least four times as much as should be expended in sustaining our institu- with many of their friends, held a picnic in Mr. tions, administering the government, dispens- James M. Harvey's Grove, Saturday, which ing justice and preserving order in society, and proved to be a pleasant occasion for all who atthat the land is taxed to defray 70 per cent. of tended. the expense of this wasteful system, they will The business manager of the grange, Mr. feel an interest in the inquiry, "what is our

better informed class of farmers is to spread a the etceteras that he knows so well how to proby in every breath they draw.

Our thanks are due the Ft. Scott Trotting and Running Association, meeting to be held at Ft. Scott, July 4th and 5th; for complimentary ticket.

#### American Merinos.

Mr. Samuel Jewett, proprietor of the Merino stock farm, near Independence, Mo., one of our noted western breeders of the celebrated Ver- tained by a short speech from Col. Ritchie. mont, or American Merino sheep, has recently There were more young people present than returned from Vermont, his native home, bring- usual at grange gatherings, and they, as well as ing with him a car load of these famous sheep, consisting of eighty yearling ewes and sixty-six tion of a day in the woods. bucks. Mr. Jewett's visit to Vermont was certainly one of extreme pleasure, being a family re-union to celebrate their parents' Golden Wedding. In a private note, which tempts us to encroach upon social immunities, by copying swept through some of the northern counties of few lines therefrom, he says :

number thirty-eight, and great-great-grandchildren two." It does not require any assur ance from Mr. Jewett to impress the fact that the occasion was one of the rarest enjoyment. Few readers there be who will not pause to look feelings of unalloyed pleasure. Together on says: life's journey half a century! few there are who enjoy that blessing.

There is an annual sheep-shearing held at the farm of Mr. Jewett, which came off the present season on the 22d of April, to attend which the Kansas FARMER had a pressing invitation. Our manifold duties prevented our attending the same, which we much regretted. We give a subscribers to try the Kansas FARMER, few extracts from the Middlebury (Vt.) Register, which contains an account of the shearing

fleeces weighing respectively 25 lbs.; 20 lbs. 12 ozs.; 18 fbs. 5 ozs.; 22 fbs. 3 ozs., and 21 fbs. 14 ozs. The above were second fleeces. Vermont ram, Constitution, registry number 434, weight of carcass, 1721 pounds, length of staple 21 inches, weight of fleece 25 pounds and 10

Matchless, weight of carcass 1563 pounds length of staple, 3 inches. Matchless has been shorn four years, with the following results: First year, weight of fleece 21 pounds and 12 ounces; second, 33 pounds; third, 31 pounds and 8 ounces; fourth, 29 pounds and 3 ounces. He is certainly entitled to the name "Match-

A clip of 12 ewes ranged from 20 pounds 1 ounce, to 16 pounds 11 ounces, and averged 17 pounds 3 ounces. The clip of 146 ewes, in advaried from 12 pounds to 20 pounds and 4 the side track at Iving are a total wreck.

#### Quinby's New Bee-Keeping.

We have received from the Orange Judd Company, New York, a copy of this valuable work on bee-keeping, prepared by Mr. L. C. Root, son-in-law to the great aprarian, Mr. Quinby. Mr. Quinby was collecting material for a revision of his work on bee-keeping published ten years ago, when his valuable life was cut short by death. Fortuately, however, submitting, it is possible, often to cold recep- for the public, his son-in-law, Mr. Root, who had ociated with him in business for a numterest they labor. But every one who can be ber of years, and was thoroughly conversant induced to listen and think, will be added to the with all of Mr Qninby's methods, was prepared Harvest will commence in some parts of this forest. Indeed, I am inclined to believe, from to take the place of the dead apiarian and give state before the next number of the FARMER is my limited experience with leaf mold, that it is to the world one of the most practical and valuable works on bee-keeping which has been the late improvement in bee-culture is containto the business, prepared by a practical apiculturist, and a student of one of the first bee-keepers of his day. Mr. Root appears in the volume as a reviser of Mr. Quinby's former work, but he has almost entirely rewritten the book.

Like all the works published by the Orange Judd Company it is in the best stile of the art, printed on, stout tinted paper, tastefully bound in cloth and handsomelly illustrated, Price \$1.50 by mail.

#### Capital Grange Picnic.

The members of Capital Grange, together

John Armstrong, arrived on the ground soon duty?" which they have never heretofore felt. after the gathering of the clan, with a huge The work which claims the thought, persever- wagon load of lumber, surmounted by a cook experiments with different kinds of stock for ance and continuous effort on the part of the stove, barrel of rice, racks for a table, and all hedge, but the osage orange seems to flourish knowledge of the state of public affairs which vide. The table was soon spread and loaded class, their property and their labor. Men and coffee was boiled under the supervision of Mrs. ted States. I have not seen it tried in Kansas, the bark of a tree operating very similarly to will never fatten as well again. women, too, must be conversed with individu- Major Sims and Mrs. Commissioner Washally and made to see that they are personally burn, which is sufficient eulogy for it, and evinterested in the work; that it will put money erybody partook bountifully of an excellent will be better than the osage. in their pockets to study and master the prob- dinner. During the repast, two prominent lems of political economy and government, members of the order, Mr. Popenoe and Major Plow deep and harrow fine. Drill the seed in tree well soaped looks as much better for the which they live under and are influenced Sims, indulged in quite an interesting discussion the hedge row, and when up a few inches thin operation as a dirty boy does when well washed, the wonders of the day; the walnuts were the ground, and each fall cut a foot of the new the borer. It will not kill him when fairly enplanted eleven years ago by Mr. Harvey and wood off until the roots have attained proper trenched in the tree, but it does hinder the dehis father, of this city, and the trees now aver- strength, which will be in four or five years. position of eggs, and destroys them when deage about twenty-five feet in height, proving In five years it will turn stock.

very satisfactorily that timber trees will grow in Kansas. After dinner, the picnicers in a body called on Dr. Eastman at the Insane Asylum, and returning to the grove were enterthe older persons, seemed to enjoy the recrea-

#### The Kansas Cyclone.

A hurricane of such fearful power seldon occurs in the temperate zone, as the one which Kansas on the 30th of May last. In force it "We had a grand meeting—eight brothers rivaled the fiercest on record, which burst on and sisters, all married; the grand-children the West Indies and other tropical countries. of the hedge the first four years. That is the The destruction of life and property was appalling. A correspondent, Mr. E. A. Wentworth, writing from Irving, Marshall county, who witnessed this wild fury of the elements, furnishes the FARMER a graphic description of upon that family group, in imagination, with the storm, written a day after the tempest, he

"Night before last I had written you a letter in regard to our crop prospects, which were fine at that time as they ever were during my twelve years' residence in Marshall county, but the letter, with my house and furniture, have been swept away by one of the most fearful cyclones on record.

"The day was warm, with stormy south wind up till 3 o'clock in the afternoon: when it began to rain slowly, the storm still gathering blackness in the south west. After raining a short time, the clouds appeared to break and change from rain to wind clouds. As the horizon became lighter they could be seen forming in circles, darting first to the ground, then up again in quick succession as one would break another would form in a different locality, each succeeding one growing stronger than the first, I watched them until one formed wihin half a mile of me, when I left my house and sought shelter under a low bank in a willow thicket. By this time the air was literally filled with every thing that stood in its track. Hundreds of feet of lumber could be seen whirling high in the air, describing large circles, and being carried with the storm, while fresh articles were taken up and hurled back with a force that literally tore them to pieces. At times a man could walk, then he would be taken up high in the air, and descend again without much injury, while others were torn almost limb from limb. Children, horses and cattle were carried away and no trace of them discovered. Timber orchards, fences, even posts without wire or boards to them, were torn from the ground and carried none knows whither.

The preirie is strown with lumber and shingles, furniture, bedding, dishes, stoves, wagons, cultivators, plows, chickens, dead cattle, etc. In our little Township of Blue Rapids, comprising only forty-nine and a half sections of land, fourteen persons were killed, and forty-nine wounded; seventy-six buildings are destroyed dition to the above, showed an average of 13 including one church, two school houses, and pounds and 10 ounces each, and the weights one elevator. Three cars loaded with grain on

#### Our Story.

The story begun in the FARMER this week is founded on a real incident in the early history of the state, and for that reason will be of general interest to our readers; but more especially because it is written by a lady who is an old and honored resident and a graceful writer. It will run through several numbers of the

#### Send Us Letters.

We ask our readers to furnish the FARMER letters containing information of the crops. It into containing information of the crops. issued, and the world is interested in knowing better than muck for the basis of the compost, what the crop prospects are. We are aware published. All that is known and of value in that at this season every moment is demanded of the farmers by the rush of work to be done ed in this volume, which is a complete manuel in a short time, but all who can should drop a few lines informing their brother farmers of the signs of the times.

Watchman, tell us of the night,-What the signs of promise are.

#### Bernard & Allen.

Readers of the Farmer should examine Bernard & Allen's Supplement in the present number. This firm are reliable men and give a fair statement of the advantages for business health conveniences, etc., of the neighborhoods in which they have property for sale. The advantages they point out to immigrants, and the mistakes that stangers are liable to make in choice of locations, should be considered by persons who contemplate making homes in Kansas.

#### Blackberry Hedge.

Hedging is a subject that should interest all who take the FARMER. There have been many

on horticulture. The grove itself was one of out to twelve inches apart. In the fall, trim to It may be added that soft soap is an antidote to

I think the blackberry as good a hedge plant as the osage, and much cheaper as it n trimming and will make a closer hedge in less time. The fruit will more than pay for the expense of cultivating. A good variety may be selected that will in a few years be loaded with nice, rich fruit that will be a beauty to look facture.

But all kinds of stock used for hedge needs itself fighting with weeds, prairie fires and an overgrowth of wood, they had better invest their money in wire fence.

Hedge is the cheapest fence that is made in Cansas, but it is the cheapest to take good care time to make the hedge, but if you plant your edge and let it be for three or four years, you had better grub it up and start again. T. W. HEY.

Russell Co., Kansas,

A blackberry hedge will strike most of our readers as a novel idea. We do not think they would make much of a hedge.

#### An Experience Unfavorable to Plowing Orchards.

The trees for the first orchard I set out were obtained from the late Judge Buel, then editing the Albany Cultivator, and he told me to keep the orchard under the plow, raising roots, but no grass or grain. I esteemed him as an oracle in all matters pertaining to horticulture, and followed his precepts. For a number of years I gave a garden cultivation to my orchard, plowing deeply and fertilizing with strong, ni-trogenous manure from the stables. The trees grew luxuriantly, and soon began to yield splendid fruit, and an abundance of it; but here and there a limb would blight, ugly cracks would occur between the limbs and trunks; the plow bruised the roots badly, and occasionally tree died. I concluded that either the fertilizer was too rank with ammonia, or that the plow was too rough a surgical instrument for roo pruning, and decided to stock the land with grass and trust to top-dressing with compost to keep up the fertility. This checked the growth of wood, and diminished for a time the size and quantity of fruit, but it restored health to the trees. Still this orchard does not look as well to-day as one afterwards started and stocked down to grass the same year in which the trees were planted. Both orchards are on similar soil, and have been treated alike, except that the one first started was kept under the plow for the first ten or twelve years. Both have been top-dressed liberally, and, with few exceptions, annually, with a compost of muck, with a motley mixture of barnyard manure, wood ashes, refuse salt, lime, old plaster (mortar), bones digested in wood ashes, the sweepings of a woolen factory, and refuse sizing from a paper mill, never rejecting a dead horse that was occasionally offered. When this compost was shoveled over, and the offence was rank, smelling to heaven, I checked the smell, and at the same time improved the compost, by a free sprinkling of gypsum.

With the application of this fertilizer, composed, as will readily be seen, quite largely of saline materials, I have been able to cut two crops of grass annually, and at the same time keep the trees in good growing and bearing condition. The bark of the trees is smooth, the leaves are of a dark green, the fruit fair, and the trees every way healthy. I attribute the results largely to the abundance of inorganic material in the compost, with enough organic matter to keep the surface of the soil light and porous. If muck cannot be had conveniently, as leaves, besides making the soil light, furnish the salts of lime and potash quite liberally. I cannot speak too highly of wood ashes as a fertilizer for fruit trees. With the physical condition of the soil all right, I am inclined to think that wood ashes alone will keep an orchard in good heart, as they contain all the elements required for growing wood and fruit, except carbon and nitrogen, and these are furnished very freely by the air. A compost made of muck or leaf mold and wood ashes will keep the physical condition of the soil right, and also supply the chemical constituents for fruit. A liberal top-dressing with such a compost, annually or biennially, will gradually restore a soil to the virgin condition in which it was when first reclaimed from the forest, and every one knows that fruit trees luxuriate in virgin soil.

"A good wash, and at the same time a good fertilizer for fruit trees, is made by mixing soft soap and water in equal proportions for old, and two-thirds water for young trees, and rubbing it in thoroughly and liberally with an old broom-This kills insects, especially the bark louse; gives the bark a smooth, healthy look, and furnishes potash in a very available form for the growth of wood and fruit. The common practice of whitewashing fruit trees is objectionable Blackberry is used to some extent, and with as the lime stops the pores of the bark, and imsuccess, in England, and some parts of the Uni- pedes the breathing and exudations of the tree, but I think the blackberry will make a good the skin of an animal. Whenever the pores of fence for Kansas, and one that will cost less and the skin are stopped, we expect disease. Soap and water keep the pores of the skin open and The hedge row should be in good cultivation. clean, and operate on trees very similarly. A posited. Country Gentleman.

#### The Mutton and Wool Interest.

Extract from an address by Hon. Jno. L. Hayes, Secretay of the National Wool Growers' Association, on the resources of the United States for sheep husbandry and the wool manu-

"Of English combing wools, our consumption is not far from eight million pounds. The some attention. If a hedge is planted as I have United States produce from three to four milleen some in this state, and left to take care of ion pounds, so that about one half of our supply must still be obtained from Canada and England. We ought not to go abroad for a pound of these wools. The demand for mutton is illustrated by the consumption in a single locality. In the year ending last May, 272,000 sheep and lambs were slaughtered at the Brightoh abattoire. Twenty thousand sheep and lambs were brought to market from Kentucky. When our people are educated to eat mutton (as they will be) through a supply of a betetr article, ten times as much will be consumed as now. The dauger is that we will have a scarcity, and not a surfeit, of mutton. Europe threatens to drain us of what little we have. Steamers from Boston have carried to Europe 4,174 sheep since January: 185 in three months; in April 788: May, 680: June, 588; and July 1,933. So rapidly is this traffic increasing that the Cunard line is removing their state rooms to accommodate their ovine passengers.

It is evident, from this brief review of our national resources in sheep husbandry, that what Milton calls "the fleecy wealth" of this country has hardly commenced its development.."

## A correspondent of the Country Gentleman

ecommends sowing rye among corn. At the cultivating of the corn, which is late in July, or the first of August I sow, ahead of the caltivator, about 11 bushels of rye which is cultivated in once, and sometimes twice by crosscultivating the corn. Then after due time the rye will come up well, but it will only give a spindling growth until the corn ripens. Then as the sun and air are let in upon it, it will spread and grow rapidly, and cover the ground with a dence growth before winter. I have had it commence to stalk up in the fall, keeping the ground so warm that I plowed it under in the winter when adjoining lands were frozen hard. Two years ago I plowed under such a crop the latter part of May, as it commenced to head out, and was about as much as could be plowed under. It was done to fit the ground for potatoes, and the ground showed the good effects of this green manuring very plainly. I often extended his practice by sowing after early potatoes, or on stubble ground, where clover seed has failed, so as to occupy the ground with a green crop, rather than have it lie bare. But if it is only for a fall growth, I find oats the best, for they will make a heavier fall growth than any other grain I have tried.

In order to sow grain among the standing corn, I go back and forth in every third space between the rows, and sow the seed on three spaces at a time. This requires good skillful work when the corn is large, to get it evenly spread, sometimes will require the sower to ride a horse and sow from his back, over the tops of

#### Good Schools for Agricultral Practice.

The time has gone by when intelligent men doubt the great advantage of law and medical colleges in preparing young men for these professions, yet for acquiring knowledge of the modes of procedure, nothing equals study in the courts and hospitals, and in the office of a skillful practitioner. It ought not to be questioned that there are very many things which can be taught in an agricultural college which will be of great value to a young man who is preparing to be a farmer. But, in addition to all he can learn at such a college, in addition to the valuable information he can obtain in agricultural books and newspapers, there is much he can best learn at some one of the thousands of good schools of practice to be found on the farms of successful practical farmers.

If a young man proposes to be a stock breeder or feeder, he will do well to learn what he can in the colleges, and in the books and papers, for this will be of great help to him; but, in addition to this, a year, or even a few months, of seeing and helping in the active duties on the farm of a practically successful breeder or feedre, will be time well spent, even if no payment be made for his services .- Nat. Live Stock

France is wholly supplied with beet sugar of her own manufacture, and it is claimed not without good reason, that the supply of sugar for the United States can be produced within her own borders from the producing qualities of the various sugar canes and beets, and the sum of more than \$100,000,000 now expended abroad for the article, saved.

To let cattle fall off, you lose the feed you have fed to them while gaining the flesh they lose, and the feed they ate while loosing it besides they will not make as good steers as if kept gaining all the time. Any animal if allowed to get poor after once having been fat

It is estimated by sheep men in Southwern Texas that the loss in sheep during the past winter has been from 40 to 60 per cent., the loss being greatest among the flocks that were shear-

The Michigan Senate has passed a bill repealing all usury laws, making six per cent. the interest rate when no special agreement to the contrary is made, and legalizing contracts for any rate of interest.

#### Boston Co-operative Store.

A movement, having for its object the es tablishment of a co-operative store, was started in this city some time last Fall, chiefly, it is hundred acres of land. When farmers unite in understood, through the endeavors of Josiah the purchase and use of such implements, there Quincy of Wlolaston, who, on the organization of the company, Nov. 12, 1878, was made its president. The main objects of the enterprise are to provide customers with such articles as they require, of a good quality; to sell those articles at the lowest price, or else to give the customer a profit on his sale. By having a certain interest in the store the purchaser can obtain articles for less money than by going to a store in which he has no interest, and the proprietor of which has no interest in him beyond that narrow one of getting the most of his money for the least goods. The principles upon which co-operative stores in England are founded, were so thoroughly canvassed at the ement of this enterprise, that the capital stock, fixed at \$6000, in shares of \$4 each was all taken in a short time, and the company was organized by a choice of officers and board of directors, comprising some of the best known business men of this city. By-laws for the government of the association were adopted, a charter from the legislature was secured, and on the 12th of April last its store, No. 9 Cornhill, this this city, was opened to its patrons and the public. It is well located, convenient in all its appointments, and stocked with first-class groceries and family supplies. All the purchases of goods are made for cash and all sales are for cash, no credit being given in any instance. Every three months an account of stock is to be taken, and the profits of the business will be divided among the purchasers. The shareholder is considered, in making these dividens, not as a shareholder, but as a purchaser, if he happens to be one. The shareholders are to receive six per cent. interest on their investment, and the profits, after the reduction of this six per cent., are to be devided among the customers. If the shareholder is not a purchaser he receives none of the profits, but he gets his six per cent. interest. Thus each and every purchaser has a certain interest in the place, and stands in the relation of a partner in the concern.

The manner of doing business is as follows The shareholder gets whole dividends in proportion to his purchases, and the person who is not a shareholder gets half-dividends in the same manner. With every item of goods sold, the salesman gives to the purchaser a check, of which he retains a dublicate (the check being made out by a process of manifold writing, impossible to counterfeit), and at the end of the quarter, when the dividends are declard, the holder presents his check and receives his share of the profits on the money invested. The checks indicate whether the goods sold are subject to a whole dividend (to shoreholders), or to a half-dividend (to non-shareholders), or whether subject to no dividend whatever, as is the case with sugars and some other goods on which no profit is made. Each shareholder has a small card of identification, which he shows to the salesman, as it is not possible in a number of over 400 shareholders that the salesmen know them all at a glance. This system of sales and accounts seems very simple and satisfactory, and in practice is working most admirably. So far, the store has met every expectation formed in its favor at the beginning quite as many shareholders are purchasers as was anticipated. This is probably owing to the fact that they live at remote points from the store, and find it more convenient to trade at handkerchief flirtation." other places. But when the system becomes somewhat more perfected it is designed to have drivers call at the residence of each shareholder to receive orders .- American Cultivator.

#### Notes from the Agricultural Press.

The State Agricultural college of Michigan asked for \$6,000 for a chemical labratory and didn't get it. The State University asked \$40, 000 for a museum and got it. The agricultural college is seeking to advance the satus of agriculture in the state, the chief industry. The State University is engaged in making fledgeling lawyers, doctors and ministers, for which the farmers of the state have largely to pay. Perhaps if the agricultural college was not agricultural it would get what it asks for. The Illinois Industrial University is not agricultural to any alarming extent, and gets good fat appropriations at each session of the legislatute. When will farmers instruct their legislative servants? -Prairie Farmer.

Better ask when will farmers be their own legislators.—[Ed. Kansas Farmer-]

about one-twentieth of an average crop-in Georgia, West Tennessee, and Kentucky, about one-tenth. Further north, the prospect is very

heavy tax upon the farmer; and yet he needs a wheat drill, a roller, a hay-rake, reaping machine, etc., and if he owns a hundred acres or less of land, he will not, perhaps, use any one of these more than from two to four days during the year. In many cases four neighbors could unite in the purchase of all of these, and by so doing save a large outlay and yet get all the use of them they needed. An eight-foot field roller better than that sown broadcast. Fadmers of them they needed. An eight-foot field roller will go over from sixteen to twenty acres a day, and the sulky rake as much. By pushing a little, ten acres of wheat can be drilled in a day, potatoes nearly fit to dig.

and a good reaper can cut from one hundred to one hundred and fifty acres of wheat in a season so that there would be no need of more than one of each of these implements for several should be an article of agreement drawn up between them, arranging as to who should have preference in the use of a machine, and fixing a certain sum per acre to be paid for any surplus acres, and it should be specified as to how repairs should be paid for. By putting these details in writing, trouble would be avoided and the plan could be easily carried out .- Ohio

The New England Farmer says: "We would be almost willing to go endorser for any young man who will start in life, from a boy up, with the habit acquired of keeping a strict ascount of all his personal expenses Such a boy will soon learn to know his strength."

A correspondent of the MASSACHUSETS PLOUGHNAN gives the following remedy, for scours in calves. To cure scours in calves take a fresh egg, a very little salt, as much wheaten flour as the egg will wet, and work with the hands into a stiff paste. When all worked break it up into pieces about the size of an English walnut, roll each piece into a as far down its throat as you can; two balls twice each day is enough for a calf under two weeks old; reduce the milk a little while giving it the balls ; give the balls two hours after feeding. I fully understand the care of calves,

During the thirteenth century the wages of farm hands in England was 50 cents per week. In the next century they had advanced 15 cents, and continued to advance slowly untill in the last century they had reached \$1.87. The average for farm labor in the same countries now is \$3.80 per week. Wheat in the thirteenth century averaged 71 cents, or 81 days labor a bushel. Now wheat is worth at wholesale in England about \$1.46 a bushel, or 21 day's labor. In six centuries meat has nearly trebled in price, while wages have increased more than seven fold.

Probably more fruit and shade trees have been set out in Colorado this year than since the "first inhabitant" camped on the Platte.

Much of the value of a garden consists in the many little things which it affords; things which in themselves can hardly be considered food, but which render other food more palatable, or add to the attractivness of the table. Few who are fond of pickles and relishes, will fail to provide for cucumbers, lettuce, peppers, martynias, nasturtiums and similar vegetables. The ones more generally neglected are parsley, marioram, summer savory, thyme, sage, mints, fennel, dill, coriander, caraway, &c. All these are of the easiest culture, and may be grown from seeds, most of them giving returns the same season where ordinary garden culture is given .- The Colorado Farmer.

The Detroit Free Press facetiously remarks that the "course of instructions in the Iowa Agricultural College must totally unfit a young lady for the grave duties of life, such as firtation, reading Ledger stories, gossiping and all things of this nature that must be attended to. Still, it is just possible that numbers of sensible young of the enterprise, though it is found that not men can be found who will be just idiotic enough to marry these Iowa girls in preference to the nice young ladies, whose knowledge of house-keeping ends at piano pounding and

#### Hays City, Ellis County.

June 9th. From about the 8th to the 13th pleasant or injurious effect, its action being pleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonacious, or flesh-producing, elements of the from that old rascal, the "Equinoctial food. Sold by druggists. of March last we had unusually warm weather, for that time in the year; the winter wheat began to grow and change its color to a lively green—but that old rascal, the "Equinoctial Storm," nothing behind this year—raged from about the 16th to the 20th accompanied with about the 10th to the 20th accompanied with severe cold, which checked and so injured much of the wheat that it never fully recovered. Less rain than usual, has helped to add to the difficulty, and I might add that we have had fully plenty "Equinoctial Storm sprinkled along our pathway ever since, untill now our "fields are white for the harvest," with some already cut

Last year the crop was uniformly good, with all the various styles and systems of farming that ingenuity could invent, but this year, shows that ingenuity could invent, but this year, shows that he who plowed early a moderate depth, pulverizing well and carefully drilled in his seed deep and at a medium date, and carefully manured the thin spots while the ground was frozen in the winter, now has a good crop—fully as good as last year.

#### White Cloud, Doniphan County.

The strawberry crop, so far, has been one of the smallest ever known. In the extreme south, well headed out, and will do to harvest by the 25th of June. Acreage about the same as last year, but 25 per cent. less yield than last year. Acreage of corn about the same as last year, and growing finely, the most of it worked over one-tenth. Further north, the prospect is very poor. In keeping quality, too, the berries are inferior, and ship badly.—The Fruit-Farm (Ky).

To grow and secure our crops to the best advantage, in these modern times, requires so much machinery that the purchase of it is a heavy tax upon the farmer; and yet he needs a fine rain on Thursday and Friday, May 29th and 30th.

and growing finely, the most of it worked over once. The cut-worm and mole have been very destructive in some places. Spring wheat, oats and barley will be late and straw short. But little spring wheat sown; it has been almost a failure for the last two years. Timothy meadows will not yield more than half a crop. We had a fine rain on Thursday and Friday, May 29th and 30th. and 30th.

#### Parkerville, Morris County.

June 2.-Mercury down to 40°.

The prairies are becoming dark after the reaker. Emigrants are enraptured with the

conntry.

Cattle are dying of blackleg. Would some one through the FARMER suggest a preventive? I think cure impossible.

Mr. Editor, would you answer the following questions through the K. F.? Has the Supreme Court given judgment against agricultural societies receiving \$200 from county, or has the law been changed?

Supreme Court has decided the law to be un-constitutional.—[ED.]

#### American Murserymen's Association.

The annual meeting of the American Nurserymen's Association will take place at Cleveland, Ohio, in the new court house, commencing June 18th and continuing three days. Headquarters at Weddell house. The annual fee in \$2, which entitles each member to a copy of the

proceedings.

Arrangements have been made with railroads for special rates for visitors attending the meet-

Orchards may be kept in hoed crops provided early varieties are planted so as to get the crop off early and sow to rye about the first of September. This will grow up so as to head out the following May, in time to be turned under as manure. This will keep the soil in good mechanical condition, and if more fertilizers are needed they can be applied with either the ball, open the calf's mouth, and put the balls rye or hoed crop, as is most convenient. Clover, if left long enough to be much benefit to the soil, is very injurious to trees. The growth of rye is in the fall and during the spring, when the tree is dormant, and neither its growth, nor the plowing in the spring, will injure the orand I have never known this simple remedy to chard. A grain crop growing through the summar takes moisture from the soil while the trees need it all. On the contrary, the water taken up by, and evaporated from, growing rye in the fall and spring, is usually better out of the soil than in it .- Country Gentleman.

#### 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.

## Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans

Eight and nine per cent. Interest on farm los 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.

#### Fashionable Foolishness.

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

#### The Crowning Discovery.

All the "phones" of this phonetic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind, by the discovery of Allen's Anti-Fat, the great

CABBAGE—Per dozen

CABBAGE—Per dozen

CHICKENS—Spring.

Topeka Leather Market. and only known remedy for obesity, or corpulary to the corpular to the corpula lency. It produces no weakne

ELLSWORTH, Kan. July 13th, 1878.
Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. Taylor.

#### Markets.

New York Money Market.

New York, June 9, 1879.

GOVERNMENTS-Strong. RAILROAD BONDS—Firm. STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STOCKS-Market generally strong throughout. In the early dealings speculation was quiet active and prices advanced 14@21/8 per cent. During the afternoon the market became dull, but continued firm to the close, except for coal shares, which were slightly depressed, and show a decline of 160

MONEY-3@4 per cent.,

DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 31/2@5 STERLING-Steady; 60 days, \$48712; sight, \$4-8914.

#### Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1879.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1879.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm

10214 cash; June 1943c@100 July; 94c August; No

3 spring, 81½@8134c; rejected, 62c bid.

CORN—Strong and higher; 3612c@3653c cash;

3615c June; 3715c@3714c July;

OATS—Easter but higher; 35c@3515c cash; 3515c June; 3514c July;

RYE—Firmer; 53c.

BARLEY—Firmer, 65c.

PORK—Good demand and prices a shade higher;

39 75 cash; \$9 771½ July; \$0 87½ August.

LARD—Good demand and a shade higher;

36 15c@8 17 cash; \$6 20c@6 22½ bid July; \$6 27½

66 30 bid August.

BULK MEATS—Good demand and a shade higher; shoulders, \$3 05 bid; short ribs, \$4 85; short clear, \$4 971½

WHISKY—Steady; \$1 04.

## Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1879. The Drovers Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

SHKEP-Receipts, 1,000; market dull \$2 75@

#### St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Sr. Louis, June 9, 1879. HOGS—Higher: Torkers to Baltimores, 88 4063-50; heavy shipping \$3 4563 55; Fhiladelphias, \$3 60; receipts, 590; shipments, 1,600.

CATTLE—Shippers waiting easier developments; good local demand for butchers' stock at previous prices; grass Texans wanted, no change of price in any grade; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 310.

SHEEP—Battershipping demand; fair to good clipped, \$3 0058 50; choice, \$8 6063 70; receipts, 700; shipments, 510.

#### New York Live Stock Market.

BEEVES—Receipts, 3,500; market firm and active; extreme range of sales at \$8.50; some sales at \$8.75@9 25; 15 car loads of Colorade and Montans steers soid at \$8.374@9 00.

BHEEP—Receipts, 5,400; market firmer; poor to choice, \$3.50@8 25; lambs, \$6@8 00.

BWINE—Receipts, 12,000; none alive; nominal quotations, \$8.60@3.90 per hundred pounds.

#### St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 9, 1879.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Market higher: No. 2 red winter, 31 94,71 11 cash: \$1 104,61 10½ July: 984;c August; No. 3 do., \$1 094,6.

CORN—Higher: \$51,463514;c cash: 35c@3514;c June: \$85,3534;c July: \$614,673634;c August.

OATS—Higher: \$35,463614;c ash: 33%;c June: 401,4456 July: \$614,6736;c July: \$614,67364;c August.

RYE—Dull, 5014;c.

BARLEY—Slow: choice 60c.

WHISKY—Steady: \$1 03.

LEAD—Held at \$3 12½.

PORK—Higher: jobbing, \$9 90:710 10.

DRY SALIT MEATS—Nominally higher, but nothing done. Sr. Louis, June 9, 1879.

thing done. BACON—Higher; clear ribs, 5 \$20@5 25, clear,

Olic; in sman now, low, 10c. EGGS-Better; 7)4@8c. LARD—Held higher; no sales.

Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, June 9, 1879.

KANSAS CITY, June 9, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 8,655 bushels; shipments,
4,513 bushels; in store, 109,112 bushels; market
quiet; No. 2, \$1 02: No. 3, 98c; No. 4, 94c.

CORN—Receipts, 18,000 bushels: shipments,
29,479; in store 123,480; steady; No. 2 mixed,
314g bid: No. 2 white mixed, 344gc.

RYE—Nominal.

OATS—No. 2, 33c bid, 34c asked.

EGGS—Receipts liberal, and market weak at 9c.

BUTTER—Choice dairy, 8784gc.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, June 7, 1879.

te Indicator reports:
TTLE—Receipts, 250; shipments, 285; marteady but hardly a sufficient supply to make a ret. ket steady but hardly a sufficient supply to make a market.

HOGS—Receipts, 243; shipments, 493, market steady, with sales at \$803171/2; bulk at \$3150 (\$81174; BEEF—Receipts, 19; no shipments; 19 native, averaging 840 pounds, sold at \$280.

Chicago Wool Market.

Chicago Wool Market. 

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged, Tub—choice, 32½a
33c; medium, 27ā/29c; dingy and low, 25a27c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 20a21½c;
medium 19a20c; coarse, 16a18c; light fine, 17a18c;
heavy do., 15a16c. Burry, black and cotted, 3c to 10c
hises.
FLOUR—Dull; superfine western and state, \$2 25£3
75; common to good, \$3 65£3 90; good to choice, \$3
3064 50; white wheat extra, \$4 15£5 25; St. Louis, \$3
80£6 00. St. Louis Wool Market.

#### Topeka Produce Market.

۱	APPLES-Per bushel	2,00722.50
۱	BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	2.00
۱	BEANS-Per bu-white Mary	
۱	" Medium	
ł	" Common	
١	" Castor	121/4
1	BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	.08
8	" Medium	.06
ï	CHEESE-Per lb	.7@08
d	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.10
b	EGGS-Per doz-Fresh	5 95/05 50
	HOMINY—Per bbl	.20@40
١	VINEGAR—Per gal	12009
	E. R. POTATOES-Per bu	.40
	TO TOTATION DOE by	1.00
ï	OWEDOW DOWN TORS	1.00@1.25
1		
	POULTRI - Chickens, Inve, per don.	.08
	" Chickens, Dressed, per ib	.09
	" Turkeys,	.10
	" Chickens, Dressed, per lb. "Turkeys, """	10
	CABBAGE—Per dozen	. 1.00@2.00
5	CABBAGII TEL GORGE	1.50(@2.00

HIDES—Green
Green, damaged
Green, kip and calf.
Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
Dry Salted, prime.
Dry damaged'.
TALLOW BEEF—Sirioin Steak per lb

"Round"

Roasts

"Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb

"Hind"

"By the carcass

MUTTON—Chops per lb

"Roast

PORK

Sausage

"Tornke Petril Conic Petril 

RYE CHOP CORN & OATS BRAN SHORT

New Advertisements.

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

#### For Sale

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

#### STRAYS.

STRAIN.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk,
MARE—Taken up, April 4th, by Jackson Smart, Tecumseh tp, one dark brown mare, 2 years old past. Valued at 500.

COLT—Also one jet black horse colt, about 1 year old, right hind fool gray nearly up to the hock joint. Valued at 112 HORSE—Taken up, May 7th, by Thomas Jones, of Dover tp, one dark bay horse, small star in forchead, 4 years old, exed all round. Valued at \$30.



SAM JEWETT,

MONEY IN POULTRY—Hatching and raising Poultry by means of horse manure. Forty-five medals and diplomas have been awarded to the inventor, Prof. A. Corbett, No. 7 Warren St., New York.

POBACCO SKED—Best Penna: Seed Leaf package, 20c: 6 for \$1. Wiesman's improved Cuba quality f Havana with size of Penna. leaf package 25c; 5 for 1. EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.







#### LIQUID COTTAGE COLORS

25 Shades ready for the Brush.

These paints are preparep with our Double Boiled inseed 011, and are the Best in the Market, Be sure and Buy them! If your dealers don't keep them, send bus for Circulars and Prices. We also manufacture

Strictly Pure White Lead, BARN, BRIDGE AND FENCE PAINT.

Genuine Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, PURE LINSEED OIL PUTTY, &c.

Orders by mail receive special attention.

Chicago White Lead & Oil Co., Cor. Green and Fulton Sts., Chicago.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, President.

## CAMPING MADE EASY. OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE.

FOR HUNTING OR BUSINESS. SEINES, FISH NETS, TWINES

Anything in the way of Fish Nets. "No Trouble to Sleep."

G. H. & CO'S IMPROVED PATENT CAMP COT,

BEST IN THE MARKET. PRICE, \$2,50.

"No Trouble to Sit Down." EASIEST CHAIR IN THE WORLD, Price, \$2.25

NEW:RECLINING CHAIR. Price. \$2.50. HAMMOCKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Spoon Oars, Common Oars, Row Locks, Boat An-chors, Life Preservers, Waterproof Ground Blankets, Clothes, Bags,

Sails, Rigging and everything necesessary for Yacht Sailing. For information in this line, address
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

CHICAGO. Send for Circular.

#### COLTS STRAYED.

One yearling mare colt, light bay, white hind feet, star in forehead. One yearling mare colt, black. One yearling mare colt, dark sorrel with white star in forehead. One yearling horse colt, dark brown, right hind foot white below fetlock.

Any information in regard to the above animals will be thankfully received. PETER NORDSTROM, Randolph, Riley Co., Kansas,



In cases of dysentary, Cholera Infantum and all dis-cases peculiar to the Summer months, nothing better can be found than Ridge's Food.

#### PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disordeas brought on by indiscre-tion or excess, Any Druggist has the ingredients. Addross DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nasseu St., N. Y.

Biterary and Domestic In the Lame d, with the dancing to the day on this lane the brosses part music all the day I see the dropping roses trail
From tangled hedgerows to the ground;
thear the chanting swell and fall,
Of fond tove-lyrics all around. And here, adown the shady walk, In days divine now passed away, Entranced, I listened to the talk That ever held my heart in sway. In days when birds began to sing Because they found the earth was fair; In halcyon days of happy syring, None aught but us our Joys to share. But pleasure past is present pain;
The petals of the rose are shed;
The pleasure shorns alone remain;
I live to sorrow for the asci. Lost. BY M. W. K. CHAPTER 1st.

"Father don't you think it's time Ellen was home?" said anxious looking Mrs. Doane, as she peered out through the thick falling sno

one bleak November day.

Mr. Doane, with his blaff, hearty, whose to his oxen Buck and Bright, was too intent a getting his load of wood to the proper place, hear the feeble tones of his wife through t wailings of the storm; when he had accomlished his purpose with much labor and may opprobrious epithets upon the patient plodding creatures, he approached the door of the square ter's cabin he called his home.-While Will bright boy of trielve sprang upon the wagon and began to unload it, calling to his mother as he did so "has sis come mamma?" Mrs. Doane shook her head as the tears filled her eyes and choked her voice.

"Why mother," said her husband in soothing tones, "you aint uneasy about the child, she's all right-overslept herself after the frolic last night and most likely when she was ready to start she saw it was going to snow, and so they have persuaded her to stay over night; Moreton's youngsters are always keen to have her there you know."

The troubled look left Mrs. Doane's face for a moment as she followed her husbands words,but when she essayed to speak she broke down entirely, and sobbed rather than said, "I don't know what it is, James, but all day I have felt so sad and troubled,-it seems as though some calamity was coming upon us. Oh! I wish Ellen was safe at home, if anything happened to her it would kill me-it would kill me," the poor woman wailed.

Little Jimmy came and climbing onto his mother's lap laid his chubby arms around her neck and said, kissing her, "dont try mamy me love oo, me love oo," while baby Katie in her cradle cooed and crowed with her soft bird-like voice as though she too were striving to calm the agitations of the wife and mother.

"Sarah," said Mr. Doane, "if I thought there was the least danger of harm to the child. I'd start into town late as it is, [for the shadows of night were already darkening the little dwelling], but I can't see that you have so much cause for fear, I guess you are'nt well; let me take Katy and you lie down and rest, Will and I will get supper and do the chores.'

"I know it looks weak and childish to give up so," said Mrs. Doane, " so I'll try and believe that you are right. It is too late for you to go in to night but if she don't come yet to night you'll go in town the first thing in the morning, wont you?"

tle woman cheer up, dont build bridges untill you come to the streams, ah! here is Will as hungry as a bear, hav'nt we worked today sir?" said he addresing the boy, "and now for the milking, then we must help mother some, for she don't feel first rate to night."

"I wish Sis would come," said Will, "she was going to bring me some slate pencils, I do want to get on with them tough old sums."

"Oh well," said his father, "we must cipher to here tomorrow, if I can get her, for it's kind o' lonesome without her now that old winter has come in earnest."

With the cheery voices of husband and children chatting around her, the cloud that had rested so heavily on poor Mrs. Doane's heart that afternoon drifted away, and she began, as she prepared their frugal supper, to find good reasons why her daughter had not returned from the village of Hopeton, about three miles distant where she had been spending a few days

The night previous a party had been given in honor of one of the citizens, who had just returned from the east with his bride.

As Mrs. Doane goes on with her preparations we will give a sketch of her history and surroundings

The family had come from one of the eastern states a few months previous, to this new country when the boundary lines of the teritories were yet undefined and settled with several other families upon one of the rivers which small things" might well have been applied to tell me whether you want a sled, to coast down that embryo city at that day, and hopful as the hill to-morrow with your brother." were it's projectors and founders little did they dream of the prosperity and success which the river that flows rapidly at their base:

It was then a feeble village whose cognomon was all that there was hopeful about it; with it's few houses scattered here and there as though they were an eruption, as somebody has said, from the bleak and scraggy hillsides, or, as though they had blown there is one of the tempests that occasionally visit that country.

"What a funny town," said a new settler, as she surveyed the scene just after her arrival, "there are no streets and the houses are straggling here and there with no regard to order, or the points of the compass," but greatly was she mistaken, there was order in all that apparent confusion, and regularity in all that seeming carelessness for in the public room of the hotel was there not a large lithograph of the city as it might be in the far distant future? Sure by no one after surveying the rugged hills, which towered two hundred feet on both sides of a ravine through which trickled a small rivulet, would imagine that the pretentious engraving with its streets and avenues, parks and foun-tains, locations for public edifices, including the inevitable college or university, for every town site that was staked off in those days was emulous of rivaling Harvard, and if the people had but sustained the brave pioneers with purses and patronage, our children would all have een college bred, for there would have been no room for the common school in the land.

Mr. James Doane had secured what in western parlance was and is known as a prairie faim, about three miles from this unpromising village,-yet of the fifteen or twenty families which composed the population, the larger proportion were people of education, and some refinement, whom misfortune, ill health, or the Nomadic propensities, had driven to the wilderness,-Of the former class were the Doanes-a commercial enterprise had ended in disaster, so gathering the remnant of a large fortune, Mr. Doane had taken refuge from painful associations, upon the virgin soil of one of the lovliest of the prairie states.

The family had only reached this land of romis the June previous to the time of which am writing, and though accustomed to all the comforts and to many of the elegancies of fe, so delighted were they with the purity of the atmosphere and the general appearance of of their cramped quarters and lack of what was a papa you are, any how." esteemed essentials at the east made little impression upon them.

The family had enjoyed uninterrupted health, and their style of life seemed like an extended picnic, prolonged from month to month.

Mrs. Doane was a woman of delicate and ensitive organization,-an enthusiastic admirer

She told me that during this first summe of life upon the prairies, before care or suffering had dimmed it's brightness and shadowed her heart,—that she never wearied gazing out over the undulating plain, dimpled so lovingly by the creator's hand. With the lush and varied vegetation waving evermore to and fro in the breeze;-that it seemed as though each fair summer morning was a fresh creation; that the new heavens and the new earth came with each succeeding day to bless and perfect poor suffering humanity.

Their dwelling was like thousands of others on the prairies, built of planks, for wood was too scarce and difficult to obtain, to build the log cabin of the pioneers of a timbered country. It consisted of one room sixteen feet square the crevices between the planks filled in, or pointed, with mortar, and the interior lined with coarse cotton cloth. No chimney, for there was neither time to make it, or materials on hand suitable for it's construction, so the stove pipe is carried a few feet above the roof and answers in her light words than she dreamed of when every purpose. Humble and coarse as the she uttered them. dwelling or cabin was, there were indications "I'll tell you what! lets unite our forces for direction as though they were as necessary as things, and a wee bit of gossip, and for us,the daily food of these people; -while in a cor- wouldn't we have fun!" ner safely stowed in it's cloth covering was a night with pen and paper, and Nell will be guitar;—all proving that their taste for the arts drear November evening, was not so cheerythough the two cows and oxen were safely housed, if so it could be called, in a stable built of turf and shingled with hay, Most comfortable have I found such nondescript edifices to be.

These buildings with immense stacks of hav and cornfodder constituted all the improvevated field of ten acres a few rods north of the

By the time Mr. Doane and his son had finished the chores, the snow was seven inches

"It's a terrible night," said Mrs. Doane, as they came in stamping and sweeping the snow off their feet.

"Oh no, I have known many worse in New York," said her husband cheerily, "it is not wind has gone down ;-but let us have supper, for I have some letters to write, and I believe or city of Hopeton. "Despise not the day of Eh mother?" "Come Jim, let the cat alone and

> The evening was spent pleasantly and usefulnot forgetting the loved and absent Ellen.

CHAPTER II.

"It's snowing, Oh! it's snowing, girls," said nerry Bessie Moreton the same Novembera fter-soon, as she skipped into the room clapping hands and performing a pirouette that would not have disgraced any devotee at the shrine of Terpsichore, "and now Ellie can't go home so take off your things and make your self contented, that's a darling."

Ellen Doane glanced out of the window rather ruefully, but said in positive tones:

"No, Bessie dear, snow or no snow, I must go and right away, too, before it gets too deep for me to walk, for father and Will are in the tim ber at work; you know mamma is not very well and it would be cruel and wrong for me to stay away any longer. I,ve had a delightful visit, but must be home to-day."

Just then Mr. Moreton, a grave, dignified man, quite a patriarch in appearance, with his white hair and beard, entered.

"Father," said Ruth, who was Bessie's sen-ior some two years, "don't you think it's too bad for Ellen to walk home in this storm?" "Oh! don't go, daughter," said Mr. Moreton, laying his hand kindly on Ellen's head. "Wait until night, and Robert will take you home with

The flush that suffused Ellen's face was no ticed by the sisters, who exchanged a significant glance as she hastily threw her veil over

"No, no, thank you, I am a first class pedes trian, as you well know, and will be home in an hour without doubt," said Ellen, and with a parting kiss from the girls she stepped out into the storm.

"What a gem that girl is," said Mr. Moreton. "Of purest ray serene? eh! papa, said saucy Bess, as she perched herself on his knee and began plaiting his silvery beard.

wife she will make for some good man." "That she will, said Ruth, seating herself or the other knee, and I shouldn't wonder if he Prince had come-would you, Bess?"

"A perfect sunbeam," continued he, "what

"Ah! who is the fortunate man?" said her father, "for I consider the man a favorite of fortune who wins such a prize."

"Who, indeed?" querried Bess, with a wink the beautiful country, that the inconvenience at her sister. "Oh, what a precious old owl of

"He is only far sighted, instead of near sighted," said Ruth, "for while he is in the depths of the sea with Agassiz or studying the 'starry heavens' with Hersche!, how can he see or understand matters of less moment close to

"An' he had no eyes for to see," says Bess "Oh papa, darling, don't you know that Bob would have given-I had almost said his hopes of heaven, for some proof that Ellen loved him months and months ago? And now we think (for we couldn't get the sly pass to give us so much as a hint) that they have come to an understanding by sundry unmistakable symptoms, -so that now, sir, be ready to make out maraiage settlement and all that sort of thing, and to give your parertal blessing in the most approved style,-but here comes mamma with a budget oi gossip, I know, so open it speedily chere maman for our delectation, for I am dying to hear the latest on dits in the Hopeton

"Where,s Ellen?" said good Mrs. Moreton, looking anxiously round the room and paying up, it might save the editor a great deal of no attention to Bessie's importunities. gone home I hope, in this storm?"

"Yes, gone!" said Ruth, "she was perversely dutiful, and lo! a whole family plunged in grief. I tremble to see Bob's look of dismay when he finds Eilie gone." Alas! there was more truth

of refinement and culture on every side; here the winter, get Mr. Doane to give up that hora picture hanging, perhaps close to some article rid cabin out on the bleak prairie, (ugh! it pertaining to the culinary department; there, makes me shudder to think of spending a winsome elegant trifle worthy a place in a Fifth terthere) come in and hybernate with us for the avenue drawing room. A few choice books winter. Wouldn't it be lovely! Papa and Mr. on a set of rough shelves, while the serials and Doane could talk politics and science, mamma newspapers of the day lay scattered in every and Mrs. D. housekeeping and all good pious

"Thank you," said her mother, "for the intimation that my friend and I are interested in was as well developed as their love of nature. no higher topics than those you mention; to re-So much for the interior. The exterior, this pay you I shall reserve all matters of interest I have learned this afternoon for other ears than yours, Miss Malapert.

Ellen tipped lightly down the declivity, on which the comfortable home of the Moretons was situated, with a light and happy heart:what was the feathered rain that fell so noiselessly around her but another form of beauty, ments of the place, except a fenced and culti- with which the earth was filled. She had her

his magic wand the universe was glroifiedside to gain the road which led to her fathsome trade or business which would give him way.

ercise in the open air. In accordance with his advice he had herded cattle, driven ox sams, and at last in building a cabin on some land he wished to pre-empt, discovered a taste and talent for carpenter's tools, and had devoted himself to that employment until with some little instruction he had become Master Architect of the simple dwellings of the early settlers of Hopeton, of which embryo metropolis he was one of the founders and proprietors.

#### CONTINUED NEXT WEEK. Snow-Raised Bread and Pastry.

A correspondent of the English Mechanic writes that "snow, when incorporated with dough performs the same office as baking powder or east. I have this morning for breakfast partaken of a snow-raised breadcake, made last evening, and which was made as follows; The cake, when baked, weighed about threequarters of a pound. A large piled tablespoonful of fine, dry, clean snow was intimately stirred with a spoon into the dry flour and to this was added a teaspoonful of caraways and a little butter and salt. Then sufficient cold water added to make the dough of the usual consistency (simply stirred in with the spoon, not kneaded with the warm hands), and then put into a quick oven and baked three -quarters of an hour, It turned out very light any palatable. I have understood but not yet tried it, that boiled suet puddings, dumplings, sailors' duff,' and the like can be made light by the same means. Now, as to the rationale of this process. It may appear a paradox to many that frozen water in any form should produce an expansive effect, as it is, already, by freezing, expanded to its utmost cap-ability. But that snow actually has this property is well known to every farmer who experiences its disintegrating effects on the hardened clods of his field. The true reason appears to be this-the light mass of interplaced snow crystals hold imprisoned a large quantity of condensed atmospheric air, which, when the snow is warmed by thawing among the clods, and very rapidly in the dough, expands enormously, and acts the part of the carbonic acid gas, in either baking powder or yeast. I take the precise action to be, then, not due in any way to the snow itself, but simply to the expansion of the fixed air lodged between the interstics of the snow crystals by application of heat. This theory, if carefully followed out, might perchance give a clew to find a simple and perfectly innocuous method of raising bread and pastry."

#### Helper, Crawford County, Kansas.

May 30 .- It has been showering here the last wo days, not raining much, but keeps cloudy and damp. Corn looks well. Some oats are coming out in head, it is very short. Flax and caster beans look well. We have a good many acres in this part planted to those two crops, as they are nearly a sure crop, and bring in money to the farmer sooner than most crops do planted at the same time. Our early sweet corn is out in tassel. Strawbearies nearly gone. Raspberries are coming we picked a few to-day.

Now a word to Louise. We have no Web ster's Dictionary; (neither have any of our neighbors or I could have borrowed one), and how did I know that the yard "was the grounds around the house" if some one will only be kind enough to send me a Dictionary until I can post work correcting misspelled words etc., and by the way is the meaning of "house lot," "park" and "yard" all the same? I see Louise uses them all in the same sense in one sentence. We have six acres in our "yard," and Louise, it is real weedy now, but don't say anything about it, for we intend to make it all right in a few days. I think you will need a man to pickfyour 70 currant bushes when they get large. If "you don't know enough to take good care of them ask some of your neighbors how. I always find neighbors to tell me anything I wish to know, and they seem to do it with pleasure too

As it is fruit canning time I will tell how can in self-sealing jars. After getting all ready to put the cap on, I lay on a piece of writing paper (just the size of the cap), dipped in the white of an egg, then screw down the cap tight, and the fruit never tastes old, as it will sometimes with the utmost care, without the paper and egg.

We have one Dahlia in bloom to day, the 30th of May, is not that early for Dahlias? They are very easily raised from seed, if planted about the first of March in the house. Transplant when four leaves, to another box, and set out as soon as danger from trosts is over, in rich ground. They will nearly all bloom the first AMERICAN GIRL.

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE-Two teaspoonmother's enthusiastic temperament, and found fuls baking powder sifted into one quart flour loveliness where ot hers saw neither grace nor scant half-tea-cup butter, two tablespoonfuls subeauty, and now that love had touched her with gar, a little salt, enough sweet milk, or water, to make a soft dough; roll out almost as thin as As she ascended the opposite hill- pie crust, place one layer in a baking pan upon which sprinkle some flour: then add er's claim, she reached a building in course of another layer of crust and spread as before, and erection; scarce had she reached it before she so on, as before, and until crust is allused. heard a quick step, and in a moment Robert | This makes four layers in a pan 14 inches by 7. Moreton was by her side, coatless, and with his Bake about fifteen minutes in a quick oven, near so cold as it was an hour since, for the paper cap and workman's apron, giving unmisturn out upside down, take off the top layer, the takable signs of the labor he was engaged in. bottom when baking, place on a dish, spread He was a tall, well developed man of perhaps plentifully with strawberries, not mashed, and flow southward. They had located the village Will and I are to be kitchen maids to night, twenty-four, a fine looking fellow, healthy in previously sweetened with pulverized sugar; body and mind, such an one as any woman place layer upon layer, treating each one in the might be proud to call husband-A word here same way, and when done you will have a handof the Morton's:-the father had been a profes- some cake, to be served warm with sugar and sor in an eastern college, and Robert, his young-cream. The secret of having light dough is to ly, and before the family betook themselves to est son, had graduated at - College when handle it as little and mix it as quickly as poswould eventually atend their enterprise, or rath- the arms of Mospheus, they knelt and rever- he was only twenty; his devotion to his studies sible. Short cake is delicious served with er courage, in planting a town among and upon ently commended themselves to the care of had so impaired his health that his father sent charlotte russe or whipped cream. Raspberry the roug's and pricpitous bluffs which overlook that Being who neither slumbers nor sleeps, him west to recuperate, advising him to pursue or reach short cake may be made in the same

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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

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## THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten doltars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail; notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANNAN FARSHER, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice."

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

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

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

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

a stray.

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

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

places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of tendays, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the index, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the investable, such size and the strain of the taker up the stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for tendays, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash yalue. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Cierk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the Kannas Farmers in three successive numbers.

shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Pauce of the county, having first notified the taker up the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all the owner, of the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of if the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest an the taker-typ.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall

benefis the takerup inny have had, and report the same on their apprisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the valley of such stray.

Any person who shall seil or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a mistemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to BASSAS FARMER,
TO KASSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$19.

mentioned, for each affidavit of taker-up than \$10. Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connec-tion therewith

#### Strays For The Week Ending June 4, 1879. Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew J. Precure, Mulberry Tp. April 29, 1879, one helfer supposed to be 2 yrs old, small white stripe in face, color part white and part red.

STECE—Also one steer, nearly all red, marked with wire in rightest, white stripe in face. Supposed to be 2 yrs old. CCLT—Taken up on the 11th day of May, 1870, by Markus Potter of Grant Tp, one horse colt, 3 yrs old, color brown, dark legs, mane and tall, dark diamond shaped spot on right shoulder. No other brands or marks. Valued at \$20.

Coffey County.-W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by L. D. Davis of Hampden Tp., one brown, 8 yr old mare, stove in foreshoulders, harness marks on sides and shortders, 15 hands high and appraised at \$30. PONY—Taken up by Conrad Hesder, Pleasant Tp., one black, 4 yr old, horse pony, 15 hands high, shod in front. No marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by D. A. Hooyer of California Tp., 1 red sorrel horse, 15 hands high, blod in front. Tp. 4 red sorrel horse, 15 hands high, blind in right eye. Collar marks; shod all around; no marks or brands. Valued at \$40. marks; shod all around; he makes '\$40. \*\*HORSE—Also one red sorrel horse, 15\(^1\); hands high; left feet white, shod in front and on right hind foot, star in fore-head, and collar marks; no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Cherokee County-C. A. Saunders. Clerk. MARE—Taken up by M. W. Carney in Garden Tp. one y mare, 7 yrs ald, 3 white feet, 13½ hands high, brandet Also one pony mare, 4 yrs old, sorrel coler, 2 white feet, caze in face, 13 hands high, banded with 8. COLT—Also one dark bay colored colt, one year old, white hind feet.
MARE—Taken up by B. Wilkinson, Cherokee Tp, one bay mare, 8 yrs old, 14 hands high; star in forehead.

Crawford County-A. S. Johnson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. B. McWirt of Sheridan Tp. (Girard P. O.) April 12, 1879, one grey horse gelding, 8 yrs old; no marks or brands. Cash value \$40.

MULE—One horse mule, three years old, copper color; no marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Davis County—D. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. C. Baker in Milford Tp. May 10, 1879, one black mare, three or four yrs old, both little feet white, no marks or brunds. Valued at \$50.

MARE—Also one bay mare two or three years old, white stripe in face; both fore feet white; branded O with in center on fleshy part of the left fore leg. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Clous Erichson of Jackson Tp. May 5, 1879, one chestnut, sorrel mare, 4 yrs old, 14 hands high; mo marks or brunds; valued at \$45.

MARE—Also one dark hay or light brown mare, about 4 yrs old, 14; hands high, with belt and belt strap on, with name—E. P. McCaw—cut in belt strap; on, with name—E. P. McCaw—cut in belt strap. Valued at \$25.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Duplan (Ableste P. O.) or the state was 17 bushels per acre.

GORNI Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of order or she in the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of order or she in the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, or of corn, of which the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, or of corn, o

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolley, Clerk,

Jefferson County.—J. N. Insley, Clerk,
MABE—Taken in by Binnind Hudspett of Delaware Tr.,
April 21, 1825, one gray mare force old \_ 14% hands high;
saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$55.

Leavenworth County-J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by James Bacon of Stranger Tp, and posted before J. E. Barrett J. P., one horse pony, dark brown color, a few white hates in forehead; is slightly knee sprung; no other marks or brands perceivable; about 16 yrs old; 14's hands high; valued at \$18.

MULE—Taken up by John Briggam of Leavenworth Tp, April 26, 1879, and posted before Wm. G. Montrius J. P., one mule, unaltered, from one to two years old; color black; partly mitty nose; no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by B. F. Conyur of Pomona, Franklin Co., and posted before S. P. McCord J. P., nne black pony mare about 10 yrs old, with a branch left, shoulder; some saddle marks; no other by M. M. Bottler, valued at \$20. FILLY—Taken up by M. M. Bottler old by the day of the McCord J. P., of Pomona, Appanoose Tp., one bay filley, about 2 yrs old; no marks or brands perceivable; valued at \$30.

La Bette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk, MARE—Taken up by S. B. Sloan of Richland Tp. April 13, 1859; one bay mare, about 6 yrs old, 13 hands high, 3 feet white and star in forehead. Valued at \$25.

Osborne County—C. G. Paris, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Milton Stanfield, of Kill Creek Tp., on the third day of May, 1879, one bay horse with blaze in face, about 12 yrs old. 15 hands high; appraised at \$40.

Sedgwick County-E. A. Dorsey, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Snellard of Wichita City, May 7, 1879, one chestnut sorrel mare 6 yrs old, right hind foot white; white spot th forchead; valued at \$55. IfORSE—Also one bay horse, 7 yrs old, branded with a terrapin on right shoulder; valued at \$55.]

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. Snawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. W. Blossom of Silver Lake Tp, and
posted before O. McConnell J. P., May 19, 1879 one dark
brown cow about 6 yrs old with unintelligible brand to night hip. Valued at 815. This cow was taken up two miles
southwest of Menoken station in the above named township
and came into that neighborhood in December 1878.

GELDING—Taken up by George Rix, May 19, 1879 one
town gelding, 3 yrs old; collar marks on each shoulder; no
other marks or brands. Cash value \$40.

Sumner County—Stacy. B Douglas, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Z. G. McDaniel, April 25, 1879, one
small, bright bay mare pony, 3 yrs old; white spot in forehead; valued at §15.

#### Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James Moore deceased, will make final settlement of said Estate in the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, at the July term of said Court, which begins on the first Monday in July, 1879.

H. W. CURTIS, Adm'r. May 26, 1879.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 for \$20 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me

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AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS. 30,000 acres of Unimproved Lands in all parts of Lyon County. A large list of Improved Farms and City and Suburban Property.

Land buyers, look around, and buy to suit yourselves, but don't full to call on us.

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Is a quarterly Real Estate paper, for free distribution, especially devoted to information about Kausas.



The Wise Men of the Land, the Divine, the Physician, the Judge, use daily in their own homes, and recommend to all invalids and sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Piles, Billous attacks, Liver complaints, Gout and Rheumatic affections, Nature's own great and good remedy,

Taurant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, as the best and most reliable medicine ever offered to the people for the above class of diseases.



#### **Pacific** Kansas Railway

Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Creat Kansas
Harvest of 1878 was
Harvest of 1878 was
Colden Belt.

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the lime-stone section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific. The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas state Board of Agriculture for 1878:

WHEAT! Kansas rises from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 28.518,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796, 403 bushels spring wenat; total,

32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized countles lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,325 bushels, or over 41 per cent, and including unreporting countles. fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent, of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk,

MARE—Taken up by Wm, Dunha (Abilene P. O.) on the
Sand Spring farm in Lincoln Tp, April 22, 1879, one sorrel
mare about 7 yrs old, left hind foot white and left hind leg
crippled et the knee. Cash value \$25.

Doniphan County—D. M. Morse. Clerk,

MARE—Taken up by Jeremi-th James on his premises in
Wayne Tp, May 19, 1879, one bay mare seven years old, 15
hands high, black legs, mane and tail, harness marks and
sears on legs and left side of face; a little white on the left
hind foot pear the hoof. Valued at \$50.

Jefferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk,

Mare—Taken up by Jeremi-th James on his premises in
Wayne Tp, May 19, 1879, one bay mare seven years old, 15
houds high, black legs, mane and tail, harness marks and
sears on legs and left side of face; a little white on the left
hind foot pear the hoof. Valued at \$50.

Jefferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk,

Soil, Troducts, Climate, Stock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed
free (5a) lapplicant.

Tree its all applicants.

Thend all you can gather about Kansas, and when you decide to start, be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely or it."

"Hop Bitters do not exhaust and destroy, but estore and make new." "Ague, Billiousness, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters remove easily." "Bolls, pimples, freekles, rough skin, eruptions impure blood, Hop Bitters cure,"

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

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

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Best.

## A New Discovery,

Of A Healing Principle.

Ceval with animal life.

sicians and invalids. It reveals startling errors; expiains why the sick selmedicines usually tak on the death of Frince ley. If the afflicted the various renein finding the exsent showing how moves impurite methods in impurite methods with the last or emoves.

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moves impuriten which noth
It also removes
strong drink, tobacco and
logical principles. Address

Address

Giant System Medical Co., CLEVELAND, OHIO. ADAMS AND FRENCH

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Don't buy a Harvester of Binder until you have

Adams & French.

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

Ayer's Hair Vigor

TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR



hair gray, and either of them inclino it to shed permanently.

Ayre's Hair Vigor, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops to grant to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable, and strengthened; loss hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thekens; and faded or gray, hir resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp, cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vioon is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfumes, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

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DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN
MEDICINE.



# THE BEST

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang, Liniment. Every mail brings intelligence of a winnishe heave saved, the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, the horr. s of rhesmatism overcome, and of a thousand-and-one other blessings and mercles performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of cutward disease are speedily cured by the

Mustang Liniment.
It penetrates muscle, membrane and tissue, to the very hone, banishing pain and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine needed by everybody, from the ranchero, who rides his

over the solitary plains, to the merchant where, and the weodeutter who splits his fost with the axe. It cures Rheumutism when all other applications tall. This wonderful

speedily cures such aliments of the ilUMAN FLESH us
Rheumatism. Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external discase.

indeed every form of external disease.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and a ceidents to which the BRUTE CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures

Sprains. Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder. Horness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Kot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other aliment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

A twenty five cent bottle of Mexican Mustang Lininent has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of forture.

It heats without a Scar. It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even he bone.

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

OF ALL

THE BEST

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

## Sorgo! Sorgo!! Sorgo!!

Sorghum Machinery, Early Amber Cane Seed.





## Trumbull, Reynolds, & Allen,

Wholesale Agricultural House, Kansas City, Mo.

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

#### Rotary Planter, Barlow



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General Age nts, eress City, Mo. **FULLER, Agent,** 

Topeka, Kansas.

## Kansas Queen! Kansas Queen!

Kansas Queen Breaker,

Made Especially For Kansas Sod. Does not break the sod. Runs so light, so steady, turns the Sod so nicely,

that you will have no other after using it. If your merchant does not keep it, get him to arder it for you. BUY NO OTHER.

## TOPEKA

## Carbonated Stone

And Pipe Works,

MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF

Chimney Flues, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and Well Tubing,

Lime Stone for Building Purposes, and Sidewalks.

KEEP ON HAND FOR SALE, CEMENTS, PLASTER, LIME, AND HAIR CHIMNEY FLUE.

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

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J. H. SPEAR, General Agent.

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

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

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CHICAGO, ILL.

#### Every Man Under his own Fig-Tree.

"Every man in all our broad land, North and South, can sit under his own vine and fig-tree provided common sense is shown in fig-culture," says G. F Needham, Washington, D. C., in a paper entitled "Fig-Culture at the North a Success," Mr. Needham, believing that the general cultivation of this fruit is not only practicable but will prove a great benefaction, urges farmers to make a beginning in fig-culture. He

With us it is a deciduous shrub, which can be propagated by cutting as "easily as the currant. It fruits when very young, and different varieties bear white, black, brown, green, blue &c., fruit which vary in size from a hickory nut to a Bartlett pear .The trees should be planted i a moderately rich soil. Too rich soil causes the tree to run to wood. By selecting suitable varieties the ripening season may be extended from July till frost.

In the spring (at the time of corn 'planting) throw up one or more ridges eight feet wide and sixteen inches high in the centre. Stake off on the top of this distences ten feet apart. At these stakes dig holes at right angels to the ridges, say two feet long and ten inches wide. Throw the top soil in a pile and throw the subsoil away . Replace the soil in holes in the form of a mound, one inch below the line in the centre and six inches below at the ends. Then seperate the roots in two parts. Set the trees at the centre-point with the roots extending right and left down the mounds. Fill up with any good soil and tread down thoroughly.

In the autum, before danger from severe frost prepare the trees for winter quarters by cutting the roots growing lengthwise of the ridges with a sharp spade, not disturbing the original roots that were planted. Lay down the trees (lengthwise of the ridge), pegging down the branches that may need to be, then cover with earth, in this latitude, two inches deep; in that of Boston four inches deep. And no matter how old the trees, by this method of planting they are laid to rest very easily. Only with older trees, after the branches are pegged down, it will be best to fill in the interstices with leaves and then cover as before. I think I hear an objection "too much trouble." We do not hesitate to grow other luscious fruits on that account, and the necessity of winter protection will be atoned for from consideration before named. It cost about one cent each to protect the trees of my fig orchard this fall, a man and a boy laying down and covering a hundred per day. In the spring at the time before noted, remove the earth from the trees and raise them to their positions. Thus it will be sen that the care of the trees is not great and the whole operation is quite simple. The unripe figs that were buried with the wood will form the first crop of the next year.

Should the soil be too wich it will be neces sary to root prune the trees at the time of laying down. This is done by cutting off with a sharp spade a portion of the original roots. The necessity of this will occur when the tree is woody

and long jointed. The method is as follows for drying the fruit: The fruit is put into baskets, which are dipped for two minutes in strong potash lye and then into clear water. The lye eats off the tough and gummy coating and improves the color of the fruit. The figs are then placed on hurdles and dried in the sun or by artificial heat, and when sufficiently soft to press closely they are

packed in boxes. After years of cultivating the fig in Ohio, General Worthington says: "It is quick grown, suits our climate admirably, is easily protected, is a sure bearer and very prolific. gins to bear when two years old, and when than either potatoes or tomatoes. I like them best fresh from the tree and often breakfast on them. The demand by the family is very great. The fig-tree is eminently the fruit for the cottager and villager, and when its merits and adaptability to our climate becomes known it will be as regularly grown for family use all over the Ohio valley as either the potato or tomato. and

June 2nd. Up till within a few days we have been having it very dry and the farmers were gettting some discouraged, but we have just had a very heavy rain which wet the ground much deeper than it has been for months past, the wells had begun to fail and water was getting scarce for stock. Now all looks quite refreshing and crops much more promising than a week ago. The fall wheat crop will be very light, some fields not worth cutting at all. Corn is doing quite well, except the late planting, which shows the importance of getting our corn in early, as it always gets the benifit of the corn in early, as it always gets the benifit of the early rains. The oats crop will be rather poor for this country, as we generally have good crops." Fruit all killed except the small varieties

The new comers are all putting out orchards and a great variety of small fruit, which will help the looks of our county very much. There is also more interest taken in ornamental and shade trees than was manifested by the first settlers of this country, which will add much to the appearance, as well as the value of the land. We are pelievers in the doctrin,

that trees draw moisture. Improvements seem to be on the increase; quite a great many new comers and some changing among the old ones. Stock of all kinds is doing well. Sheep raising has taken possession of the farmers around here, and several are collecting about them large flocks, which are doing well.

Several new comers from Iowa are trying

Several new comers from Iowa are trying flax, believing that this climate is as well adapted to this kind of produce as any other, and we do not see why it should not be. Are glad we do not see why to should not be to see farmers introduce greater variety in their system of farming; also several fields of castor beans look promising.

Osage City.

In conclusion we will say that the nice rains we are having causes every farmer to wear a smile en his face and a look of content and satisfaction at the bright prospect of a bountiful harvest this fall. H. W. Oliphant.

#### Indian Creek, Elk County.

May 19th. Believing that Kansas should strive to build up home institutions, I herewith add my mite in favor of the Kansas Farmer. Am well pleased with it and am well satisfied it is decidedly the Kansas farmer's paper and

it is decidedly the Kansas farmer's paper and deserves their support.

I have been living here since the spring of 1870 and have seen some great changes. Elk county is improving rapidly. Its farmers are energed and thrifty, and their improvements are of a substantial character. Our county produces a large amount of wheat and corn, but stock raising is, and will be, the principal source of wealth. Our county being particularly adapted for the same, well watered and the finest of pasture grounds.

Winter wheat looks first rate, heading out

Winter wheat looks first rate, heading out will and promising more than an average crop.
Corn nearly all planted, and much of it has
been plowed the second time.
There will be but little fruit here this sum-

Some cherries and small fruits. And here I would like to say, that I am more ever convinced that we should invariably buy of home nurseries; last summer I sent a small order east for some fine fruit trees. They were delivered, Nov. 1st, in fine condition, and I took considerable time and care in setting out, mulching and wrapping the trees. This spring my "Foster" and "Alexander" peaches were killed

"Foster" and "Alexander" peaches were Killed nearly to the ground, so too my "Beurre Diel" pears and half my Chestnuts, my cherries are the only trees of the lot doing well.

A larger acreage of millet is being sown this spring than usual, it does well and is an excelled for almost all kinds of stock.

The L. L. & G. railroad company is at work, building through the south part of the county with township aid. We are also expecting the St. Louis, Wichita and Western railroad to build across the northeast corner of our county, thus making our transportation facilities much better. R. M. Rule.

#### Wakefield, Clay County.

May 21st.-Wheat has been much injured by the dry weather, but, on the whole, all crops promise well, so far. Red wheat is now ripen-ing fast and is well filled; harvest expected in about two weeks. White wheat like the Podabout two weeks. White wheat, like the Red, is thin and short; will probably make an averis tinn and snore; will proceed make an average yield. Odessa wheat is a failure; only a very few patches can pay for harvesting; three-fourths of the sowing is plowed up for corn. Once more are we taught to be content with winter wheat. If any one still thinks spring wheat a necessity, let him sow it the first week in Sertember.

wheat a necessity, let him sow it the first week in September.

Corn never looked more promising at this season. The area planted is fully one-third more than last year. Oats also good. Rye almost a failure. Barley, but little sown.

The price of corn is now 30 cents, in Junction City, and wheat 90 cents to \$1.05.

Breaking prairie proceeds with the usual vigor, and in addition the railroad company are breaking several thousand acres six miles west of

ing several thousand acres six miles west of town. One hundred teams are now at work, making our new breaking town a lively sight and a pleasant prospect for business.

Many new settlers keep coming. Some land being bought and farms changing hands.

#### From Brown County.

I take great interest in reading the FARMER, especially the contributions of fellow farmers giving their experience on the farm, and the general outlook in their section. Having not seen much reported from this section lately, I

shall give you a few items.

We have had a dry, cool spring, excellent for working the ground. But lately it has been too dry, for small grain. Indeed chinch bug became lively, but a thoroughly soaking shower on last Friday evening, set things right again. It poured down 1½ hours, preceded by light, local showers for some days.

Fall wheat is short and rather thin on the

Farmers are taking more pains in improving their stock and poultry. Our stock for some years past has been "scrub stock" and on the decrease, but now nothing but a nice animal will sell at a fare price.

Building is considerably on the increase in Osage City. the potatoes while the dew is on them, nor immediately after a rain. This is the mode of culture in countries where people subsist chiefly on potatoes, only they use the hoe instead of

he plow. Another suggestion: Our correspondent says cover with boards young plants that are trans-planted. My wife has a method which beats this, viz: Take old cans or cups, like oyster cans, and put one inverted firmly over each plant. Remove in the evening, and you will find that the plant is not a bit wilted but is full of dew, which in its own little world under the cup, it has collected, while outside is a parching heat. In very dry weather, water a little and cover again the second morning. I generally have to bring her a few dozen such cans each have to bring her a few dozen such cans each spring.

#### Farlinville, Linn County.

June 2d .- It has been, on the whole, a tolerable dry spring, too dry for small grain, but very favorable for planting and tending corn. Straw will be short. We have plenty of rain at present; ground in good condition. We exat present; ground in good condition. We expect a large crop of corn, more having been planted than last year. Our summer shipment of hogs will be light compared with last year.

Many have left hog-raising to try cattleraising. Not many sheep raised here.

Fruit prospect very poor. No peaches and but few apples. Small fruit not as good as last year.

Not much old corn to summer over. Farmers are cleaning out their cribs, feeling sure they will be able to fill up with corn. Some of the old heads say there will be more money in hograising this year than there has been the past

Corn is worth from 35 to 40 cents; cows, \$25 per head. Other stock are high for these

Linn county is going ahead in improvements on a sure basis. Farmers appear to be sanguine of good crops, and talk as though hard times

We are having considerable immigration; mostly men of small means. I think the last of the government land is taken. Land, both improved and raw, can be bought reasonable.

Lots of timber here. I had to pay 25 cents for a two-horse load of down-timber, such as treetops, limbs broken off by sleet, etc., and now it is to be given away.

E. A. M.

#### Perry, Jefferson County.

Been pretty dry, untill Thursday night, we had a good rain. Corn growing, though very cool since the rain. Wheat not much more than half as good as last year, and not as much sown. Old wheat worth a dollar.

#### FOR SALE. Shepherd Dogs and Pups.

CHAMPION HORSE HAY FORKS. JAMES C. CURRY, Beason, Ill.



#### Lilly's Patent BUTTÉR WORKER,

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

C. H. R. TRIEBELS,

## Strayed or Stolen!

be as regularly grown for family use all over the Ohio valley as either the potato or tomato, and what is true of that state is true of the whole North."

North."

Osage City, Osage County.

June 2nd. Up till within a few days we have been having it very dry and the farmers

Much is listed.

Prairie grass made a remarkably vigorous growth, considering the dry spring, and hence attle fattened up quickly.

Some time ago I saw some advice in the FARMER on raising potators, to which I feel constrained to add some remarks. It is useless to speak about planting now, as that time is past for this year. Cultivate like corn as soon as fairly up. Then just before they blossom the farmers of solders are entitled to pensions. Can do equally well one or 1000 miles from you. Pensions increased and arrearages collected. No fee unless successful. Beat or properties of references given on application. Address, with stamp, A. L. SHADER, Rantoul. Champaign Co., ill.

#### CALKIN'S NOVELTY CLOTHES WASHER. Our Latest & Best.



PRICE, \$6.00. Over 110.000 sold. Is used in any tub, Is easy to operate. Washes clean—no hand rubbing necessary Will last ten years with ordinary care. 30 to 50 piece carefully folded in a tablecloth or sheet can be washed clean in three minutes, and a large washing can be done in ONE HOUR.

AGENTS WANTED.

Here is a good opportunity for farmers and others out of employment to make big wages. On receipt of \$5. we will send, free of expense, one sample washer to parties wanting Agency. Send for terms to agents. Mention Kansas Farmer, and address CALKINS BROTHERS, 227 Madison Street, Chicago, 111.

## CANTON SULKY PLOW



The Plow at all times will run perfectly level. The horses are attached directly to the end of the beam; the land and depth are guaged by a clevis at the end of the beam.

It can be used in ALL CONDITIONS OF SOIL. It will successfully plow in ground that is so foul with down grain or weeds that it cannot be worked by any ordinary plow. It will also plow land that is so HARD that other plows will not work. The wheels are saved from wear by box fitted in Hub, which can be easily and cheaply replaced. Our new ANTI-FRICTION ROLLING CUTTER is the most complete of anything made.

Parlin & Orendorff, Mirs, Canton, Ill. Parlin & Orendorff, Mfrs, Canton, III.

## "AULTMAN-TAYLOR."

The Standard Thresher of the Vibrator Class.

Lightest Running, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE Horse Power

THE LEADING FARM ENGINE

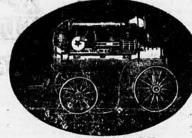
IN AMERICA. We furnish either the regular ""AUSTHAN-TAYLOR" Farm-engine or the "AULTHAN-TAYLOR" tion (self-propelling) Engine, as may be desired.



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

At a very small additional expense, we furnish our Albans Clover-hulling Attachment insking every "Aultnan-Taylor" Thresher the lest clover-huller in use. Their work is the admiration of successful threshermen in wheat, oats, ree, larley, thingely, fax, millet, orchard clover, rice and beans.





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& Taylor Company, Mansfield,



ILLUSTRATED Pampblets, describing on goods, sent to all who write to The Austrian & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Obio

N.B.—SirJoshua Reynolds, the painter, once said he would paint Fally as a boy climbing a high tence, having an open gate right at his side. But the great artist livel to this day, he would have painted folly as a threshermy buying any other class of threshing machinery when he could get "Aultman-Taylon" goods.



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# Self-Operating Rake,



## THE STANDARD RAKE OF AMERICA.

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

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

It is the only Rake that has ever been in actual use for three seasons, and proved itself strong enough to stand the tests of a Horse-Dump Hay Rake.

Received Medal of highest honor at Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876.

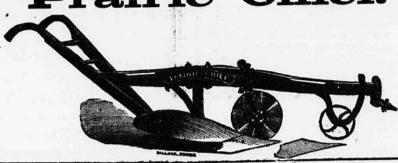
Two Medals at Paris Exposition, 1878.

Three Gold, seven Silver, and eleven Bronze Medals at Field Trials.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TESTINONIALS. J. W. STODDARD & CO., Dayton, O., Sole Mfrs.

War of 1812. War of Mexico. War of Moline Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo., General agents for Missouri and Kansas. Prairie



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

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, GENERAL AGENTS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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