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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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HONEY FLOWERS.

Among honey-producing plants, common red clover is surpassed by none in quantity, but the deep cells in which the nectar is stored is a sealed casket to the honey bee. Its proboscis is too short to reach the imprisoned sweets. If the abundant stores of honey in the red clover were made available to the bees, honey would become as cheap as sugar. Every farm might become an apiary with plenty of feed for the bees from early summer till late autumn.

To make the waste honey of the red clover available to the honey-bee, presents a field for experiment to scientists worthy the highest ambition. The man who succeeds in hybridizing and shortening the blossoms of that plant without destroying its honey-bearing properties, will achieve the greatest success in botanical science of the nineteenth century, and will work a result analogous to a miracle in the honey supply of the temperate zone.

THE MEAT TRADE WITH EUROPE.

In the last issue of the FARMER, I saw an article on this question, taken from the American Live Stock Journal that is very pertinent to the great question before the western farmer to-day. "What shall we raise for profit?" There are few men who have written more for the agricultural press, both here and in Europe, on this question of meat supply than I have. I early saw the importance of directing the attention of the English importer to our unlimited resources for supplying the British market with meat of first rate quality, and at low figures. When the attention of British shippers was turned to Australia for a supply of meat, I clearly foresaw that the canned meat would not meet the requirements of the English market, and that the great want would be for fresh meat, and since the fact has been demonstrated that live cattle can be shipped to England from Montreal and the Atlantic ports at a good profit, it becomes necessary that the western cattle-raiser should look around and avail himself of the opportunities within his reach. I learn by the last Irish Farmer's Gazette I received, that extensive preparations are being made by preparing large, commodious steam ships to transport live cattle, sheep, and hogs to England from Montreal. I will here give the paragraph in full. "The Canadian feeders are preparing for a greatly increased trade in live cattle during the coming summer months. The decks and all the other available space of two lines of steamers between Liverpool and Canada have been engaged until August. Another firm at Guelph have started this trade, and they have already purchased nearly 5000 head of cattle for shipping to Great Britain as soon as they can secure space. Sir John Ramsden's steam ship, Brazilian, has been chartered to carry railroad iron to Canada, and return with live cattle; her space being capable of bringing 900 head as a return cargo." Another paragraph states that on Monday the steamer Champlain, from New York, landed 80 head of fine live cattle; amongst which were 30 head of fine heifers, nearly pure blood Short-horns that brought \$2 & to \$5 & each, also 87 horses. Now here is one of the most important points for the western

farmer to consider: How to secure this market for our surplus produce. That we can furnish the British market with first class meat at a less figure than they can procure it from the Canadian or the Atlantic ports is too apparent to need proof, but that we can furnish it at such as will defy all competition, remains to be proved. The opening of the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries to ocean commerce, is the first grand act in the drama, and Mr. Eads has demonstrated that it can be done successfully, but to secure the full benefits of this trade, congress must assist liberally in opening the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries. This has never received the help and consideration it was entitled to, when we consider that eighteen states and two territories are directly interested in this great improvement, and that since the purchase of Louisiana, there has been only \$18,500,000 expended in this great national enterprise, whilst the state of New York alone has received \$7,894,603 from the national government for the improvement of its rivers and harbors, and then, when we take into consideration that the government has granted aid to the Pacific railroads, which are nothing but private enterprises, to the amount of (bonds and interest) \$91,637,928, together with \$187,785,850 acres of land, it would appear as if it was full time that a more liberal policy be pursued in respect to improving the navigation of this great commercial artery that has such a direct influence on the prosperity of our nation. But it is to the farmers of the Mississippi valley that this subject commends itself most forcibly. It is a question of vital importance to them to secure cheap transportation. The transportation by water will always be so much cheaper than railroad carriage, that there can be no competition. For the last three years, the cost of taking wheat from Chicago to Buffalo by water, has been only four cents per bushel, whilst corn has been carried for 1 1/2 cents. Now these cereals can be carried from Davenport, and put on board the ocean steamers in New Orleans, for less figures; but it is in the carriage of live stock that the great advantage will be obtained. At the present rates, the price of the steer that is shipped from Kansas is doubled before reaching the shipping port—see market reports of first-class steers in Lawrence and New York. To be sure, there are many causes that intervene, such as passing through the hands of several owners and jobbers, the high price of interest on the capital invested, and the high tariff of freights, rendered so, in a measure, by this high rate of interest on money. After the steer arrives at its place of destination, it is one mass of fever and inflammation, totally unfit for human food, and in a bad state to commence the sea voyage. Now let us make an estimate of the cost and trouble of sending the same steer to market by water down the Mississippi. The cattle can be put on board barges or flatboats, with hay and corn sufficient for their sustenance, as a deck load. A small steam tug can take a dozen or twenty of those barges in tow, and run them alongside of the ocean steamer, and the cattle can be kept thriving from the time they leave the farm, and the cost will not be ten per cent. of the present system, whilst the difference in flesh, health, etc., will be an important item in the profit of the shipper. Now this question of improving the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, should be persistently kept before congress, and liberal appropriations demanded for so important a purpose. Was there a quarter of the sum granted that Thomas Scott asked to carry out his Southern Pacific railroad scheme, its effect would soon be apparent. All the Mississippi valley asks, is trifling in comparison with its importance to the nation. Owing to the combination of railroad companies, and the exorbitant rates of interest, the American shipper cannot compete with foreign competition. The English shipper borrows his capital to operate with, at three per cent., whilst his competitor, the American shipper, has to pay from 10 to 15. What we want is cheap money, in sufficient volume to transact the business with, and we can enter the markets of the world with our beef, pork, and general productions, and defy competition. But as long as John Sherman is permitted to retire our greenback currency and burn it up, we need expect no relief. A general who would destroy his ammunition previous to a battle, would be counted insane. What better is John Sherman, who is destroying the money that keeps trade alive and active?

Fireplaces in a farm house should, if possible, be built in the living room, and the chimneys should be arranged so as to accommodate all the rooms in which fires are wanted. Fireplaces, if properly built, are not much more expensive for fuel than a stove, while for health and comfort, they are so much superior that they can hardly be dispensed with. A sufficiency of light in a dwelling is worthy of attention. It often happens, from ideas of economy, that in addition to the blinds, which are usually kept closed, one or more thick curtains are made use of to prevent the fading of carpets and furniture. As plants in the shade are sickly and lack stamina, so it is with sickly and pallid children, and the chalky countenances and imperfect eyesight of delicate young ladies, attest the want of sunlight. While providing for an ample supply of light and sunshine, it does not follow that we should be obliged to endure the latter with its accompanying heat at all times of the day and year; and on every side of our dwelling, against the sun's rays during the hottest part of the day, there should be some protection. A veranda will do much toward modifying the heat within the house. It also protects the windows from storms, permitting them to remain open through summer showers, and affords a cool and pleasant place for sitting in the evening, unexposed to the unwholesome influence of the falling dews. Verandas have always been regarded as characteristic features of southern houses.

Before giving very much thought to the exterior form or appearance of a house, the interior division and arrangement should be carefully considered. Every apartment should be specially adapted to its appropriate uses, and all should be connected and placed so as to bring together those between which passage is most frequent. It ought to be practicable to pass from any one room into any other, without going into a third, and without waste of room in the passage ways. What halls are needed, if made spacious, contribute very much in warm weather to the coolness and pleasantness of a dwelling, by providing for through currents of air. The arrangement should be such that the currents can be cut off when desired. If, on the other hand, the halls are too large, they add to the labors of the family, and are more difficult and expensive to warm. In the light of utility, the kitchen is to be considered the most important apartment of a farm house, as on the perfection and completeness of its arrangement, depend very much the comfort of a family. It should be of sufficient size for the easy performance of all the work required to be done, all accessories should be arranged in the most convenient manner, and the whole adapted to the pursuits, habits, and peculiar notions of the housewife. If she personally superintends her own work, or does a large amount of it with her own hands, as most farmers' wives do, there should be a ready communication with the sitting, or living room, where her time is mostly spent, with a view to economizing labor as much as possible. The sink for washing the dishes should be near the closet where they are kept, and not very far from the entrance to the dining room. The pantry where provisions are kept should be close to the table where they are prepared for cooking, and still as remote as possible from the kitchen steams, and provided with an independent system of ventilation. On the completeness of these arrangements depends much of the success which some women have in economizing the labor of house-keeping. A store room will be required; it should have an entrance independent of the one from the kitchen; it should be well lighted and ventilated, and of sufficient size, and should be located in the coolest portion of the cellar, for the best results. The kitchen should be separated from every other apartment by two doors. If, as is often the case, the family washing is done in the kitchen, the arrangements should be made so that it will interfere as little as possible with the every day operations; if practicable it is much better, even in the smallest dwellings, and in many instances much more convenient, to have a distinct room for washing. The eating room may be considered as a place where the necessary amount of food may be procured and swallowed with the least loss of time. In which case, the table will be placed as near to where the food is cooked as possible, or it may be regarded as the gathering place of the family, where at

FARM BUILDINGS.

NO. IV.

BY WM. TWEEEDDALE, C. E.

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regular seasons all the members come together to enjoy, not only the pleasures of the table, but also those of social intercourse. In which case, it will be desirable to make the eating room as pleasant as practicable, as well to escape the effluvia of the kitchen, as to avoid the necessity of hurrying the repast to make room for the kitchen work.

HERE AND THERE.

"But then you all live so poor, nearly every farm is mortgaged, and though in England they have to keep up enormous expenses, they do it."

Such was the poser I received in conversation with a young Englishman recently arrived and intending to settle amongst us. On his very face and to an intelligent enquiring mind from such a country as England, receiving its first impressions of Kansas, the stamp of truth is on every word of the sentence. Is it our exact photograph to be handed round to the multitudes so eagerly seeking correct information about the spot they intend to call home? Having considerable correspondence with Britons, I am constrained to use these words as a text for a few remarks in the FARMER, many copies of which find their way to the "old country."

It is a grand mistake Englishmen—and others too—make in that they expect to find their own country here, and Kansas too. Some further expect a fortune ready made on arrival. The successful immigrant will be found to have left his prejudices and his country behind him, and expect in Kansas, something akin to the rest of creation, only a trifle better if he knew just the how to make it so. The longer I live here the more do I get to have faith in the country. Properly guided a noble destiny is before it, but I do strongly deplore the "blow" that still flows from land agents, speculators and others similarly interested, as tending to mislead and work harm instead of good. That the big crops and fortunes can be realized I do not deny, but I do deny that they are realized as generally as implied. I always recommend the Kansas FARMER which labors to exclude all inflation, as more reliable for practical information than any advertising compilation out.

When the immigrant has served his apprenticeship so as to learn his business in this new country, and fairly gets into the run of the thing, the truth of the above sentence will be fully realized.

Here, we may be said to be less than ten years old, and for the most part every man set to work without the capital of either cash or experience, but with a stout heart and sky and soil seemingly faultless. To this poor capital stock, many added poor judgment resulting of course in each "bucking against" the other, and opposed by fickle seasons, men were compelled to "live poor." Still every season added mental and material wealth enough to place the average farmer today in a position his fathers had not attained in England fifty years ago. There, our new friends will bear in mind each succeeding generation bears the accumulations of centuries. It is easy for "the dunce in the family to be a farmer" when born with the silver spoon his fathers made and walk into a farm fully equipped without an effort of his own, and with the experiences of centuries to guide him in every operation.

Here, I am satisfied it is false economy for some to still maintain the "poor" tables they do, the power of example is strong. There, the luxury is equally false. The power of arbitrary fashion is stronger, hence those "enormous expenses." But "they do it," yes, but it don't shame us much. They are as liable to bad seasons and climatic influences or raising good crops as we are, but they do it. They need not procure the best breeds of stock nor feed and tend them summer and winter, but they do it. They can go in debt to the eyes for machinery and house it in the fields but they don't do it. They can mortgage all property but they don't do it. If they want an article they pay for it, or go without until they can do it. In short they have learned to understand their business, and treat it as a science there, while here but for the richness and newness of the country, our general happy-go-lucky ways, if unchanged must farm us to death. Give us communities of men who will order their affairs as they do in any old country. Give us laws to regulate freight, tariffs, and open transportation routes. Abolish the accursed system of long credits and larger prices fostered by the agent army, and that equally criminal curse the money lender on

mortgage at 40 per cent., and substitute therefor, cash payments with the power to obtain money for legitimate business at three per cent. per annum as they do in England to-day, and this reproach will vanish more speedily than it has grown.

Allow me on behalf of Subscriber and newcomers to say that C. W. J., in replying to a "Subscriber" has presented truths in an unhappy way, sufficient to silence sensitive minds. It may not be "Subscriber's" fault he has not "twenty years' experience;" moreover multitudes like him are induced to come here and the agricultural papers are properly educators. Are such beginners to be snubbed then? How would C. W. J. relish being told to "sell his hide," as a teacher at which he shows he has not had twenty years' experience.

Daniel McBride, Pa., cannot find a better location for a grist-mill than this; the same applies to a woolen factory, also a shoemaker would find it a profitable home. A. M. Wakefield, Kansas.

RANDOM SHOTS.

Joseph Moss, in the FARMER of May 22nd, wants to know where he had better go in Kansas, for government land. My advice would be to let government land alone, for taking everything into consideration it is dearer than land that has been improved.

The best time for a newcomer to "strike Kansas" is in a grasshopper year. The "best locations" of course, are in the oldest-settled portions of the state. The "hot winds" you ask about, generally arrive here in August, and come from the southwest and, so far as I know, no part of the state are exempt from them.

Under the head of "Commercial Lying" in the FARMER May 20th, Noah Cameron, of Douglas county, tells some plain truths, and they are none the less true for being plain. I have, for some time, been convinced, that the publication of the large yields, and in fact of any yields of grain was of more advantage to the buyer and those who are directly opposed to the farmers than to the farmer themselves.

Friend Durham, of Osage county, in same issue, wants to know the remedy for the curl in the peach tree leaf. So far as I have observed, curl is only found on seedling peach trees; budded trees having invariably escaped this pest. If this is universally the case, and I have reason to believe it is, the remedy is to plant budded peach trees.

A very interesting letter, in the issue of May 22nd, from Judge Hanway, of Franklin county, cites a "fine bearing orchard" as being set too close; the distance being 20 feet each way. This would make 120 on an acre. If this gentleman should now cut out every other tree in each row alternating the trees, he would yet have more trees standing than if he had originally set them two rods apart, and these extra trees have undoubtedly produced enough fruit to pay him many times their cost.

W. W. C.

RUSSIAN APPLE FRAUD.

The Russian apple man, noticed in the last week's issue of the FARMER, has been operating in Wabunsee and Osage counties, taking in the honest yeomanry at \$10 to \$50 each, for trees of no unusual value a very uncertain one to the buyers, and discouraging to the fruit-growing interest of the state. Such exorbitant stories serve to sell the buyers more effectually than the trees he offers. G. A. H.

Indian meal dough we banished from our poultry yards long ago, and on no conditions would we permit young chickens to be fed with it. For the first morning meal we give all our young poultry stock boiled potatoes mashed up fine. We find nothing so good and acceptable and as we use only the small potatoes, those which are unmarketable, and not large enough for the table, they prove to be more profitable than any other article of food—Massachusetts Plowman.

The corn crop of 1877 is estimated at 300,000,000 bushels. At 35 cents a bushel it is worth \$105,000,000. This is \$15,000,000 more than the total annual product of gold and silver in the states and territories.

Muscattine, Iowa.

SAMUEL SINNETT.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

BREAKING CORN ROOTS

On this subject the Country Gentleman quotes from Dr. E. L. Sturtevant's lecture on "Agricultural Tillage. He tested, in the first place, the theory of root-pruning on young plants, by growing them in water, and in soil in pots. When the new roots were thrown out, such as grew in the water were shortened with a pair of scissors, and those in the soil with a sharp knife. The result in nearly every instance was the omission of new and more numerous fibres, giving a much larger root surface than unpruned plants. The treatment was then tried on young plants of corn. "In one case" says Dr. Sturtevant, "to show the success we met, we obtained twenty-three ears of corn from one kernel planted." In another trial, "two plants, grown from one kernel of corn in either case, and root-pruned, bore each fourteen ears, which contained 2,881 and 2,987 kernels, respectively. Another plant treated likewise, furnished twenty ears, containing 3,868 kernels. The grain was large and plump, more so than in other hills not root-pruned." These results are so extraordinary, that farmers will prefer to try for themselves—an experiment easily performed. The theory is worthy of thorough testing, as the young corn plants may be easily root-pruned by means of subsoil cultivators, and more efficiently if the corn is planted in hills, so as to be worked both ways, instead of in drills.

MILLET.

The common millet will ripen its seed within sixty days after sowing and it will then make good hay, besides affording a large quantity of seed valuable for poultry, or, if ground, excellent to mix with corn or other grain to feed to cattle and pigs. The seed of millet is worth all the crop costs to raise, leaving the hay for a profit. It may be successfully grown upon land too wet for putting in oats or other early spring crops, or it may sown on land after a crop of barley or grass has been gathered, and mature sufficiently for forage. The Golden or German millet is the best for a forage plant and resembles corn in its growth, as it throws out a broad corolla-like leaf. The stalks are also soft and edible. This sort of millet requires nearly the entire season to mature its seed, and should, in a northern latitude, be sown by the first of June when it will make full growth of stalk but not mature the seed. It requires stronger land than the common to make a vigorous growth. On rich land the amount of forage is immense. Stock will eat either of these grain-grasses with a decided relish in winter and they are most excellent for a change.—The Rural New Yorker.

BROOD MARES.

As to horses, we think that, for the work of the farm, good mares may be used more profitably than geldings, as they may rear a foal every year, without interfering materially with their own work. But here, more than in any other department of stock breeding, we must be careful in our selection of breeding stock. In breeding steers or pigs, we want proper size, form, and quality, but in breeding horses we must have, in addition, stamina, action, and endurance. No mare in regard to which there is the slightest suspicion of unsoundness or weakness of constitution should be thought of for a breeder. Here, too, as with cattle, pigs, and sheep, there is more accurate discrimination made every year between the good and the different; and for this reason a breeding mare of good form and size, with sound constitution and endurance, and properly bred, is worth, or should be worth, a great deal more money than a gelding of the same excellence; and we are very confident that our farmers will find it to their profit to use such mares and breed from them.—Live-Stock Journal.

USE OF AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

I have been a constant reader of agricultural papers for thirty years and more, and have found the following benefits:—1. They are a most agreeable change from the labors of the field to the garden. Every man wants diversion of some kind, and finds it in change of occupation. Reading is amusement to a man tied up to the daily routine of the farm. His mind is stimulated by the perusal of the pages of his favorite journal, he is refreshed and kept cheerful and contented by his constant communion with other tillers of the soil. 2. They add largely to our stores of knowledge. Some of the best minds in the country write habitually for these papers. Some of them have had years of training in the best scientific schools of this country and of Europe, and tell us how crops grow, what tillage does for our crops, what are the best rations for horses and working cattle, for fattening animals, and for milch cows; what fertilizers our soils need, and how this want can be most economically supplied. They are full of communications from practical farmers, in all parts of the land, giving their methods of husbandry, and the reasons for them. No man can read habitually these teachings without gaining much useful knowledge in his husbandry. 3. The best implements of tillage, and of harvesting, are brought to the knowledge of the farmers through the press. If there is a fair, a plowing match, a trial of reapers or mowers or of implements of tillage, the papers give the results in detail, and he has the data for an intelligent opinion.—American Agriculturist.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN FOUNG FOLKS sent postage paid one year for 93 00.

Horticulture.

SUITABLE CROPS FOR ORCHARDS.

Seal Foster says in the N. Y. Tribune: Plow and cultivate your orchards, young and old. Do not sow small grain and grass, but plant to corn, potatoes, and other hoed crops. Sowed grain and grass grow the early part of the season, the same time the trees grow, then the crop is taken off, and sometimes the warm rains of August and September will start the trees to a late growth, greatly to their damage. Not so with corn or potatoes; their growth is mostly in July and August, the time we wish to check the growth of the trees. Therefore, do not plow the orchards after July until near cold weather; then it is often beneficial to destroy insects, and to mellow the ground through winter. Buckwheat is an excellent orchard crop. Harvest some of it where the ground is rich, but where the orchard needs fertility and mulching, let it fall to the ground and rot. Mulch the ground under the trees, not close around the body, but out under the limbs.

CURCULIO CATCHER.

The following description of one of the best forms of a curculio catcher, was given by M. B. Bateham in a late address on plum culture: The form of curculio catcher most approved is, I think, a Michigan invention somewhat improved. It is a light frame work in the shape of a wide hopper, covered with oil-cloth, and mounted on two light wheels like a hand cart. It has an opening on the side to admit the body of the tree, and a tin box or drawer at the bottom to receive and hold the beetles until it is convenient to cremate them. The jarring is done by means of an implement resembling a stout crutch, six feet in length, which is carried on top of the catcher, and is operated by the man who works the machine—this being found more economical than to have a second hand for the purpose. One man, after a little practice, can operate on three hundred and fifty trees. The process has to be commenced as soon as the blossoms begin to fade, and performed every day, or twice a day when the insects are numerous, for three or four weeks. But the cost of labor is small compared with the value of the crop, when there are several thousand trees in bearing, so as to make it an object to give them regular attention.

A valuable mixture to keep on hand at this season, is one of coal ashes, sulphur, and hellebore. The ashes should be very fine. It is best after passing them through the ordinary coal-ash sieve. To one pailful of ashes thus sifted, add a quart each of flour of sulphur and hellebore and mix together. For currant worms, plant lice, cabbage fleas, slugs on pear trees, melon bugs, we found this so effectual last season, that we confidently recommend it to our readers. It is always best to use it in the cool of the morning while the dew is upon the leaf.

SPARE THE TOADS.

Don't kill the toads. They are the gardener's very best friends, from the fact that they are the mortal enemies of insects and worms that depredate on garden vegetables. Being perfectly harmless, it is far better to carry them into the garden than to injure them, as is so frequently done by thoughtless persons.

SMALL FRUITS IN GARDENS.

But few people seem to know the value of small fruits to a family, when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick, perhaps, from 6 to 12 quarts a day. You have them on your table as a desert, if you please at noon, and your tea-table is loaded with them at evening, and you want little else but your bread and butter. Your family consumes, in one way or another, about 8 quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for bodily ailments are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispell all ordinary diseases not settled permanently in the system. After strawberries, raspberries come to continue about three weeks; then we have blackberries where the climate is not too cold to have cultivated varieties; then the currants ripen, which remain until the early grapes mature; and taking the season through, any family with half an acre of land in a garden, can grow small fruits that make country life delightful, and at the same time hundreds of dollars can be saved in the supply of the table.—Chautauqua Farmer.

PREVENTING THE GROWTH OF SUCKERS ON TREES.

"H. J.," in your issue of May 15th, asks when to remove suckers from apple trees, and how to prevent their growing. The best time to cut them away is during the latter part of the growing season—about July I find to be the best. At that time, the wounds heal rapidly, and very few suckers will start to take the place of the old ones. But the best way to prevent suckers is not to prune the trees. Show me an orchard that is hacked and pruned every spring, as many persons think proper, and I will show you one scarred, sunscalded and full of water-sprouts. Some pruning is necessary to remove branches that interfere or incline too far to the northeast. I would not take the extreme view that some take, and say never prune, but prune very sparingly. This, I think, is the best done in summer, for the same reasons stated for cutting suckers. Head the trees low so the trunks will be shaded to the ground, and borers will not bother, nor the hot sun scald them. These

are often causes of suckers coming from the ground, which nature provides to replace the falling trees. H. E. VANDEMAN, Geneva, Kansas.

SADDLER'S NOTES.

NO. XXIV.

Johnson county is one of the oldest settled portions in the state, it having as early as 1832, quite a respectable white population. A few of the settlers of 1836 are living here at the present time. One gentleman yet resides here who I think, is the oldest white inhabitant in the state. His name is John C. McCoy. He came here as a government surveyor in 1830.

Mr. McCoy's father was the Rev. Isaac McCoy, the noted Indian missionary. This latter gentleman was appointed by the Government in 1828 as a commissioner to select suitable locations in what is now called Kansas, for the different tribes of Indians who were scattered over the western and southern states.

It was not until the year 1830 that the boundary lines dividing the different tribes were surveyed. In the early part of that year Rice, and John C. McCoy, sons of the commissioner, were appointed surveyors to survey the boundary lines.

Previous to this, there had been but little surveying done in the Territory. In the years 1826-7, Major Angus Langham, surveyed the meanderings of the Kaw River from its mouth, twenty leagues westward, and the east line of the Kaw Reservation on the south side of the river.

Rice and John McCoy were often accompanied by their father on their surveying excursions. In 1831, Rice McCoy died and the surveying was continued by John for six years. At the time of his brother's death, John was only 19 years old.

Last week I called on Mr. McCoy at his home near Monticello, Johnson county, and found him to be a hale, hearty gentleman, and apparently about middle age, although he is really about 66 years old. He has a large fund of valuable personal recollections of those early days, and being a pleasant and agreeable conversationalist, it was really a treat to listen to him.

I believe I must mention an incident related by him and then close this rambling sketch. Wm. and Thomas Johnson, two Methodist Missionaries in the year 1835 wishing to convert some of the Kaws to a realizing sense of their lost condition, and knowing that neither an Indian nor anyone else could enjoy religion upon an empty stomach, loaded up two wagons at the Mission house near Kansas City with pork, and struck out for the Kaw valley near Silver Lake. As long as the pork lasted the Kaws had all the "power," that the most zealous methodist could wish, but as soon as the pork was gone the "power" was gone, never to return, until more pork was furnished.

Speaking about pork, reminds me that Johnson county, contains some of the best hogs in the state. Most of our readers know Soloa Rogers, Esq., of Prairie Centre, by reputation, as one of the most careful and conscientious breeders in the state. The amount of good this gentleman has done in disseminating pure Berkshire, is hard to estimate. I did not see one poor scrub of a hog within ten miles of his place.

Mr. Rogers has 130 full blooded Berkshire hogs, of the most approved strains. Among these hogs I noticed "Stockwell" a half brother of Royal Hopewell who received the first premium at the Royal Show in England in 1877. Stockwell was bred in England by Wm. Hewer and imported by Hewer Bros. He received first premium at the Illinois State Fair in 1877 and sweepstakes, and also first premium at St. Louis Fair same year and also sweepstakes over all other hogs. This, to my notion, one of the best hogs in this state.

Among the sows I noticed "Orthellus" two years old. She was sired by Lord Liverpool; Dam, Sovereign Lady, also "Josie," one year old a perfect beauty. As this hog suits her very critical owner, she would therefore be hard to beat.

Mr. Rogers has long been an advertiser in the FARMER, and being very unpretending, unassuming and withal a modest gentleman, his advertisements have never done the subject justice. The hogs on this place are most uniform in color, markings, style, build, and shape, and are all of them, as near perfect as one could wish.

I will guarantee that all who love to see a "dished" face in a hog, can find it there in all its perfection. While a dished face on a horse is not generally sought after, yet it deemed necessary for perfection in a Berkshire, now-a-days.

Near Monticello is the residence of Hon. J. C. Collins. Here is 45 acres of artificial forest, 35 acres being black walnuts. The black walnuts were planted in 1868, '69, and '70. They average seven feet apart each way or about 800 on an acre. This would make not far from twentyeight thousand black walnut trees.

Some of them have already fruited. The whole grove is seeded down to blue grass. On this place I noticed 40 acres of clover just ready to cut. The orchard consists of 400 large trees in bearing condition.

Before this reaches our readers, Johnson county farmers will be in the midst of wheat harvest. From present appearances the crop in that county will average about 17 bushels per acre.

Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. W. W. C.

WHO'S EXCITED? WHO?

E. has become excited on the financial question, and judges others by himself; so excited that he says "inflated" and "cheap" mean the same thing. He ignores dictionaries, common usage, and everything else, and imagines himself a prophet, and talks very knowingly. Let me say to E., if he had studied finance, just a little, he would have discovered "cheap" money, and who gets it cheap, and if he would just keep a little cool, he would not be making those awful blunders which will return to plague him. Such as saying money is cheap and at the same time bears a high rate of interest. We have a privileged class in this country that get money cheap. That class is the national banks. How cheap do they get it? ONE per cent! Don't that make you "stuck your tongue out" and whistle. Absolutely one per cent; free of all incumbrance, and to hold indefinitely; in fact, payment is never required; and what is more, these same borrowers at one per cent, on these favorable terms, have besieged congress every year to have the rate of interest decreased to nothing, claiming that they could not afford to pay that little one per cent. Now if there is a class of borrowers in this country that can now get money at one per cent, and never be required to pay it, it would be a burlesque on common sense to say that we could not have a financial system that would be equally favorable to all the people. Yes, we have a privileged class that borrow at one per cent, and loan to the common folks at from ten to twenty, and compounded at that; and yet E. and his ilk can see nothing wrong in our damnable financial system that robs those least able to bear it, to swell the gains of a privileged aristocracy. When will the laboring masses arise in their might, and hurl into everlasting oblivion these thieves and plunderers that, vulturelike, fatten on the hard earnings of the wealth-producing classes?

We would advise E. to get some cheap or "inflated" work on finance, and get right down to hard study. There is yet hope of his conversion, as well as the Rev. Sternberg; but keep cool. N. C.

FARMS AND FARM HOUSES IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The articles in the Kansas FARMER, by Mr. Tweeddale, under the caption of "Farm Buildings," are timely, and it is with great satisfaction I greet the efforts of this writer to teach a most important branch of architecture to a class who have a right to healthful as well as beautiful homes. I trust that Mr. Tweeddale's work will encourage other writers to give the benefit of their experience, through the press, and that this work of education will go on until none but beautiful and healthful homes will be constructed.

While I shall not presume to teach architecture, I may be allowed to drop a word of encouragement, and point out that which is now being accomplished in Kansas in the direction of building beautiful homes. The dug-out and the sod house have had their day; they belong to another generation, and we are now living in an age in which the beautiful can be procured and enjoyed.

There is a noticeable feature in the new settlement of the state which is very gratifying, and that is the class of buildings being erected by those who have come here within the past three or four years. I speak more particularly of the southwest, from the fact that I have been making short excursions from Hutchinson, Sterling, Great Bend, and Kinsley into the country which surrounds each of these places. To do exact justice, I must say that the further you go west the better you find the farm buildings as a class. Careful inquiry leads me to the conclusion, that there are three causes to which we must attribute this improvement in the architecture in the rural districts of the localities mentioned. First, many who have settled there, have had the means at their disposal to make, not only tasty, but permanent improvements. Then again, there are some who have settled in each locality who have been directly responsible for a higher and a better taste, having set the example, others have followed, and the result is a majority of the farm houses are neat structures, built with an amount of good taste surprising to a man who has for years been familiar with frontier settlements. There is yet another cause to which very much of the wide-spread good taste and permanent improvements may be attributed, and this will be seen in the answer given me by one of these farmers when I asked him to explain to me this almost general superiority of architecture. Said I, are you all well to do and was all this country settled by rich men? "No," was the reply, "but we have been successful in raising wheat, and this has given us the money to use in building." While this conversation was going on, we were driving along a country road, and to prove to me the truth of his remarks, he pointed out a farm house on our right which had just been completed, "that man," said he, "came here and his first dwelling was a sod house, but the last two years his crops have been large, and he now has money, and can gratify his taste." He went on to say that most of the improvements in his county were the result of successful farming.

While I agree with this man or rather cannot dispute him, there is behind this a moving spring which impels these new residents to build beautiful homes, and I attribute much of it to a growing taste in architecture among our farmers which promises much good to the state. My theory is and long has been, that

pleasant homes make happy families, and where there are beautiful surroundings, there you will find contentment.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating an expenditure in building, which shall bankrupt the farmer, but I do urge on this class to expend money to the best possible advantage, for there has been too much laid out in building a class of dwellings which are a disgrace to the beautiful country in which they are located. It costs no more, as a general thing, to put up a well planned, tasty residence, than it does one of those illy-constructed, unsightly structures which give you a chill as you pass them by, and which make for the occupants anything but a pleasant home. C. G. C.

LETTER FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY.

To speak in general terms, "all seems well with us," but it is too early in the season yet to tell many of the particulars. The wheat crop appears to be made now. In some places where sown early, the Hessian fly injured it some, but fields thus injured are exceptional. The acreage is greater than during the years previous, and the yield will be better than ordinary—some fields being estimated at 20 to 40 bushels per acre. There will be considerable wheat cut the first week in June. The grain is very large and plump, and the straw as a general thing bright and healthy. Early maturity before the "heated terms" of summer, has produced these results.

Various opinions are entertained about the proper time to cut wheat. I had a conversation a few days ago with a man who had, for a number of years, been a miller, and it was his experience that wheat cut while in the thick dough would weigh about three lbs more to the bushel, make better flour and yield more to the acre than wheat allowed to get dead ripe. But his observations were not made in this state. He thought that in this climate the straw would dry up too rapidly, ordinary years, and thus shrivel the grain. It is generally thought best, by producers here, to let the grain fully ripen before cutting it. The ease with which wheat has been successfully raised this year, may put some people crazy on the subject, for while in other portions of the world the rust and other causes have cut short the crops, here we have enjoyed unusual immunity from disturbing causes. But never before during the 18 years of my residence here has wheat been ready for the sickle by the 1st of June.

Hence it will not do to calculate on favorable results in this portion of the state with any great amount of certainty, unless there have been radical changes wrought in our climate by the settling up of the country to the south and west of us; and there may be something in this more than is dreamed of in our philosophy. But as a general thing, about the time a person gets a fine theory fixed up about these matters, along comes some unlooked-for thing that knocks the calculations all into pie, and the philosopher, astrologist, meteorologist or weather prophet, retires in disgust.

But it seems that the great changes taking place west of here should produce corresponding changes in the climatology of this country. Now as one of your correspondents in a late number of the FARMER, wished some information about the hot winds that he had heard of in this state, I cannot give him any thing on the subject of much importance, only to confirm the statement that occasional years we do have hot winds at times during the summer and fall months. But I doubt very much if eastern Kansas suffers as much from them as formerly. It is also claimed that the force and frequency of the wind has been annually abating since the first settlement of the state. The summer of 1860 is one long to be remembered for its scorching, drying and withering southwest winds, sweeping without much impediment over a vast region of country then in a state of nature.

I was one of fourteen persons from this place who, in the winter of 1860 and 1861, went on a hunting, trading and trapping expedition some 300 miles to the southwest, and I thought that I could then see plainly where the hot winds came from, and although it did not seem impossible that Kansas might some day be made to "bloom as the rose," yet I thought to myself, God help the blorriers.

The country then was very sparsely settled as far as Fall river and White Water in Butler county. On the Little Arkansas a band of Kaw Indians had gone into winter quarters three or four miles above the junction, and about three or four miles west on the big Arkansas, a Mr. Mosely had a trading post where he "swapped" for robes and furs with the Osages. But from thence in a south westerly direction for more than one hundred miles we found no trace of the white man's footsteps before us. But mark the changes in that country since then, and see what modifying influences upon the country would naturally result, and if during the summer months, we, here in eastern Kansas, are not fanned by more humid breezes, the result will not be in accordance with what we might be led to expect. M. A. O'NEIL.

June 5, 1875

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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.

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

THE GRANGE IN NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Drew on the "Signs of the Times." An interesting gathering of grangers and sympathizing friends was recently held on the grounds of the former North American Phalanx, near Red Bank, N. J.

After a brief Address from Mr. Statezin and reading the declaration of principles of the Grange, Mr. John G. Drew, Overseer of Central Pomona Grange, was called for, from whose remarks we abstract as follows:

When Rome, mistress of the civilized world, netted continental Europe with her wonderful military highways, it was truly said that "all roads lead to Rome."

"The ancient combat still goes on: the producers combining rather clumsily against the schemes of the unproductive, as they combined at successive stages in all past history against violence, robbery, plunder, theft, fraud, and the grosser acts whereby property was transferred from the hands of the many into those of the few."

This subtle predatory warfare, uniformly resulting in non-equitable distribution of the results of labor, permeates all productive interests; but the subject matter, or rather, the objective point of our present discussion is, "How does it effect farming?"

To intelligently respond to this query it will be necessary to revert to the productive and social conditions which prevailed early in this century, when the farmer's establishment was almost entirely an independent, self-supporting institution, producing seven-eighths of its consumption, and consuming seven-eighths of its production.

The introduction of steam, of power looms and spinning jennies had not stopped the home manufacture of flax and wool and necessitated a broader acreage of cereals and fruits to supply funds to buy clothing. This was rendered possible, and more than possible, firstly, by utilizing therefor the male and female force which was no longer required for the production and manufacture of textile products; and, secondly, but more especially, by the introduction of agricultural labor-saving machinery, which immensely increased agricultural production, and even in a still greater ratio agricultural accumulations or surplus.

For increase of wealth, whether secretary or individual, is not determined by earnings, but by savings. Thus, if our grandfathers, with a revenue at \$1,000 per year, could raise a family and accumulate \$100 annually, we, other things being equal, by the assistance of machinery, should be able to double that income; and if we restricted expenses to the old figure of \$900, should save \$1,100 per year.

Therefore, while our production would only be double, our profits or accumulations would be multiplied by eleven, and in equity such should be the result.

But every farmer knows that such conditions do not exist; and that, although in common with all other producers, he may earn the same living easier than his grandfather did, his power of accumulations does not exist in the same rate, but falls short—very far short—of that of his parasitic neighbors, whose welfare seems to be the object of all State and National legislation.

As before noted, the great bulk of our grandfathers' productions were consumed by the family. A few hogs and cattle were ordinarily fattened in excess of home requirements, which, with possibly some pieces of flannel and dozens of stockings, were turned over to the country storekeeper, in the fall or winter, in liquidation of an account which had been running a year, principally for sugars, coffee, tea, molasses, and rum; and the little balance for or against the farmer was permitted to lay over to the new account. By this process, which was very extensively adopted on a larger scale in the dealings of the country dealer with the city merchant, very little money was needed. But when the creation of labor-saving machinery not only stopped the productions of other kinds to buy the same, a much larger supply of money was required to effect the increased volume of exchanges.

And right here, permit me to say that but three modes of effecting exchanges have ever been discovered, viz:

1. Barter, or exchange of intrinsic values, an improvement by barbarism over the more violent modes of savagery, but not adapted to civilization.

2. Credit, the process so largely adapted, as we have seen, by our ancestors, but which, when extended beyond a very moderate limit, is, in its action upon society, like alcohol upon the individual—largely stimulating at first, but surely followed by a devastating reaction.

3. Cash, or money of assured stability, in such volume as to effect all exchanges without enforced recourse to barter or credit, is found not only to effect exchanges with less friction and consequent cost than any other mode, as evinced by the history of France and Venice, which by law eliminated barter and by practice credit, and thereby avoid monetary panics and widespread bankruptcies—the evils and agues of our American civilization.

The predatory classes, with an instinct as unerring as that of the crows and blackbirds, who grudgingly watch every grain of corn that is planted, and greedily seize and appropriate what they can, saw the advent of this new era of the race with its necessary accompaniment at avalanche production and possible mountainous accumulation for producers; and studiously and persistently attempted (with too much success) to turn the power of the newly discovered factors, machinery and money from those who utilized them to their coffers, and with such success that money was suppressed, men and machinery were driven into forced inactivity over bankruptcy spreads its pall over this wonderfully endowed nation and people. Our soil is rapidly being shipped—in cattle and cereals—to Europe. The line of possible wheat culture is fast moving towards sunset. Our mechanics driven from their shops, and too proud to beg of their neighbors, turn tramps; and the barbarism of nomadic Asia is rapidly superseding the civilization of America and the XIXth century.

Mr. Drew was followed by Mr. State Lecturer Hope, who clearly delineated the purpose and practical working of the order, and Mr. Gilbert H. Von Mater briefly and tersely emphasized the pressing need of fuller and closer union of farmers, to more effectually protect themselves from increasing and imminent evils.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF COMMUNISM. The following article under the above caption, is from the American Grocer, and treats this present absorbing subject, so ably and dispassionately, that we make room for it in our columns at the expense of our customary variety. It is evident from the numerous letters we receive from our correspondents, that this question is receiving earnest attention from a large number of them:

"The public mind is much exercised at present over the developments of the 'communistic spirit,' as it is called, and this suggests the query, what is Communism? Answering this question from two extreme standpoints, we have, 1st, that it is a movement for self-preservation on the part of the masses to protect themselves from the aggressive power of organized capital, which with its iron heel is grinding the face of the poor into the dust; 2nd, from the other extreme we have the definition that it is an attempt on the part of the people who have nothing, to get something by unnatural and unlawful means. Now, as with the most extremes, the truth lies somewhere between the two. Corporate life and corporate power have unquestionably developed during the last half century to an astonishing and, from the standpoint of the laboring man, an alarming and dangerous degree. Organized capital, endowed with corporate life which never dies, and controlling the wonderful power of steam and the marvellous inventions of machinery, has been steadily encroaching upon the domain of labor, until now it is in a position to dictate terms, not only to the primary forms of labor, but also to fix the amount which the manufacturer and merchant shall receive as the reward of their labor. In the report of the United States Senate committee on transportation routes we find the following: 'In the matter of taxation there are to-day four men representing the four great trunk lines between Chicago and New York who possess, and who not unfrequently exercise powers which the Congress of the United States would not venture to exert. They may at any time and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, by a single stroke of the pen, reduce the value of property in this country by hundreds of millions of dollars. An additional charge of five cents per bushel on the transportation of cereals would have been equivalent to a tax of forty-five millions of dollars on the crop of 1873. No Congress would dare to exercise so vast a power except upon a necessity of the most imperative nature, and yet these gentlemen exercise it whenever it suits their supreme will and pleasure without explanation or apology. With the rapid and inevitable progress of consolidation and combination, these colossal organizations are daily becoming stronger and more imperious. The time is not distant, if it has not already arrived, when it will be the duty of the statesman to inquire whether there is less danger in leaving the property and industrial interests of the people thus wholly at the mercy of a few men who recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no principle of action but personal and corporate aggrandizement, than in adding somewhat to the power and patronage of a government directly responsible to the people and entirely under their control.' This was written in 1874, since which time the extension of the power of leading spirits in our corporate interests has gone steadily on. Recent instances have been the great extension of the mileage

of the Central Pacific road to the southward with the intention of heading off the construction of a competing Southern road to the Pacific; 2nd, the acquiring by Mr. Jay Gould and his confederates in the management of the 'Union Pacific,' of a controlling interest in the 'Kansas Pacific,' by which the competition of the latter road is shut off, and the recent legislation of Congress to compel an interchange of traffic between these two roads is nullified; 3rd, the 'New York Central' has been steadily extending its power and influence, and its most recent acquisitions have been described in the following extract from the Michigan correspondent of the Albany Journal: 'For some reason not quite clear to the uninitiated, Mr. Vanderbilt has purchased a majority of the stock of the Flint and Lansing link of the Northwestern (Port Huron) road. It had been supposed that the Grand Trunk would get possession of this line, as it connects with it at Port Huron, and would give it a straight communication with Chicago, but this acquisition by Mr. Vanderbilt of the Central link in the chain will prevent the Grand Trunk from accomplishing its purpose. It is very evident that Mr. Vanderbilt intends to seize every available avenue to every desirable point in the Great West and Northwest, which is, in the near future, to become the seat of empire and from whence are to be drawn for all time the agricultural supplies for a hungry world.' The present Mr. Vanderbilt is, perhaps, the most prominent representative of the corporate interests of the present day, and is a living illustration of the evils of the system out of which grow communistic talk and communistic principles. His father, a bold, able, unscrupulous man, less than fifteen years since obtained control of the New York Central railroad. His wealth at that time was variously estimated at from ten to fifteen millions. At the time of his death, about one year ago, his estate was estimated at from eighty to one hundred millions, a result obtained by wielding with an unsparring hand a system of taxation which the habits and customs of the American people permitted him to do. During the years 1867 and 1868, alone, he presented himself and other stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad with stock representing forty-seven millions of dollars in value, created out of nothing but the will of said stockholders and the paper upon which it was printed. In the ten years last past 8 per cent. dividends have been regularly declared upon this watered stock, and these dividends, with interest compounded annually, have already amounted to fifty-two millions of dollars.

The means which Mr. Vanderbilt has to perpetuate and extend his power are yearly increasing. It is difficult to estimate his income, but it is probable that the estate left by his father yields not less than six or seven millions of dollars per annum, besides the immense revenue derived from the various barnacles which he owns, and which the Vanderbilt family has fastened upon the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company. Among these are the Albany bridges, which are estimated to yield from one million to one and a half million above the interest of their cost; the Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight Line, which probably yields as much more, and which, by the way, is the only fast freight line of any magnitude now in existence which is not owned by the road over which it runs. The Wagner Drawing-Room Company—the President of which resides in New York, but maintains a quasi residence in Saratoga county for the purpose of being elected State Senator and looking after the Vanderbilt interest in the legislature, where he fills the position of chairman of the Senate committee on railroads. It is difficult to say how much these institutions yield in the way of net profits, but they are, of course, very large as are also those of the Stock Yard Company, the Elevator Company, the Starin River and Harbor Transportation Company, all of which Credit Mobilier institutions the people of this State are taxed to sustain, and which, together with the income derived from other sources, already mentioned, probably yield Mr. Vanderbilt an annual income of from ten to twelve millions of dollars. With such a capital and such an income there is practically no end to Mr. Vanderbilt's power, and the time must come in the near future when a limit shall in some manner be placed upon it, or it will dictate to all agriculturalists, manufacturers and merchants what share of profits they will derive from their various avocations, as it now does the laborer the amount of compensation which it will award for a given amount of service. The railroads of the State of New York annually collect for transportation about one hundred millions of dollars, or a sum more than twelve times as large as the entire revenues of the state derived from taxation. Those who have given the subject most attention estimate that fifty millions would defray the expenses of operating these modern highways on an honest basis and yield ten per cent. upon the amount of capital actually paid in by stock and bondholders in providing these facilities. This leaves an actual tax of fifty millions of dollars upon the industries of the people, a taxation so enormous that, in any

other form, it would be considered absurd and possible. Any political party proposing the addition of one-tenth of this sum to the taxation of the State, even for the most necessary purposes, would be swept out of existence, and yet we are staggering along under this heavy load without intelligent effort to seek how it may be lightened. In view of these phases of taxation and such unequal distribution of burdens can we wonder at the hard times for the masses of the people, that general dissatisfaction exists, and that communistic mutterings grow louder and louder? The people have not forgotten that even in monarchial countries it has been found necessary to limit the emoluments of the church and in some cases forcibly confiscate them in the interest of the public. In this enlightened age and generation and with the examples of history before us we ought to provide against such a contingency by taking timely measures to protect the interest of all classes, without which no country can be permanently prosperous."

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

GEORGE E. MCGILL, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. Breeder of high class Poultry and Fancy Pigeons, and Dogs. Winners of 329 Premiums in five years at leading Western Shows. Has now on hand for sale, Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, White Leghorns, English Dorkings and Game Bantams; Aylesbury Game, and Rouen Ducks; Toulouse, Bremen, Brown China, and Hong Kong Geese, Bronze Turkeys, and twenty-five varieties of high fancy Pigeons, including King Pouters, Carriers, Tumblers, Fan-tails, Trampeters, Jacobines, Antwerps, Owls, Barbs, Turbets, German Lights, Starlings, and Archangels, and their subsidiaries, and a few strictly pure shaver pups, from prize animals, all at very low prices if called for soon. Write for what you want. Letters of inquiry cheerily answered. Add res as above.

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

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE. L. A. KNAPP, Doer, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 12 miles south of Roseville.

Walnut Grove Herd, S. E. WARD, Proprietor. Breeder of Pure bred Short-Horns. 1st Duke of Warwick Head Book Pedigree. H. Book \$35.43 and Mazurka Lad and 5.513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE. ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horn of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshires in Kansas. Catalogue Free.

GEO. M. CHASE, BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS. Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.

'HIGHLAND STOCK FARM,' Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH, BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS. Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

W. G. & W. BARNES, Mfrs. FREEPORT, ILL. FOR SALE, Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices. Single Pig \$15, \$5 per pair, \$35 per trio. These pigs are sired by the Imported Prize-Winning Bear, Wade Hampton, and out of sows picked from the best herds in U. S., and were bred to be as good as the best. No trouble to answer correspondence. Address, F. B. HARNES, Palestine, Mo.

M. P. STAMM, Breeder of choicest strains of Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs. Hamilton, Greenwood Co., Kansas. This is imported boar, "Achilles," at the head of my Berkshire, bred by Mr. Hamry, of England, and "Don Pedro" at the head of my Poland-Chinas, bred by A. C. Moore of Illinois.

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

IS Breeders' Directory. BADDERS Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochins & Brown Leghorns, Stock not sent, price list. D. W. H. GUNN, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. J. E. DUNLAP & CO., IOLA, KAN., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and F. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. B. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices. J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill., breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable; References furnished. ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 300 head. Also Berkshires. R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahma Chickens. All Stock warranted first-class and Shipped C. O. D. W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd. JOHN W. CARRY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 38 competitors. H. & W. P. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill. Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs. Young Stock for sale. FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Importers of Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks and Berkshire Pigs, and White, Guinea, Write to me. LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. T. F. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year. HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready. SAMUEL ACHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Hampshire's importation in 1834. Also Cotswold Hogs, premium in many State Fairs. Cotswolds, also bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$500 RAMS FOR SALE this year. O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

Nurserymen's Directory. WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 3 yr. old apple trees for sale, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo. 200,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. See Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists. E. F. OADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Lonsburg, Kansas. A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cat & Catalogue of Greenhouse, and bedding plants, free.

Dentists. A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. JAMES G. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 10 and 12, Hart's Office Building, West Fourth Street, between Main and Delaware, Kansas City, Mo. Practices in Missouri, Kansas and U. S. Courts. Real Estate & Corporation Law a specialty.

HENTIC & SPERRY, Attorneys at Law, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts. W. W. ESTILL, LEXINGTON, KY. PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds, From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Kaw Valley Nursery. Must Be Sold. 25,000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old. 2,000 Cherry, 1 to 3 years old. 200,000 hedge, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum, Peach, Grapevine, Blueberries, ornamental trees and Evergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send for price list. E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kansas.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale. I will sell eggs from eight varieties of pure bred, high class poultry. Brahma, Cochins, Game, Leghorns, Hamburgs and Pekin and Aylesbury ducks. Some good fowls for sale. At the Leavenworth poultry show, held in Dec. 1871, I won 13 regular premiums out of 13 entries. Write for prices. Address, J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas.

GEM & SWEEPSTAKES CORN SHELLERS. GEM one hole right hand; SWEEPSTAKES two hole hand of SWIFT. The highest grade Shellers now manufactured. Ask the dealers for them, and be sure to buy any other make until you examine their merits, else you will not get the best working and highest finished Shellers now made. W. G. & W. BARNES, Mfrs. FREEPORT, ILL.

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

BORROWING MONEY IN THE WEST.

Borrowed money is one of the most prolific sources of distress pervading the western country. Every farmer, almost, says, "If I had a little capital to develop the resources of my business, I could place myself on the high road to prosperity and wealth."

This whole business of borrowing money, as practiced by western farmers, is servile and humiliating in practice and ruinous in results. If our farmers will put behind them all temptations whenever they arise, to grow rich, and what they term prosperous, by borrowing from eastern capitalists through their agents, who swarm every town on the prairies; and if they can do no more, buy five or ten ewes, or two or three cows, and give them scrupulous care by feeding well and sheltering in winter, and will save the increase of their stock for five years, every one now in debt may have the means to lift his mortgage, or if fortunate, in having no such incumbrance on his estate, he may have the means within reach to place his farm in such condition as every farmer worthy the name longs to reach.

EDUCATION IN KANSAS.

The State Board of Education of Kansas, have published their programme of exercises, and will hold an examination of candidates for state certificates and diplomas on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of August, next. These examinations will be held in every county in the state, in which the County Superintendent of Public Instruction will take charge of and conduct the same in accordance with the rules of the Board.

The State Teachers' Association of Kansas will be held at Atchison on June 24th, 25th, and 26th. The subjects chosen for discussion are the Common Schools, the Superintendency, County Normal Institute, Graded Schools, and Higher Education. Preparations have been made which warrant the anticipation of a most profitable and interesting convention. Teachers, Superintendents, Lecturers, and others are invited to meet and participate in the noble work which will engage the attention of the Association.

ILLEGAL STRAY PORTING.

We are informed that an illegal dodge is resorted to in some parts of the state by dishonest persons, in order to establish a sham claim upon stock which happens to stray into their neighborhood; which consists in putting up written or printed posters on trees or fences, giving notice that the within described animal has been impounded, and will be sold if the owner does not claim it by a day therein named. This is sheer stealing under the shadow of legal pretences, and parties found resorting to it should have a taste of the law made and provided for the special benefit of such persons.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN FOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for 65.00.

THE COUNTRY WANTS PEACE.

The recent partisan demonstrations in Congress looking to the unseating of President Hayes, is a vicious political scheme which can bring to the country nothing but partisan bitterness, disquiet and uncertainty in business affairs. What the mass of the American people to-day want, is the opportunity to regain the losses of the past five or six years of business depression. To do this requires peace. To again open up all the complicated questions which affect the validity of President Hayes' election, after it has been settled by a joint commission upon a basis satisfactory at the time of the creation of the commission, to both political parties, amounts to a monstrous outrage. By the mass of the people this attempt to again throw the country into an exciting political contest, over a question which has been settled, demands the most severe condemnation of all men of whatever political faith, because it is in the interest of loud mouthed political demagogues, who fatten upon excitements which paralyze and destroy trade and commerce. In the scheme to unseat Mr. Hayes, and inaugurate Mr. Tilden, there are dangers which must cause every sensible patriotic citizen to examine with a larger view than as a partisan, the complications which must arise. They mean anarchy and civil war if carried to their legitimate conclusions. The country is to-day looking with hope and courage into the future; the prospects for prosperous business and better times were never better, and the people burthened with debt need the help which seemed to be in the near future. That they will have no patience with the political knaves and fools who are helping Potter in his scheme to again open up the Presidential question, we can have no doubt. The sober common sense of the people north and south as well as the broadest patriotism, demands that this question be let alone.

A ROAD TO THE OCEAN.

The great work of Captain Eads in making the Mississippi dredge a channel for itself through the South Pass to the gulf, with a depth of 24 feet of water where only 8 feet were found 2 1/2 years ago, has become familiar to every newspaper reader in the United States. The Captain recently delivered a lecture on this subject at Memphis, from which we make a few extracts, touching some of the most prominent points in connection with this great work, and the feasibility of applying the same principle to the channel of the great river, from its mouth to its source, or to that portion which drains the vast territory which lies between the gulf and St. Louis. The Captain's argument is, "The river carries sediment in proportion to its velocity. If the current is slackened, the sediment goes to the bottom and raises the bed. In rapid currents the sediment is taken up from the bed and carried away to the ocean. A 'cut-off' is dug, which disturbs the slopes of the river above and below. The river then scours the cut-off deeper and larger, until it takes the entire river, while the bends become old lakes land-locked. An island in a river acts like a dam, having a similar effect on the current. A river must have slope sufficient to discharge its sediment. The normal width of the river is about half a mile, and there is always found, in such widths at least, a depth of thirty feet. Where it widens out you find islands and shoals. Shoals are generally found in high water. The river scours its bed out in narrow parts and drops the sediment in the wider parts, and so on to the mouth of the river. This is the natural law. The excessively wide places in the river are the cause of the mischief, and these wide places, when inclosed by levees, cause the levees to cave in and cut-offs are made. You cannot revet the banks of the Mississippi—it is too big a thing for that. It will do in smaller rivers. The remedy for all the trouble is to bring these wide places to an approximate uniformity. Cover the sandbars in them with brush and stone dams; these obstructions will cause a deposit of sand between them, and the waters will deepen the channel. The work should go on annually, building them up higher and higher each year. It is simply a high-water treatment. When the river is brought to an uniformity of width you will find very little caving. Below Red River very little caving is now going on. A uniformity in width means a uniformity in depth, a uniformity in current, and uniformity in carrying sediment. To-day there is a channel 26 feet in depth through the Jetties, except for about 355 feet at the mouth, but the uniformity of current now through the jetties will scour that obstruction out. It is wisdom to treat the river in such a way as to avoid the necessity of levees altogether.

If you diminish the size of the Mississippi, you raise the slope ultimately. This is a natural law. As long as you leave the wide places, you cannot hope for any uniformity in depth or improvement in the river. The friction is the chief element that retards the flow of the water, and this is greater in proportion to the width of bed in contact with the water, hence a steeper slope is created by the depositing action of the river at all the wide places. When they are reduced to the normal width the bed will be deepened, and the slope lowered, and levees rendered less necessary. The old levee-building plan must ultimately be abandoned, because it requires the wide and shallow spaces in the river, which are the fruitful and only cause of caving banks. When the cause of caving is removed the flood slope of the river would be found to be lowered, and therefore the levees would be useless. The cost of such a system of improvements is a mere nothing to the value of the benefits which would flow from it. It is bringing deep water up into the very heart of the Mississippi valley. The cost would not be one-half what the Government has spent on the Union Pacific

railroad. The United States engineers advocate the diffusion of water by outlets and raising high levees around the wide places. I advocate its conservation—every drop of it—in one channel of uniform width, and the abolition of all the wide places, the closure of the outlets, and, if necessary, the closure of the island chutes. They propose to attack the bank of the river with shovel and wheelbarrow to accommodate its anticipated elevation ten or a dozen feet higher than ever before. I propose to set the river to work in the bottom of its bed, as I did at the jetties, and, while deepening it for the benefit of commerce, to lower its haughty crest forever. They provide for a river carried through the land, a constant source of terror and anxiety, while I propose that its vast volume in all the grandeur of its mightiest floods, shall be viewed with an admiration devoid of fear from happy homes safe above its surface.

Captain Eads concluded his lecture with the following eloquent peroration, alluding to the waters flowing from the Rocky mountains and the Alleghanies, he says: These diverse and distant sources, and this happy blending into one of streams that traverse the vast empire of the Mississippi valley, are typical of the multifarious interests which unite in one common demand for the improvement of its channel and the reclamation of its rich alluvial basin. It is only necessary for the people who occupy this grand heritage to give an emphatic expression to the wish to have this work done, and their command will be as potent as the Father of Waters when he gathers his floods about him and moves on with resistless majesty to the sea.

Captain Eads' plan of confining the waters of the Mississippi in a channel of moderate and uniform width thus directing the whole force of the mighty volume of water on the bottom, and by the inherent power of its current, [scour, and deepen the channel, strikes the mind as the only practical, as it is the natural means of deepening and converting the Mississippi into a highway for ocean steamers to the very heart of the continent, and providing an outlet for the thousands of millions of tons of produce to the inhabitants of the old world.

A glance at the map will show a waste area of fertile country, tributary to the Mississippi, which would be at once provided, as it were, with a seaboard. On the west we have the northeast part of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. On the east along part of Ohio and Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi.

This seems the only solution to the problem of cheap transportation for the heavy products of the millions of rich acres that lie adjoining this water-way to the ocean. It will ever be impossible for the long lines of railway reaching from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic seaboard, to transport these heavy products without consuming half their value in paying freight with an ocean channel up to St. Louis, or further if practicable, the railroads would have a terminus east and west, bringing their freights, to the side of the ocean steamers. Under such conditions of affairs, lower freights would not only be compelled, but would prove more remunerative to the railroad companies, then the high rates with long lines and heavy grades over the mountains.

Instead of diffusing the resources of the government in a thousand useless misallied "river and harbor improvements," and in subsidies to Pacific Railroads, if the states named would contribute their efforts and direct their whole power in Congress in applying the millions that are squandered by the useless project of dredging creeks and river mouths; where no commerce exists, in utilizing the Mississippi, after Captain Eads' plan, this great work could be accomplished in a few years. Even states alone tributary to the river could well afford to foot the bill, for the saving in transportation in a few years would suffice to pay the entire cost.

KANSAS AND COLORADO WOOL.

On the authority of a member of the Leavenworth Woolen Mills Company, we are about to state what will be a revelation perhaps, to many who are engaged and others about to engage, in sheep-raising in Kansas or Colorado. Wool grown on the alkali lands, which attain, after striking the dry ridge of Kansas to the Rocky mountains, is greatly inferior to wool produced in the more easterly portions of this state, where the soil, water, and pasturage are not influenced by this mineral substance of the dry plains. The wool of the alkali lands is harsh and brittle; so much so, that the very finest wool cannot be drawn into yarn as fine as can be made of the coarser wools grown in the eastern parts of Kansas, where the soil is free from alkali. All the wools grown in New Mexico and Colorado are defective in fine spinning qualities, and unfit for the manufacture of the finer kinds of goods.

A purchase by the Leavenworth woolen mills of 200,000 pounds of New Mexican wool, proved a great loss to the mills, on account of this defect in working quality. It proved totally unfit for the fine class of goods that had been contracted for, and for which the wool had been purchased. Something of this inferiority in working quality

of wool of the plains, is owing the severe privation and exposure to violent storms, together with scanty feed, the sheep are subjected to without shelter. The eastern half of Kansas, from the Mississippi river 200 miles west, will doubtless be found, when experience has thoroughly tested the matter, the best sheep country in all the west, for the production of heavy fleeces and a fine, long staple. As far as we have been able to gather information, this appears to be the opinion of sheep-men and wool-dealers. This is valuable information for parties who are prospecting in Kansas and Colorado with the purpose of establishing sheep farms. If these facts are borne out by future experience, and we doubt not they will be, eastern and middle Kansas will attain a world-wide reputation for her heavy fleeces of fine merino wools. Her high, rolling prairies, the rich herbage in the pastures, plentiful spring water, dry air, and breezy climate insure immunity from scab and foot-ail to the sheep, while the clean prairie pastures make clean wool, free from dirt and burrs.

ALYON COUNTY SHEEP FARM.

The editor of the Emporia News, recently paid a visit to the extensive farm of Mr. Wm. Graffenstein, a few miles from Emporia. From the interesting article by the editor we except the following account of the herd of sheep kept on the farm. The mode of feeding and care the sheep receive, with the profitable result of such sensible management, should serve as a copy for others who are engaging in the sheep business to follow:

"The sheep eat their hay from racks, drink from troughs supplied by a well from which water runs by natural gravity to all parts of the buildings. The sheep are not washed, or permitted to get wet in any way if possible to avoid it. They are not 'sheltered' in roofless and in winter leafless timber, nor do they drink ice water from the creek, or stand and lie down in the mud and mire. Mr. Graffenstein was brought up in Saxony to his father's occupation of shepherd, and Saxony wool is famous for its fine texture. He kept sheep in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, before coming to Kansas, and takes no stock in the labor saving methods of timber shelter, creek water, and tramp under foot their food. In the winter he feeds one ear of corn to each sheep. At present his 1,400 sheep and 500 spring lambs are cropping the luxuriant prairie grass during the day, and brought into the yards at night, or on the approach of any severe storm. Two boys on horseback keep them in separate flocks. Some 250 more lambs are expected this and next month. Mr. Graffenstein has settled on grade merinos as best adapted to our soil and climate, and thinks there is no disease sheep are liable to here that cannot be easily cured. He had just finished shearing Tuesday morning—the yield being about the same as last year, five pound per head, aggregating nine to ten thousand pounds, which was stored in bundles in the capacious barn mow. Shearing cost five cents per head."

A GREAT MONOPOLY.

We are in receipt of a little pamphlet by J. F. Rushing, containing an argument before a committee of Congress in favor of a law to protect the transportation of live-stock to the seaboard, from a combination of the great through lines of railroads called "The Eveners." The railroad officials and the owners of stock-yards, from which the farmer and drover of the west can alone ship cattle east, have organized an association, and placed the power to control this trade in the hands of select men called "Eveners." We have, then, the railroads, the great stock-yards, and the "Eveners," who are parties to an agreement that robs the producer and the consumer of meat by maintaining the costs of its transportation at twice the cost on any other route. It is done in this way: The railroads agree, 1st. To charge \$15 per car on all live-stock shipped from Chicago or St. Louis to New York, and this is paid, of course, by the owner of the stock.

2nd. The Railroads agree to pay the "Eveners" \$15 for each car of stock shipped from any point west to New York, and this without regard to whether the stock is shipped from the yards of the men belonging to the association or not.

3. The net sum received by the roads belonging to the association (i. e., \$100 per car) is pooled, and the sum-total is divided between the roads without any reference to the number of cars actually transported by each.

The advocates of the bill allege that the "Eveners," or men who by agreement control the shipment of stock make annually the sum of one million dollars on the fifteen dollars per car that is charged over and above the one hundred dollars that is retained by the railroad companies. In addition to this they receive one million dollars on the hay and grain given to the stock more than they are justly entitled to; and, in addition to this, they have a clean profit, over all legitimate costs, of \$500,000 per year for yardage. The leading roads charge a freight rate for beef in refrigerator cars is still higher than that charged for live-stock.

Mr. Rushing argues that \$5,000,000 per annum is the handsome little sum transferred from the stock-raisers of the west to the pockets of the members of this great railroad stock-yard—Evener Monopoly. And Congress is asked for protection by law from this stupendous monopoly.

SOME TALK ABOUT POLITICS IN GENERAL AND VOTES IN PARTICULAR.

There are a dozen men in every county who arrogate to themselves the privilege, right and power to control and direct their county in its political affairs. Especially is this true in a state like Kansas, where one party is so largely in the ascendancy. The plain reason why, as a rule, a dozen politicians have more to do in shaping the political course of a county than five hundred of its voters, is because of a very general indifference on the part of the mass of the people, who have no special interest in the election, and the particular energy of those who have games to grind. Once in a while, when matters get too awfully crooked, the "dear people" become indignant and come out and help turn a new leaf and then relapse again into their ancient indifference. Of course we all know in a republic, the voter can make his own legislature and his congress as good as he knows how to vote, and that it is his fault more than the politicians if he is misrepresented. In a general way we all know this, but aided by a consoling spirit of faith that the county is not going to the dogs in a hurry, we rely for reforming public abuses upon the time honored practice of abusing all who, with or without our consent, are elected to office. Nine words out of every ten spoken of public officers, high or low, are derogatory. It is the great American privilege to abuse every man who has been so fortunate or otherwise as to be placed on the list of public servants. One of the meanest streaks of human nature, is the determination to pull down the man whose head appears above the dead level, and nowhere does this show more plainly than in politics, partly because, we imagine, that there is always a large number of idle, worthless, place-hunting vag's in every community, who make their living defaming people who fill in the public service and in business, places they can never reach. This class of loafers is more common in towns than in the country, although some excellent specimens may be seen there. These fellows do the roustabout work at elections, help gather up the voters and talk up the claims of their candidates. It is not our intention to speak of the intelligent voter who never gets good cigars, whiskey or a free ride except at an election, because the candidate who buys his honors in this way is altogether the larger idiot of the two. What we intended to say before we got off on this side track was, that the amusing part of an election is the extreme care with which a voter remains away from a primary election where delegates are chosen, and the irrepressible determination he has to vote at the general election. Delegates are chosen in somebody's interest, and the individual candidate at a delegate election are always known to be for or against some of the aspirants, and so elected. Consequently the important election is the delegate election. The popular idea that a delegate goes to represent the will of the people at the county or state convention, is all bosh. He goes to represent the wishes of those who got him to run in the interest of a certain candidate. He is known as a Jones man or a Smith man in the convention, not as a representative of a county or district. A nomination consequently depends upon the industry and ability of a candidate to secure delegates in the convention. Candidate for a state office go out to remotest counties, and travel all over the state to select the delegates they want elected. What for? Not to represent the will of the people of the various counties, but to elect themselves Candidates for United States senator, have to hunt up friends in each county, and they become candidates for the legislature not to represent the wishes of their constituents necessarily, but to vote for their man for United States senator. We apprehend no person will doubt this plain statement of facts, which may be observed by boys in their teens. We make this talk simply to call attention to these things now, in time for people to act and think for themselves, and to place men in delegate and representative positions who have courage and sense enough to do their duty as representatives, and not act as mere tools and machines in the hands of placehunters.

Miscellaneous.

The Shawnee County Horticultural and Pomological Society Reorganized and in Working Order.—In pursuance of a call for this meeting made a week ago, a number of citizens interested in fruit-culture met at the court-house, and effected a permanent organization by electing Hon. Thomas Beckman President, Judge Kingman, Vice President, and A. A. Ripley, Secretary. On motion of John Armstrong, a committee of five were appointed to report, at a future meeting, on a plan for the first fair and festival. The following persons are invited to act on this committee: Mrs. Douthitt, Mrs. Burlingame, Mrs. John Peck, Mrs. Waymouth, and John Armstrong. We earnestly invite all those in fruit-culture to be present at our next meeting, when committees will be appointed on orchards, vineyards, small fruit, planting and pruning, vegetables, floriculture, and botany. The society adjourned to meet at the court-house on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 2 P. M. A. A. RIPLEY, Sec'y.

The Wabasha County Normal School and Institute will begin at Alma, Kansas, on Tuesday, July 23d, 1878, continue in session four weeks and close with an examination. The Institute will be conducted by Prof. E. L. Ripley, Principal of the Normal Department of the University of Missouri. Being a gradu-

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy coat of hair and keeps the animal in good condition. It should be used by every one owning or having horses or stock. Sold by all Druggists.

Literary and Domestic

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SOMEbody's MOTHER.

The woman was old and ragged and gray. And bent with the chill of the winter's day...

A BOUQUET.

A tea rose bud with a few of its own green leaves, a bunch of pink verbena, a spray of heliotrope, and two or three fern leaves placed lightly and gracefully in a slender glass vase...

During all the week that bouquet lasted, adding fresh water daily and occasionally removing a faded leaf, we thought to say a word to our young lady friends who are just beginning to grow flowers...

There are bunches of roses and honeysuckle, fleur de lis and striped grass tied together in huge masses, and some people call such mixtures bouquets. There is a little hard knot made of verbena and phlox drammaid and other small, bright colored flowers...

Not the least important thing when one has flowers, is to have vases. A graceful bouquet cannot be made in a bowl or a tumbler, and if there is either a flower garden, a forest or a prairie close at hand, a most important help to summer decoration is a variety of vases...

In a moment or two my thoughts were, in a measure, answered; the door of the cottage opened, and a girl came out with a dish under her arm piled with clothes she had been washing. She paused for a moment, as though a little dazzled by the sun, and looked around as if she thoroughly enjoyed the beauty that lay about her...

For home decoration, bouquets of one or two kinds of flowers will be found much more satisfactory and artistic than mixed ones. A simple nosegay of purple and pink and white, will attract every one's attention...

wild verbena, is prettier alone with its own green than any other way, many shades of green and all other colors destroy the beauty of the crimson. In arranging flowers as in everything else, practice brings skill...

"ONLY JEAN."

Minister of a parish in a densely populated manufacturing town in the south of Scotland, and having suffered severely from fever, I gladly accepted an offer made by a friend to go for a few months in summer to take charge of a parish in the west Highlands, a remote district on the seacoast.

In order to appreciate thoroughly the beauty of the scenery to which I went, and realize the sense of exquisite freshness given by the breezes, one must have suffered as I had suffered from the constant smoke and dirt which made open windows almost a forbidden pleasure. How I had longed and panted for fresh air!

After walking some distance, I came to one of those sudden breaks in the land forming a narrow glen. It was watered by a burn charged with the brown memory of the peaty soil through which it passed, and growing purer and clearer as it filtered through the stones, leaping over others as the decent grew deeper, till it fell in one lovely glittering shower into the sea.

The ground rose abruptly on either side of it, and on the banks all the way down primroses grew in utmost profusion—late primroses such as can hardly be found elsewhere, with such exquisite freshness, such long stems, and such luxuriant leaves; their very look brought a sudden sense of coolness and spring-tide. Beside them, in somewhat stately beauty, tall fox-gloves reared their heads; just coming into bloom, and of every imaginable hue—pure white, delicate pink, with splashes of a darker color in their hearts, and beautiful crimson, with dainty brown pencillings. Ferns grew in their tenderest greens, club mosses showed every gradation of tint, from richest emerald to olive green; a few silver-stemmed birch-trees dipped and moved, swayed by the wind, and forming a lovely contrast to some sturdy stiff Scotch pines that stood at the head of the glen, as though it were its sentinels.

Near these pines, and sheltered by a rising ground behind it, stood a shieling or cottage, humbly built, but with evidences of unusual care in its surroundings. Nothing of the untidiness that speaks of a hurried life was there: a paling, almost concealed by honeysuckle and the common Ayrshire rose, fenced the little garden; more honeysuckle was trained against the wall; and the windows stood wide open. It was the only sign of man or his habitation I had seen in my walk, and as I sat down on the bank to rest and eat my luncheon, I wondered if the people living in this solitude were in any way influenced by the beauty which surrounded them, or whether they lived unappreciative lives, not knowing that their "lines" had fallen in such 'pleasant places'.

In a moment or two my thoughts were, in a measure, answered; the door of the cottage opened, and a girl came out with a dish under her arm piled with clothes she had been washing. She paused for a moment, as though a little dazzled by the sun, and looked around as if she thoroughly enjoyed the beauty that lay about her; and then, with a swift, light step, she came down the bank till she stood on a flat stone close to where the burn was imprisoned in a sort of pool. Setting down the clothes, she began to rinse them in the clear water and wring them out, then holding them up she shook them out, one by one, and threw them on the bank. It was the homeliest possible occupation, and her dress differed in nothing from the dress of most Highland girls—a short lincey petticoat, a jacket of some washing material, with sleeves rolled high up above the elbow; but the gestures were full of grace, and her hair was of a rich ruddy brown, that shed a sort of light round her head, and reminded me of old pictures I had seen.

I was unwilling to remain so near her without letting her know of my presence, so I rose and went down to the bank to speak to her.

She answered me with the utter absence of self-consciousness and with a simple directness possessed by all fine natures; her manners were reserved but kindly, and her voice was low-toned and musical. She was not beautiful, if beauty depends upon feature and outline, but she had a most interesting and pathetic expression in her dark eyes; and when she smiled, her face lighted up wonderfully. She offered me refreshment, which I declined, but I accepted her invitation to rest a little while in the cottage.

There is no use in trying to account for the interest claimed by one stranger when many pass by unheeded; but from the first, before I knew her, I felt that this girl had a history, and that in some way she had suffered, and borne nobly.

The cottage seemed dark after the sunshine, but as my eyes became accustomed to the subdued light, I saw the figure of an old woman lying on a bed at the farthest end of the room. I had never seen any one living so absolutely devoid of color as she was,—hair and face were bleached—nothing but the keen restless look of her eyes, and the incessant movement of her long, thin hands busily knitting, spoke of life.

The girl went up to her, and told her in a low voice who I was, and then placed a chair for me by the bedside; and as I sat down, I felt conscious of a peculiar feeling, as though in the presence of some weird being, and I sat silent for a little by the side of this motionless figure, under the gaze of those piercing and questioning eyes. When she spoke, the impression was increased, as it was in a clear, shrill whisper that seemed to reverberate through the room in a manner absolutely startling.

I asked if she had been long lying there, and she said, "Near eleven years," with a little sigh.

"Does your granddaughter always live with you?" I asked.

She looked at me quickly. "Do ye mean Jean? She's no my granddaughter; she's only Jean."

"Only Jean." I thought it sounded a strange way of naming the active-looking girl before me, moving to and fro so quietly about the household matters, but it was not said unkindly. Was it my fancy, or did a brighter color come into her face as she heard the word?

I stayed some little time there; and though the old woman (whose name I found out was Elspeth, commonly called Widow Grant) did not ask me to return, she looked pleased when I offered to do so; and I left the place, interested in my new acquaintances, Jean showing me a quicker but not so beautiful a way home, across the moor.

CHAPTER II.

The parishioners of whom I was now in charge lived in widely scattered houses, and I could not help often contrasting their lives with the lives of my own people in the south. There, everything was contracted and small—space was our most needed thing—families were huddled together in houses, made more dirty and wretched by what is called a "common stair," which it was therefore no one's business to keep clean; and though an inspection was made now and then by sanitary commissioners, and charitable people did the best, there are a thousand ways in which sanitary laws can be evaded; and charitable people, with a few notable exceptions, have the most unhappy knack of assisting the wrong people. Who can blame them? As a rule, the deserving poor are exactly those who shrink from help, and who, with a handful of meal and hardly a potato left, show a brave face to the world, and allow no necessity to appear.

The poor are everywhere deserving of pity; but in the country, fresh air, a little firewood, and, above all, pure water, are to be had for nothing. In towns, the first is not to be got; the poor cannot afford to buy the second; and when I think of the water-rate—I am no political economist—I have a most unjust dislike to the man who collects the water-rate—and I never can see why God's free gift to man should be sold by spoonfuls at the cost of many lives! However, much is being done, and more will follow.

Here, in this beautiful place, space was quite unlimited: all down the hillside linen lay bleaching in the sun, and another contrast was not only in the way it was left out all night, but in the absence of bolts, bars, and shutters in the houses. Not even the shop had shutters, and that was as unknown there as though a mounted guard watched incessantly over the place.

The shop (there was but one) sold every imaginable thing, from treacle and herrings to needles and cheese, and the widow who kept the shop was an autocrat in her way. She was licensed to sell spirits, and it would be good for humanity if all "licensed individuals" acted on the same firm principles. To some she positively refused to sell at all—to others she allowed only what she considered right for them to have. She knew the private affairs of each individual, and was guided by that. I have seen her refuse "a dram" to a lanky, shy-looking shepherd who asked for one, saying to him in the tone you might use to an unreasonable child, "Hoot awa, Sandy, ye ken weel your head is nae like ither heads, and a dram will set it spinning. Na, na, man, gang hame, and dinna compare your head with ither!" and then the man quietly withdrew with a look of sheepish resignation. To another man she said, "Surely I didna hear ye rightly; it's na a dram ye're seeking and your wife sae sober" (which did not refer to

sobriety, as might be imagined, but sickness). When he showed temper she said, with a change of voice that would have suited an actress, "I'm sorry I've no spirit good enough for you, Mr. Cran, but ye'll get it at the next shop," which was exactly eleven miles off. With this carelessness for the welfare of her neighbors she was not at all above making a close bargain; and I feel convinced (and indeed my housekeeper never lets me forget it) that I paid more than I had ought to have done for some bandanas that I bought at her shop.

From this woman, who talked upon all subjects *con amore*, I heard a great deal about old Mrs. Grant and Jean, and everything I heard was to the credit of both. The old woman had been an excellent mother to a delicate daughter who died or a broken heart on the sudden death of her husband. The only grandchild, "Kenneth Malcolm," had been brought up by the grandmother, and, as was often the case in Scotland before school-boards came in the way, he had received a first-rate education, and had turned out by all accounts a fine young fellow, steady and clever.

Mrs. Grant had come to Burnside more than forty years before my first acquaintance with the place: no one knew why she had come there, or anything about her antecedents. It was supposed the old laird was acquainted with her story, but he had never told it to any one. He had requested his nephew and successor to allow her to live out her life rent-free, and, in addition to this, a small yearly sum was paid to her from some unknown source. She was necessarily busy, and her spinning and knitting were quite famous. Jean had gone to her when she was a well grown child of ten, and the relations between them were more like those of mother and child than of mistress and servant. When she had been there two or three years misfortunes began to come, and they never came singly. Widow Grant fell and hurt herself so much that she did not recover the injury; then she had a paralytic stroke, and by degrees sank into the complete state of helplessness in which she was when I first made her acquaintance. Jean's devotion was unceasing, and her spinning and knitting filled up the gap when the poor old woman was helpless. Very confused and various accounts were given of how and why Kenneth had gone away: all that people knew for certain was that Jean, for the first and only time since she had lived at Burnside, had gone to Skye, and returned only the very day Kenneth had left for New Zealand, and that they had met.

Not long after his departure, the little sum of money which made the small household so comfortable suddenly ceased; and Widow Grant had refused, in an excited and determined manner, to allow any inquiries to be made about it. Jean acquiesced. Their wants were very few, but everybody said that since Kenneth's departure she had not looked the same; and it was evident that, as in life's histories, a romance was woven through it all. Though why, as by all accounts Kenneth had been "fair set" on having her for his wife, she should have refused him, and have actually been the cause of his leaving the country, was beyond the comprehension of every one.

My visits to Burnside became of great interest to me. The old woman began to look forward to my arrival much evident pleasure and the freshness and originality of Jean's remarks were very pleasant. She had read nothing save the pages of nature so lavishly distributed round her; but everything came with such acute observance, and her mind naturally was so refined, that I used to feel when with her as if I had more to learn from her than she could learn from me.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

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IT IS PRONOUNCED THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE.

As an evidence of this fact we can refer you to N. R. Darling, Fredericktown, Ohio. John Peterman, Shelby, Ohio, and others who are still running the first Aultman & Taylor Machines, made and sold them in 1868, and say they will yet be running when other style machines sold in that neighborhood the past year are "played out."

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DO YOU REALIZE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY WASTED BY HAVING YOUR GRAIN THRESHED ON THE OLD STYLE ENDLESS APRON MACHINES?

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A CLOVER HULLER ATTACHMENT

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

THE STRAY LIST.

A new list of Strays will be published next week.

STRAYED.

Strayed from Emporia, about the 1st of April, 1878, a bay mare in foal, formerly owned by Mr. D. Youngs near Topeka, with a bay yearling colt at her side. Brand "Y" on the left shoulder. Apply for reward on recovery, to T. J. MALTBY, Emporia, Kan.

\$10 Reward.

Strayed from the subscribers living at Bunker Hill, Russell Co., Kansas, on the 23d day of May, 1878, the following described horse. A large bay with star on forehead, white nose in front and left side, white hind feet, white tip at front foot 8 or 9 years old; had on leather halter. Reward of \$10 is offered. Address J. THOMAN, and H. FLICKINGER, Bunker Hill, Kansas.

Strayed, \$15. Reward.

Strayed from the subscriber in March, three horses, described as follows: Two sorrel mares, 2 years old each. One, bald face; stocking legs; the other a largewhite stripe in face, and white hind legs; they were both good sized, match exact as above. Also a dark bay yearling colt, with star in forehead, left hind foot white, white spot in flank. The above reward will be paid for recovery or information. R. M. ROBERTS, Mission Creek, Wabasha Co., Kansas.

STOLEN.

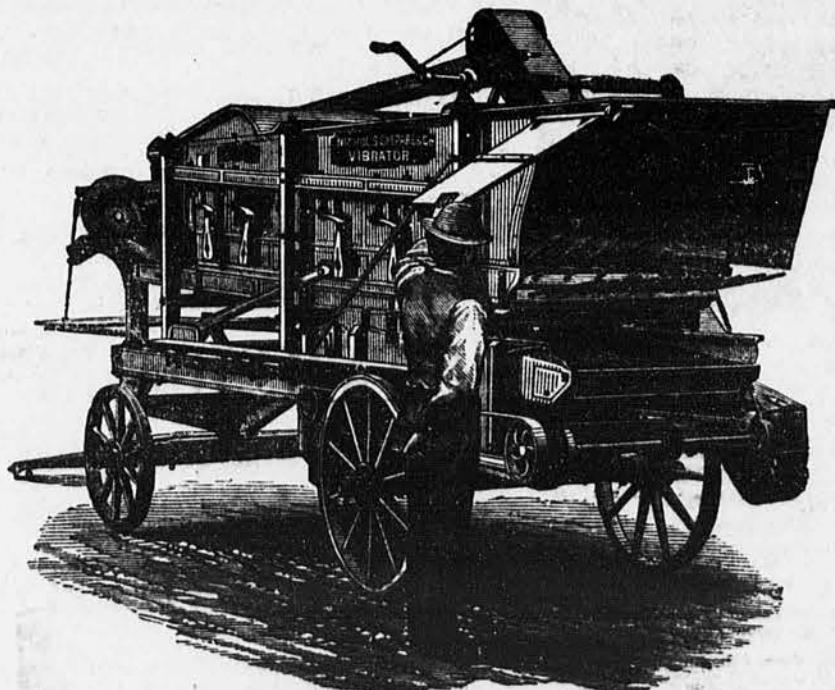
Stolen from the subscriber, L. Wendel, living three miles north of Topeka, a horse 15 1/2 hands high, 6 or 7 years old; the color between a roan and a gray, more a gray than roan. Has a dark short tail, mane worn off in neck by collar, his face is nearly white; good style and action, in medium condition; branded on the left shoulder with figure 2. I will give \$10 for the horse, and \$10 for the thief. L. WENDEL, North Topeka, Kansas.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will proceed to make final settlement of the estate of Thomas L. Nichols, at the next term of the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, which term begins on the first Monday in July, 1878. All persons interested will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. J. G. ZIRKLE, Administrator, &c.

HOWE'S 4 TON WAGON SCALE

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Address A. M. GILBERT & CO., WESTERN MANAGERS, 65, 67, 69 and 101 Lake St., Chicago. 157 Water St., Cleveland, O. 116 Main St., Cincinnati, O. 612 North Third St., St. Louis.

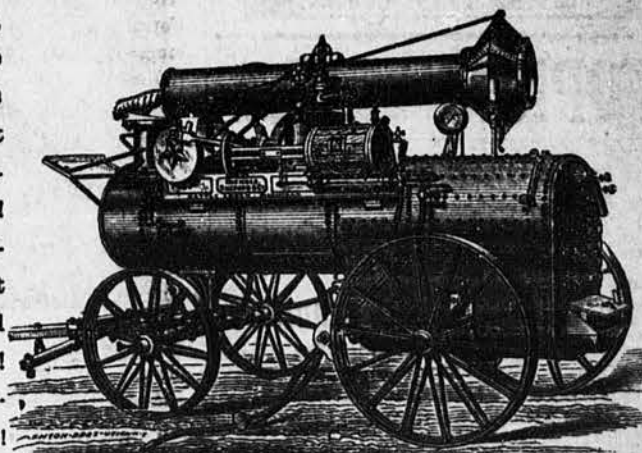


Nichols, Shepard & Co.'s "Vibrator" Thresher.

Saves all the Grain! Cleans Perfectly! No Waste! No Litterings! Perfect in Work! Grain and Long Straw! The only Successful Flax and Timothy Thresher! Very Simple! Easy Running! No Costly Repairs! Extremely Durable! The "Boss" Thresher of the World! Always Reliable!



Extra Large Fire Box, DOUBLE THICK Flue Sheet! Copper Thimbles on every Flue! Perfect safety from Fire or Explosion! Complete Water Front! Marvelous Durability! Wonderful Power! Elegant Workmanship! Beautiful Finish! Superior Material! The Standard of Excellence in Every Particular!



Nichols, Shepard & Co.'s Steam Thresher Engine.

COMPLETE HORSE POWER RIGS: Three sizes of Separators, with 6 to 12 Horse Improved Mounted Powers to match.

STEAM POWER OUTFIT COMPLETE; Comprising our Matchless Engines, and unrivaled Steam Power Separators, made expressly for each other, making the most perfect Steam Rig in the world.

SEPARATORS EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER, to match other make of Engines, are a specialty with us; also Separators to match other make of Horse Powers.

All other kinds of threshers have had to retire before the steady march of our Improved "Vibrators." Intelligent and responsible threshermen will not risk their money or credit in the Grain-wasting, Time-wasting, and Money-wasting machines of the past. Grain Raisers will no longer submit to their wasteful and inferior work. They demand our Grain-saving, and Time-saving "Vibrator."

CAUTION! The "Old Style" or "Endless Apron" machines have become so unpopular that their makers are generally abandoning them, and trying to "tinker up" some kind of a machine on our "Vibrator" principle. BEWARE OF ALL SUCH COUNTERFEITS, which are quite sure to be infringements on our Patents, and very certain to be mongrel and inferior experiments.

If you want the Original, Genuine, and most Thoroughly Perfect Threshing Machinery in the World, call on our Agents, or send to us for Illustrated Circulars.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN,

Deere, Mansur & Co., General Agenst,

Kansas City, & St. Louis, Mo.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 5, 1878.

VOL. XVI. NO. 23.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

One Copy, Weekly, for one year	1 00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months	0 50
One Copy, Weekly, for three months	0 30
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year	3 00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year	5 00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year	10 00

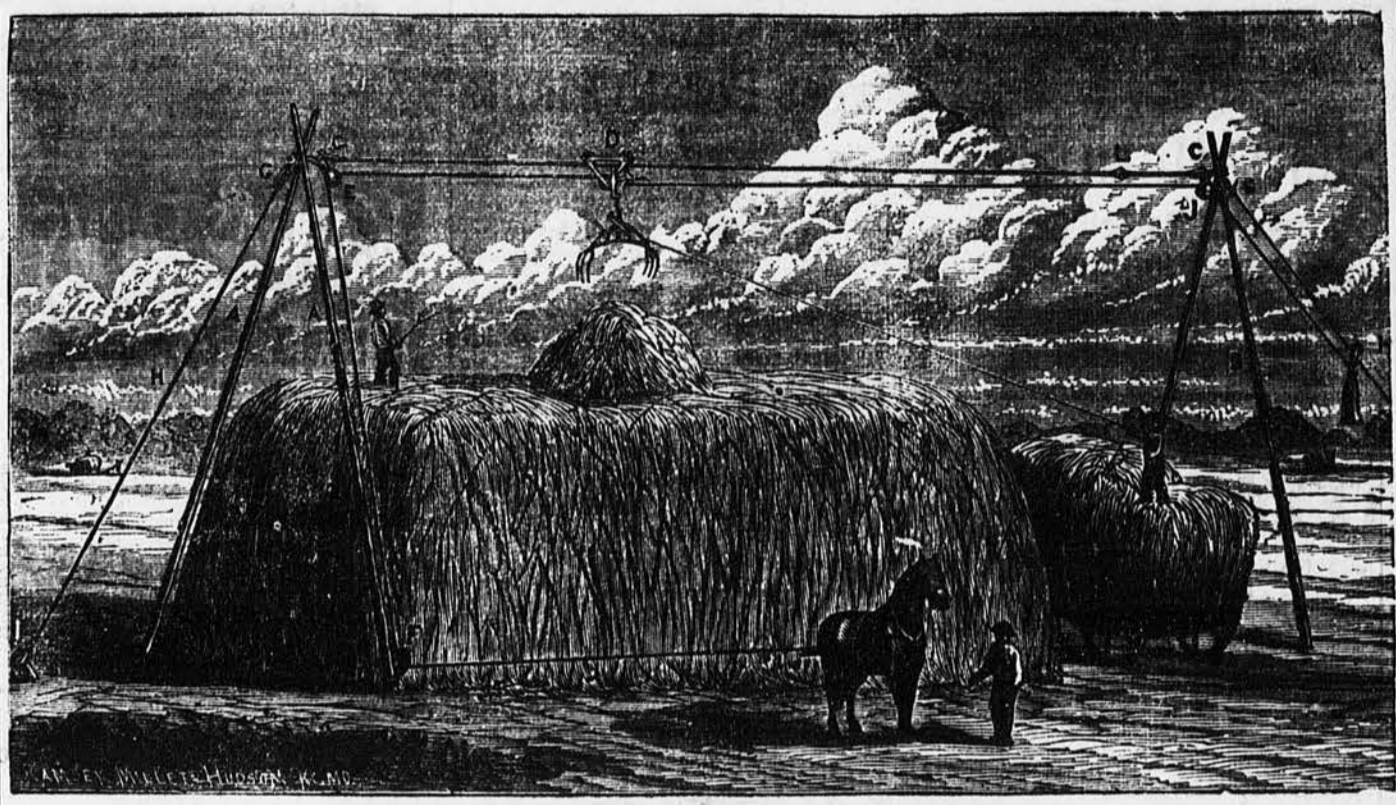
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonpari) 20 cents.	
One month, " " " " " "	1 50
Three months, " " " " " "	4 00
One year, " " " " " "	12 00

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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



KANSAS DOUBLE HAY FORK

Supplies a want long felt. The only Fork that will handle prairie hay successfully. THE BEST FORK IN THE MARKET FOR ALL PURPOSES. Can be used for stacking in the field, storing in the barn or elsewhere. Price of Kansas Double Hay Fork, \$12. Fitzhugh's American Hay Elevator \$12. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Address, TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Manufacturers, Kansas City, Missouri.

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

KANSAS.

From Montgomery County.

May 23.—For some time we have had frequent heavy rains, everything is very wet, all streams are high. Farmers dislike so much rain just before harvest, as it softens the ground and makes reaping a very slow and tedious task; besides, in heavy grain it causes it to lodge badly. Our corn in this part of the county is looking very well now, but we are afraid of too much cool, rainy weather for a good crop, but if it gets warm soon, and I think it will, corn will be very heavy in all localities.

A. L. SALTER.

From Doniphan County.

May 23.—I find that winter wheat is not doing so well as we could wish. We were led to suppose sometime since, that we would have the finest yield in the history of Kansas, but since my last report, the red, or leaf rust has made its appearance and will damage the crop considerably. Many farmers seeing this rust for the first time, were wondering what to make of it. Some places the fields look as if prematurely repining. We have had some heavy rains lately which have washed off this rust considerably, and our fields are looking better, and should the black or stem rust keep off, our crop will be large. There are no signs of black rust in our county to my knowledge. Corn is very backward, owing to the cold snap we have had for some time back, and the fruit crop will be injured by the same cause; but what apples there are, are looking finely. Spring wheat, oats etc., are coming out finely, and from present prospects, spring crops will be good. Some of our farmers are still planting corn. Raining steady to-day.

B. O. DRISCOLL.

From Reno County.

May 24th.—We had a terrible cyclone and rain storm on Friday evening, May 17th. It came from the southeast and tore down every building but two in its path, killed two persons and some stock. It did no harm to the crops, which look well, except spring wheat, which is poor, but improving, as we have plenty of rain now. Winter wheat is filling well, and harvest will probably commence in two weeks or less. Stock healthy and doing well. People very healthy. Immigration still continues. Government lands nearly all taken, near here.

B. P. HANAN.

From Neosho County.

May 23d.—Although the spring has not been very favorable, wheat is looking very fine, and the prospects are in favor of an extra crop. It has headed out finely and will do to cut in about a week or ten days. The acreage is about twice that of last year. What corn is up is doing well, but owing to so much wet weather, corn-planting is just fairly over. Newcomers are constantly arriving, seem to be entirely satisfied, and say that although Neosho valley is wonderfully blown up, it is not overestimated. The terrible storm that passed over here this week has not done so much damage as was first thought,

Some wheat and corn in the valleys were overflowed. Prices good and farmers hopeful.

C. E. L.

May 25th.—Wheat prospects are good. The acreage sown last fall was about double that of any previous year. Chinch'bugs were, a short time ago, causing a considerable apprehension, but the late heavy rains have dissipated all fears on their account. Early planted corn is looking very well; late planted only tolerably; both were more or less injured in some localities by the late, heavy rain. Stock of all kinds are doing well, but prices are so low that very little money is made in raising cattle or hogs in a county where the herd law is in force, as they can be raised cheaper where they have no herd law. Sheep seems to pay better than any other kinds of stock, but could be made much more profitable if some efficient dog-law was in force.

S. E. BRACH.

From Ellis County.

May 23d.—I am a newcomer in this place and state, consequently am not much posted in regard to exact facts about many things. Winter wheat is as good as any reasonable man could ask. According to the most reliable information, the acreage is much larger than last year. There is a great influx of good, practical farmers, who have come to this county, this spring, for the purpose of making farm homes, and judging from the amount of breaking to be seen, there will be ten times the amount of wheat planted next fall that ever was in any previous year. Wheat is worth 90c; potatoes, \$1; butter, 15c; eggs, 10c; corn, 50c; oats, 45c. The yield of wheat per acre was about 40 bushels; corn, 40 bushels; oats, not any grown. Good team-horses worth \$100 cash; cows, \$35. Some government land open for settlement. Railroad land worth from \$3.50 to \$15 per acre. Not settled much in the western part of the county until this present spring. I planted this spring about 500 chestnuts. They are growing finely. I think I shall succeed in growing chestnut trees here on the "Great American Desert."

JOSEPH FULLER.

From Leavenworth County.

May 28th.—Some time ago I said I would let you know about our fruit in this section, as some of our apple trees were planted in the spring of 1855, and many in 1856-57. We have trees of good size. The earlier kinds had few blooms, and the cold injured what little fruit there would have been. We will have but few apples of any kind. The peaches and cherries are still falling off, but the farmers will have peaches enough for their own use, and some to sell. Pears, we have none, although thousands of trees were planted at great cost. They are nearly all dead and thrown out. The trees were mostly all brought from nurseries in New York, and we find that pears from that region do not thrive well here. Strawberries are abundant. The borers do not trouble our fruit trees as they did some years ago. Some one was asking

the price of land here. There is no land selling here at present. I can tell you what land did sell for some three years ago. Mr. John Aaron bought two quarters between Kickapoo and Leavenworth at \$22,500, cash in hand. Some bids on quarters at \$12,000, and some rough lands might be bought at from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Farm laborers get \$10 to \$15 per month and board. The wheat appears to be filling finely. People are busily engaged in working corn. Some wheat will be cut by the 10th of June. Clover is about fit to cut. Some few are experimenting with alfalfa, but they think it takes too long a time to make a return for cost.

Fresh milk cows of good size are selling at \$30 to \$35. Butter is getting low in price. It requires a good article to sell for more than 8c or 10c per pound. Butter, 10c; bacon, 6c, and eggs, 5c, are much cheaper than ever before in this region; and the farmers are making much better butter than heretofore. Bees are doing well this season. Mr. Jas. Henderson, near this place, has had a swarm from each of eight hives. We have good school-houses and good schools here.

No Murphy movement here. No liquor sold in Kickapoo. The whisky was so bad no one would use it. Religious revivals prevail; good morals in the ascendant. Catholics, Methodists and Baptists are all in full force against Satan, and are in good spirits as to results.

SHARPE.

From Chautauqua County.

May 25th.—At this writing we are in the commencement of our wheat harvest, and the ground is in very bad condition on account of the heavy rains for the last two weeks, and if they continue, machines will run heavily. Corn cultivation is also retarded very much by the rain. Excepting this, we are very much favored this season. The best prospect for a good wheat crop that we ever have had, and all other crops, as corn, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, are the most promising. The fruit crop is extremely heavy, especially the peach. Apple trees are very young, but many orchards have a sprinkle of apples. Stock of all kinds are doing well, especially cattle and sheep.

D. C. BALDWIN.

From Butler County.

May 27th.—Weather beautiful. We have just rain enough and none too much for corn, this spring. The air is warm and balmy, and vegetation of all kinds growing rapidly. Winter wheat looks finely, and will be a good crop if nothing unusual happens to prevent. Will commence harvest next week. Hard times is the only thing the good people of this part of beautiful Kansas have to complain of. Hogs, 2 1/2c; wheat, 80c; butter, 10c; eggs, 10c; corn, 25c; oats, 16c. Land, unimproved, \$3 to \$10; improved, \$10 to \$25; government land, none here.

A. L. HOXIE.

From Enterprise, Kansas.

May 21.—Wheat is filling nicely, and promises to yield unusually well. Of peaches,

there will be a large crop. A great many more hogs than ever before in this section, and no disease. Many new settlers, mostly Pennsylvanians. Enterprise is growing very fast. We have one of the best water-powers in the state and a large flouring-mill and woolen factory, which helps to build up the town. They are manufacturing good cloth and yarn in the woolen factory, and have, and deserve a good home trade. Wool-growers will find it to their interest to bring their wool to Enterprise. In answer to a correspondent from Pennsylvania, who inquired for a good location for a lumber yard or other business, I would say that there can be no better place than Enterprise, Kansas.

Enterprise Wool Market.

Unwashed medium, 19 @ 21; unwashed coarse, 18 @ 20; unwashed fine, 17 @ 19; unwashed combing and delaine, 22 @ 24; fleece washed, 24 @ 26; tub-washed, 28 @ 32.

M. S.

From Pottawatomie County.

June 1.—I learn by the politeness of our County Clerk, that the acreage of wheat (winter) in 1876 was 3,016 acres, in 1877 was 4,898. The prospect now is that we will have a superior crop for this locality. There is no rust to do any considerable damage. Corn is now growing rapidly. Ground in fair condition. The fruit crop bids fair; peaches good; apples as good as last year; small fruits not a full success, except blackberries, which are very full.

J. A. BEAL.

From Coffey County.

June 1.—The crops in Coffey county, are looking a little better since the heavy rains have ceased; for the last three weeks there has been so much rain and cold that the corn has made a very slow growth, however for the last three or four days it has been doing finely. Though there is much less acreage planted this season than for the last three years, besides corn as a general thing has quite a poor stand, on account of bad seed, wet cold weather, and worm pest.

Oats are doing better than was expected a few weeks ago. Wheat harvest has just commenced, with no very flattering prospect ahead, however, we will know better in the course of two or three weeks.

The fruit prospect is no better than I reported in my last article; there will not be more than one-fourth as many as last year, I have six hundred bearing trees and will not have one hundred bushels.

The LeRoy wool-growing association says there are about 75,000 pounds of wool represented therein; they are asking the county to pay a bounty for wolf scalps.

D. C. SPURGEON.

From Mitchell County.

Editors FARMER: Last Thursday was a gala day with the wool-growers of this vic-

inity. There were over 4,000 sheep represented by their owners. There were eight sheep sheared, all of them bucks, and with two exceptions, Merinoes. The following table will show for itself:

OWNERS NAMES.	Names of sheep.	Weight of fleece.
J. B. Gleason	Walworth	16 1/2 lbs.
Banda Bros.	Smooth	18 "
	Adison	18 "
Joseph Hostetler	General	18 1/2 "
Lee Hams	Beauty	18 1/2 "
J. H. Gray	Lon	19 1/2 "
J. M. Vernon	Jim	18 1/2 "
Black & Pagett	Cotty	7 1/2 "

"Walworth" was brought from Wisconsin four years ago last fall. "Smooth" and "Adison" are also from Wisconsin, and were brought here last fall. "General" was imported from Pennsylvania a year ago last fall, and also "Jim." "Beauty" was raised here in Kansas and comes out at the head. "Lou" and "Cotty" are Cotswold. Kansas always beats, you know!

By-the-way, Mr. Editor, I have somewhat against thee, because thou dost not give us any quotations of wool at all, and other papers that I see are silent also. Why is it not of as much importance to give us the wool-markets, as any other?

Crops look finely. An immense amount of sod-breaking is being done, and every one busy. The Solomon Valley will soon have two railroads.

A. O. FOOTE,
Mitchell Co., Kansas.

We will add to our price-current reports, in future, the wool market, for the benefit of the rapidly developing wool interest of our state.—[EDITORS FARMER.]

LETTER FROM A VIRGINIA LADY FARMER.

EDITORS FARMER: The weather is so cold and so very rainy, springing corn looks yellow; the wheat is light-headed and has the smut, and chinch-bug and rust. Whole fields are being ploughed up, and other fields will not be worth harvesting. The wheat crop in Virginia will be a failure this year, the same of rye. Oats look promising. The bugs do not trouble the potatoes very much this year, but the heavy frost of May 13th swept off many fields of potato vines. The frost passed in veins through Virginia, some farmers being badly damaged while those adjoining escaped.

The farmers in this section have finished corn-planting, and have a little more time to grumble about the scarcity of money, as they leisurely right up old fences or build new ones. Good timber abounds, and money is scarce, so that everything the farmer raises is selling cheap. Corn, 55c; oats, 35c; rye, 60c; potatoes, 50c for old, 30c for new; green peas, 30c per peck; strawberries, 8c per quart; lambs, \$3.50 per head; chickens, \$3 per dozen; eggs, 12 1/2c; butter, 30c to 40c.

Cattle are not producing well this year, cause unaccountable. No cholera amongst hogs. The received opinion here is, if the hogs are fed once per day on slop made of rye meal they will not have the cholera. I know my hogs were coughing (last year), and some had died, and I commenced feeding on rye meal slop, and they became thrifty. I boiled and put into the slop some of the yarrow weed, also a little soap. I have had the cholera amongst my chickens and turkeys for two years, and during that time experimented much to try and cure them. Fear weeks ago I had some hens and a turkey taken with cholera. I gave each one a tablespoonful of glycerine two days, and a small piece of bread moistened with borax and sulphur water. Every one of them is now happy and healthy.

A LADY FARMER IN VIRGINIA.

LETTER FROM CONNECTICUT.

EDITORS FARMER: I saw a communication in your issue of May 15th, of the FARMER, under the head of "Profits of Bee-Keeping," and signed by John Rusticus. This article was included among the Bee Notes in the Apiary Department, and stated, among other things, his treatment of new swarms, and that when the hives in which he placed the new swarms became nearly filled, he put a smaller box on top of the first, and by thus doing the bees were led to fill this, also, with surplus honey. Now my father-in-law has tried this experiment with unsatisfactory results, i. e., the bees didn't utilize this addition, and I desire information relative to how he conducts this operation to insure the desired end. If "Rusticus" will gratify this desire, either through your columns, or by direct address, he will confer a favor on—

Yours, very truly,
E. L. ELLIS.
West Stafford, Conn.

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