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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors
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Planting Trees Against Planting Hedges.

In recent issues of the FARMER articles upon the merits of hedges having appeared, from the pen of Mr. E. A. Peck, and others, allow me to express my opinion upon the question, which, indeed, may be regarded as of great importance in all Western States, or where timber is scarce. I do not know definitely of the cost of raising and keeping in order a hedge fence, but to the practical farmer I will say, experience has shown that the cost of it exceeds the profit when compared with other means of obtaining a permanent fence. A hedge is of no value whatever, except as a fence, and to keep it in order for a servicable fence requires constant care and attention, and it will, in the majority of cases become worthless for even that in the course of time—perhaps fifty or seventy five years, perhaps less. In Kansas and, in fact all sections where timber is scarce, I think the most judicious, the most profitable, and most permanently beneficial manner in which spare time and money can be invested is in setting out young trees in all places where permanent fences are needed, such as boundary lines, and along roads—the trees should be set just sufficiently far apart to be ultimately used as posts to which a wire fence may be attached. It occurs to me that every man owning a prairie farm who has not done so has made a great mistake. Trees that are of a durable and valuable nature should be selected, such as maple, white ash, chestnut, oak &c.

1st Because they would become, eventually, a permanent source from whence, wood, bits of good timber for repairing farm utensils &c. could be obtained for ages to come—especially if care be taken to select kinds that sprout ready when cut down, so that, in after years. A tree could be cut occasionally, leaving the stump to perform the office of fence post, till the sprout was sufficiently large to take the place of the parent tree, thus affording the coming generation a permanent supply of timber and wood.

2nd The trees would afford shelter for man and beast during the heat of summer, and from the winds of all seasons.

3rd Besides performing the office of fence posts and shade trees, they would, while really occupying scarcely any room, and requiring little care, return large dividends annually in the form of wood, timber, chestnuts or maple sugar.

Though it may be in argument that the class of trees named are of rather slow growth, and he who plants, or sets them out must await until old age before deriving much benefit. This may be true, but the public spirited citizen, the true Patron, the intelligent, liberal minded farmer looks to permanent and real benefits, to himself and property, and aims to do something that may leave a monument behind him to perpetrate his memory. In many localities, especially in some sections of the State of New York farmers are in the habit of setting out apple trees along the road, and line fence for the above purpose, but this is open to grave objections which we may point out in a subsequent article.

To conclude let me suggest that gentlemen of leisure, with unlimited means should set out and care for hedges, when they have little else to do with their money. But practical farmers should set out trees.

M. A. Butterfield.

Literary Items No. 15.

The American traveler who visits European countries is frequently struck with surprise, in witnessing the strange construction of buildings in the old cities of Spain, Africa, Italy, Greece, France and most of the old cities of England, such as Chester, Rochester, Lancaster, in a word all those named with a "ter" at the termination, with some others, as Wearmouth (the place where the venerable Bede first introduced Christianity into England).

The streets are narrow, the houses three or four stories high; the second story projects over the first, the third over the second, and the fourth over the third. The upper stories from each side of the street come within eight feet of each other.

The stranger, as he walks along the narrow streets, and casts his eye upward, may frequently observe clothes lines suspended across the street, from one window to another. He will

very naturally conclude that land is scarce, and economy has been consulted in the construction of the old unsightly streets. This is a mistake. They were originally built as an old author, Tacitus, who lived a short time after the birth of Christ informs us, "because the height of buildings and narrow streets, keeps away the sunbeams," and also as a safety from storms.

But in England, and in a few of the largest cities of Scotland, where the sun's scalding rays, or the cold blasts of winter are never equal to what we have experienced in Kansas; we must therefore assign the motive cause in constructing narrow streets and projecting stories, not to "the sunbeams" as Tacitus remarks, but to the circumstance, perhaps (if a farmer may be permitted to fling out a suggestion) of the invasion of the Romans, under Julius Caesar, who held possession of that remote "island of Thule," and no doubt erected houses like those constructed in the countries they came from.

Akenside the poet, was born and raised in one of these singularly constructed houses. How the muses could have inspired him to write poetry, is beyond conception. Still he ascended the heights of Pindus, and when we read his smooth verse, we forget he cultivated his talent in such an unearthly habitation.

"A good prospect, it is said, will ease melancholy."

High places for health, surrounded by fruit and forest trees, with an extensive prospect (such as we enjoy on the Pottawatomie), will expell all these human maladies of which the narrow streets, dirty allies, ill ventilated houses, of large cities are the nursery.

WHEEL OF FORTUNE

Our last mail brought to our postoffice, a number of circulars of certain lotteries which are to take place—this gives us a subject worthy of a few thoughts.

Have you my dear reader, ever purchased a lottery ticket from any of the numerous lotteries or gift enterprises which promise wealth to the lucky purchaser. If so, you have heard something about the wheel of fortune, perhaps you have seen a picture of a young woman blind-folded, holding in her hands a wheel, representing that justice to the motto of the managers. From whence did they borrow this image? Doubtless from the ancients in Greece; here was a goddess they called Fortune, who was highly respected by the Grecians. The statue which was erected to her honor, was represented by a young woman with the polar star upon her head, and the horn of plenty in her hand.

The Romans, who had no less than eight temples dedicated to this goddess, represented the goddess in a more appropriate or impressive attitude. They represented her standing blind-folded and in her hand a wheel as an emblem of her inconstancy or fickleness of character.

No figure could be better represented to impress on the mind the unforeseen events of the future, and the vicissitudes of life. There is a moral, to be studied in this ancient Roman representation of the goddess of Fortune. A neighbor of mine, a few years since purchased a lottery ticket, and was so fortunate as to draw a prize of the value of thirty dollars. Fortunately, did I say? Why my dear reader, it was the most unfortunate event of his life; the wheel of fortune cast before him the prize he sought for, it was an alluring and deceitful gift; for the fickle goddess tempted him again, and again; he purchased tickets in various lottery schemes, but the fickle goddess no longer smiled upon him; he borrowed money of his neighbors, he became embarrassed, sold his farm and emigrated where he could purchase cheaper land, to commence farming life again. He was a clever fellow and much respected, but the drawing of a prize of thirty dollars, ruined him in his worldly possessions.

He always reminded me of an old writer, who in speaking of gambling remarks: "Gambling is like the itch; it will tickle them—they cannot leave it off."

But the tale is only half told, his neighbors, and especially his young friends, on hearing that he had drawn a valuable prize, must risk their dollar or five dollars, excitement spread beyond the neighborhood, old men and even poor widows gathered up their last dollar, and cast it in the blind-folded wheel of fortune. True to her natural instincts, the inconstant and fickle goddess turned the adverse to their hopes and disappointed them all. My young friends, do not purchase another lottery ticket of the various gift enterprises which are advertised throughout the land, neither take a part in church festivals, where the gambling principal is introduced, till you become perfectly convinced beyond a possibility of doubt that some-

thing can be made out of nothing; till then do not permit yourself to be swindled and robbed out of your money.

Many philosophers of the past centuries, who believed in the celebrated "philosopher's stone," that is, that a stone could be turned into gold, &c, were no less rational than those of our day, who advocate gift enterprises and the various modern schemes to make a fortune for you, for the small trifle of a few dollars.

When we read the tale that is recorded of Midas, a King of Phrygia, who requested of Bacchus to give to him the power of converting every thing he touched into gold; we laugh at the fabulous story, be not offended, if I say that those who spend their money in the pernicious winding enterprises of our day, are equally as credulous as the ancients, who believed that the touch of Midas turned everything into gold.

JAMES HANWAY.

Lane, Kansas.

Letter from Florida.

As your readers are largely engaged in making homes for themselves in a comparatively new country. They would perhaps be interested in some items connected with the same work, though distant, and under different circumstances and surroundings in this southern-most portion of "Uncle Sam's" dominion. On the east coast of Florida a few miles from Halifax, or Mosquito inlet, I have entered a homestead of 100 acres of land. It is situated on spruce creek, so called because along its course are found the spruce pine, which differs very materially from the general character of pine throughout the state. The kind along this creek differs too from all round this region bordering on rivers and beach by lying generally high up from high tide water mark. My Domicil is situated on a very steep bank a short distance from the creek and about two miles from where the waters unite with the Halifax river. The bank for about a mile up and down from here would average twenty feet in perpendicular height, and in steepness 45°. The land runs back at a level as far as I have explored, a mile or two. Some of the lands bordering on the creek are pine lands, and some high light Hummock which last is the character of mine on the creek, about half being that kind, the remaining portion being the usual high pine land peculiar to Florida. This hummock is covered with a dense growth of wood, mostly oak. There is however a fair sprinkling of hickory, magnolia (grandiflora), red bay and live oak, spruce pine and other varieties. Most of the land is taken along this creek and near it, though land can be purchased cheap.

In giving an intelligible and connected account of my operations, here I will further state that my homestead had been entered four or five years since, and occupied a year or two, by a sea captain who made it his home between voyages, and then deceased. During his occupancy he cleared up two or three acres and planted about one hundred and fifty orange trees and I am now writing sitting in the Cyprus clapboard shanty he built, 9 x 14. About a dozen of the orange trees planted by him, were fozen by me among the thick rank growth, that had sprung up after the place was deserted. They were in various stages of languishing, having been almost killed by a large dose of lime he gave them after setting them out, somebody having, I suppose, told him that lime was good for orange trees. He evidently went upon the principal that "if a little would do good a good deal would do more," for the lime now lies thickly around the places where the trees were set, and for a few feet around nothing has grown since. One tree however in front of the shanty, either escaped a like dose with the others or something thrown around it in the shape of slops, perhaps neutralized the ill effect of the lime, for it has grown well and has now perhaps a hundred young oranges upon it, and is between twelve and fifteen feet in height. I am trying on the others the effect of mulching heavily with dead grass and brush and a dose of muck to divert the effect of the lime, but I think that trees half an inch in diameter from the nursery will give me oranges sooner. A dozen banana plants and a half dozen small fig trees are still left of the Captain's planting.

I located here just two months since, and then the season being far advanced, I commenced cleaning up a sweet plant garden truck etc. I have planted sweet corn, string beans, peas, radishes, sweet potatoes, turnips etc. as fast as I could clean up the ground. My first planting of corn is kneehigh, planted six weeks, peas dropped same time ready to eat, radishes do, (one inch in diameter), (corn planted at proper time is now ready to use, and strawberries are

still in order from the same beds that have been yielding their crops since February,) watermelons I planted six weeks ago, are running and in blossom, orange and lemon seed planted at same time are up, coming up, and will come up yet for some time no doubt, as some are now just peeping through and some have six leaves to their stems.

Though not the most acceptable time, I have set out a few small trees, and they have commenced to grow. I am watching with considerable interest some stocks brought with me from Maryland, viz. a few grape vines chiefly of Roger's hybrids, a few Doucin apple stocks, Damson plums, seedling pears a gooseberry and currant bush, etc. Though they have been twice planted in five months, they give promise now of standing the Florida climate.

To accommodate my large family I have to build, for their comfort. I have commenced by putting up a room twelve feet square, and as the three or four rooms additional which it will require to make us comfortable, will be built of the same material, I will endeavor to describe the one finished and which beside the labor cost in money something under one dollar. The frame is made of poles, denuded of bark cut in the woods, ten feet nine inches in length, and from three inches to six inches (for corners) in diameter for corners and sides. I set them (the poles) two feet in the ground and three feet apart (i.e. one at corner and three between), and nailed poles across the top, as ties, and then nailed plates of poles on each side (not ends) flattened where they were nailed to the corner and side posts. I ought to have stated that the posts between the corners at the of the room were left long enough to support the ridge pole and give the slope to the roof.

I let my rafters (of poles) project two feet, notched them for the round side of the plate pole, and sawed them to fit against the ridge poles, and my frame was ready for the shingling lath which I made of poles something larger than hoop poles split in two, and nailed the flats sides thus obtained to my rafters one foot apart, and I next nailed the same kind of lath all over the sides and ends of my building, leaving space for windows and door, and lastly I weatherboarded and shingled my house with leaves of the Cabbage Palmetto, which I carried about one quarter of a mile for the purpose. Twenty-five of the leaves and stalks was quite as much as I could carry at a load, some of the leaves are three feet in length and breadth and the leaf stems ten feet in length. With the ground for a floor, now with our houses built in this way, and with no sash or glazing to our windows we can be perfectly comfortable in winter or summer, though if any of your readers should come to Florida and wish to build a palmetto palace he would perhaps do well to visit me and study my style of architecture as I am informed I have built the neatest and best heretofore seen in these parts.

As my letter is somewhat lengthy I will defer here any thing further of Florida or my doings here until sometime in the future. B. E. L. Port Orange, Florida, May 19th.

Good words.

Editors of FARMER.—Believing as I do that every person in this world should do what he can to help his fellow beings, I will see if I can, by writing a few words, be the means of getting more of the farmers in Kansas to subscribe for your valuable paper.

Not for the purpose of putting money in your pockets, although I would like to see your revenue increased from that source so that you might be able to go on and make it still more valuable, as I hold that we may always attain still higher. But I want them to subscribe for and carefully read the paper, applying that which looks good, and really is good, giving a cursory glance, the parts which do not specially interest them. Even the latter have value in that they make a man think, and thinking helps one mightily.

When I receive the FARMER I seldom wish to lay it aside until I have read it through, correspondence and all. (And I wish correspondents would date their letters when they are writing about the crops, so that we may know the time of planting and sowing the different kinds of seeds in their locality, thus enabling us to get a better understanding of the matter). This morning the first letter I read in your paper was Mr. Newhall's on corn culture. After reading it I told my wife I would not have missed that letter for the price of the paper for five years, as I expect before long to become a Kansas farmer. Next I read Mr. A. N. Godfrey's letter on farm experiments. There I got the worth of my money again, as I did in E. M.

D's making a home in Kansas.

After getting to the inside pages of the paper I read your Marshall County correspondent's letter. Well I will only say this in regard to that letter: that any farmer who waits for good times, or until he gets in easy circumstances before he subscribes for an agricultural paper will probably never subscribe. I do not think there is a single number of your paper but what any farmer might make worth to him the price of a year's subscription if he was so disposed.

Educated labor is what wins, and this must certainly apply as well to farming as to any other occupation. And when farmers, as a class, recognize this fact they will make more rapid strides towards the best results of progress and improvement. Respectfully yours, E. H. Evanston, Ill.

We are obliged to E. H. for his very encouraging letter. He properly appreciates the advantages of a good agricultural paper to the farmers.

Sale of Short Horns.

The sale of Short Horns which took place on the stock farm of J. C. Stone, Jr., near Leavenworth, on May 27th, was one of the most successful, and to the owner, of the stock most satisfactory, sales of high bred stock ever effected in the west. Eighty head were sold all but four of which were Kansas raised. Yearling bulls averaged \$133. The heifers \$105. The cows \$106. These fine animals were sold chiefly to residents living near the farm, and will remain in the state, the nucleus of future herds and the improvers of common stock.

Such ready sales and fair prices are encouraging to the breeders of improved stock. The day of fabulous prices for high bred stock has happily passed away, and a more auspicious era of reasonable prices has succeeded the speculative. Farmers can now invest in thorough bred animals and grade up their herds, and many buyers will make a market for larger numbers at smaller profits which will aggregate the breeders more substantial gains. While the west can supply such stock as was knocked down at Gen. Stone's auction, there is no necessity to go east and risk importing to the western states that terrible, contagious disease, pleuropneumonia.

Equally gratifying two owners and breeders of good stock was the sale, at Kansas City the week previous, of the Hamilton Cattle. This great sale was, like the former largely attended and the stock sold at handsome prices. These auction sales of thorough-bred stock should be posted and encouraged by every possible means.

They serve to distribute among men engaged in a small way in raising stock and farmers, the best bred animals in the country, while they create an outlet for professional breeders that stimulates them to greater exertion. The public auction checks the tendency to speculation and establishes a current price for high bred stock. When their trade in that class ceases to be a fancy, and becomes a legitimate business—the only healthy and permanent basis that a business can be established on—small breeders and farmers will cease to raise male animals from which to propagate, and depend for their supply upon the special breeders of pure stock; then a long slide will have been taken in the direction of greatly increased profits from stock raising. The fact has been pretty conclusively established by experiments that the outcome in the off-spring of the thorough bred will aggregate twenty-five to thirty per cent more than the progeny of half breeds or grade bulls.

Wants to Hear from Harvey County.

Mr. J. M. V. of Butler county Pa., enclosing a subscription to the FARMER says, "I see communications from every county in Kansas but Harvey, I would like to hear from that county also. Let me hear through the FARMER if anything is going on there." Will some of our readers of Harvey accommodate "J. M. V."

Many farmers waste the efforts on two hundred acres of land, while if the same were done on fifty acres the result would be profit.

The mind has a certain vegetative power, which cannot be wholly idle. If it is not laid out and cultivated into a beautiful garden, it will of itself shoot up weeds or flowers of a wild growth.

An agricultural college for girls is to be established in Michigan. Plow girls, plow with care, Plow in the presence of the judges at the agricultural fair.

Notes From the Agricultural Press.

It has been almost the universal opinion that trees which have a large number of fibrous roots are better than those which have good sized roots with a few or no fibers, but a large number of carefully tried experiments tend to prove that trees which have few or no fibrous roots make better growth the first year after being transplanted than those which have large masses of fibrous roots. The only way we can account for this unlooked for result is that all trees when removed have the ends of the fibers or feeding mouths of the roots broken off, and when transplanted send out new ones, and that the large roots send out a large number of new fibers or feeding mouths more readily than the mass of fibrous roots do.

If it can be avoided never purchase a tree that has had its spurs or lateral shoots cut off smooth with the trunk of the tree, for nature has furnished these to shade the trunk of the tree, until its top branches are out enough to accomplish the same purpose. The lateral shoots may be cut back within a few inches of the body of the tree, but always left long enough to throw out leaves enough to protect the tree from the hot sun. Thousands of trees are lost every year by leaving the trunks of the trees exposed to the hot sun of our climate.—Mass. Plowman.

In connection with this favorable act of Congress, the establishment of new lines of steamers to run in conjunction with the great trunk lines of railroads to Great Britain for freight live stock, opens up an almost unlimited market for all of the surplus mutton we can produce. The American farmer should be able to produce mutton at so low a cost as to be able to send it to Europe and undersell both the farmer of Great Britain and the Continent. The whole country east of the prairies is being impoverished in the productive abilities of the soil, and needs the replenishment which sheep husbandry and stall-feeding can best supply. The system of farming has made England a garden, and is the most wholesome and natural panacea for our depleted and worn out lands. Shall we avail ourselves of the opportunities now presented, and so favorable for entering upon a new system of husbandry, or let the blessing brought to our door pass by unheeded?—American Stockman

The Prairie Farmer in noticing the steady change that is in progress among consumers, calling for more flesh and less fat, takes the ground the Kansas Farmer has contended for, but which some of the heavy weight advocates dissent from. This change has been particularly noticeable in hog products.

Large and fat hams and shoulders are hard to sell by butchers, while small hams, with plenty of lean meat, sell readily at prices far above the others. Heavy fat bacon can hardly be sold at all to buyers at city markets, and this class are those who consume the bulk of hams and bacon. In England this taste has been a pronounced one for many years, and since England is one of the largest consumers of our cured meats, it will not be out of place that we again call the attention of breeders and feeders to the necessity of catering to this want. Over-large, fat hogs are principally valuable for their lard and barreling pork. These two commodities are among the cheapest of our pork products. It sounds big to read of hogs weighing all the way from 600 to 1,100 pounds, but the profit on them is on the wrong side of the ledger. Good, smooth, early-maturing, meaty hogs that will divide on 200 pounds, are the most profitable, and the breeder and feeder who has stock that will reach this weight for the least expense makes the most money.

The extreme drouth in a large portion of the west is having a most disastrous effect upon all crops. The wheat crop will be very materially cut short, and wheat will have an upward tendency in price from this time forward. The oat crop will not amount to anything in the dry regions, as it has not had a good rain since the seed was sown. Corn is coming up without rain, but unless rain comes soon it will suffer very seriously. The hay crop will be very short, and it behooves those who can, to put in a good supply of millet. There is quite a large region of country affected, and the failure of crops in it will affect the market prices somewhat, the country over. St. Louis seems to be about the center of this dry section.—Coleman's Rural.

Our substantial merchants are able, by prudent management, hard work and large sales, to bridge over their losses and make steady progress. But farmers cannot afford to make calculations on losses to any great extent. They must get their pay for what they have to sell. With farmers' produce at present prices, they cannot bridge over many bad debts. Hence they should aim to trade on the cash plan so far as possible. If they get cash for their beef, pork, and butter, they can pay cash for their groceries and dry goods, and frequently buy at better advantage. Farmers should beware of long store bills. It is very much better to do without certain things that may be desirable than to get trust for them when there is doubt about being able to pay.—Record and Farmer.

From Cloud County.

I was a subscriber for the FARMER a short time before I came to Kansas, and am still a constant reader. I borrow my uncle's FARMER, as I am working his farm. On arriving here April 4, 1879, I found Kansas much better than I anticipated from what I have seen of eastern prairies, this being gently rolling prairie without those flat marshy places as frequently seen in other prairie countries; this having much deeper and richer soil. Since I

have been in this country we have had rain every week so the crops have not suffered for moisture. Winter wheat not promising very good on account of dry weather last fall, some pieces have been plowed under for corn. Spring wheat is doing very well a pretty fair prospect for a good crop. Oats look promising. Corn mostly all planted and some up. I think the quite early planting will not do any better than that planted a little later, when the ground was nice and warm. There is a larger average of corn planted than in 1878. Stock doing well through here. No hog cholera in this part of the county. Hogs worth \$2.60 per hundred, live weight. Winter wheat 70 and 75c per bushel. Spring wheat 60 and 65c per bushel. Oats 25c. Corn 18 and 20c. Improved farms from \$1,300 to \$2,500, according to location and improvements. Unimproved farms from \$5.00 to \$8.50 per acre; no government land in this county.

I would ask of some of the small-fruit growers whether they have had any trouble with a bug resembling a Colorado potato bug, only not black spotted, to destroy strawberry plants. We had thought of Paris green, but did not know if that would be advisable if there should be any berries. What is the best depth to break prairie sod? I hear of a great many opinions from others, some say shallow and others deep.

Plow Boy.

The majority advise breaking early in the season as possible, breaking shallow and turning the furrow flat.

Tar is a cure for warts on horses and cattle.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

Representation of Agriculture in Legislative Bodies.

A committee appointed by a grange in one of the eastern States on a series of resolutions made the following report.

The resolutions read as follows: Whereas, It is important that farmers should be properly represented in all bodies which deliberate upon their interests;

Resolved, That this grange appoint a committee to inquire—first, how many of the population of the United States are engaged in agriculture?

2nd. What is the value of the proceeds of agriculture?

3d. What proportion of representation are we entitled to?

4th. By what means can any inequality be regulated.

We answer to the first question: There are about fifteen millions of the male population of the United States engaged in all occupations; and seven millions six hundred thousand of these are engaged in agriculture—more than half.

Answer to second question: We have not sufficient data to make as full and complete an answer to this question as we would like, but sufficient for our present purpose.

The value of our farm products in cereals, cotton, potatoes, hay, fruit, dairy, farm animals, is \$3,917,944,478,—exclusive of poultry, rice, wool, &c., &c. We will bring to your view the overpowering interests of the farmer's labor by showing you the total value of our exports in 1878 from all sources; this was \$695,749,930; our exports from agriculture alone were \$536,038,951, leaving the sum of \$159,710,979, for all other interests, while the amount of agricultural exports is more than three times as much; thus bringing this great amount of wealth and prosperity to our whole country. Let us bring this great preponderance of wealth and power to our aid.

The property in the United States, personal and real, is \$29,822,535,140.

The value of farms, farm animals and implements, is \$11,124,959,037; to which add the value of agricultural products as above \$3,911,944,478; make \$15,042,903,515. Thus it will be seen the farmers hold largely more than one-

half the property of our country, and contribute more than three times as much to its wealth and prosperity as all other occupations put together; and to represent this vast interest and help control and protect it in our National Legislature, we have three votes. Let us hang our heads in shame for the past—but awake to our power in the future. For this great interest our Congress appropriates \$188,000 for the Agricultural Department; while there is but one other department for which the appropriations do not run into millions.

In answer to the third question we would say: Inasmuch as more than half of the male business population are engaged in agriculture, and the farmers hold more than half the property in the United States, and add more than three times as much to the wealth of the nation as all other occupations—put together, we think no good Patron of Husbandry need have any conscientious scruples if one-half of our legislators, National and State, should be Patrons of Husbandry.

We will here express our hope that the day will come when farmers will be justly represented in our legislative bodies, and their interests properly regarded, and have a just share of the privileges and benefits of a government that is by the people, from the people, and for the people. It is our belief that this would be the case now if the agricultural community were up to the plane of intelligence and virtue that they should be; then, instead of our representative bodies being a burden and a nuisance to the body politic, as the most of them now are, we would be proud of them for their justice, wisdom and love of virtue, as were our forefathers who founded our republic.

If we had our share of representation, we would have governmental appropriations suitable for so overwhelming an interest. There is no civilized government that does so little to cherish its agriculture as the United States. The French appropriate for agriculture and commerce \$20,534,410. Austria and Hungary for agriculture \$5,495,125; Prussia, \$2,612,340. We could name more, but this is sufficient.

The profits in farming are always slow and small; and instead of cherishing the farmer, it would seem that special care is taken to oppress him.

The duties he pays on indispensable articles in his business average over 40 per cent, while some of his toil is entirely unprotected—the small items of eggs for instance. We import more than one million of dollars of eggs free of duty; these come in competition with our labor.

We will now consider the fourth question, viz: 'By what means can any inequality be regulated?'

The means are simple and within our grasp—all we need is the ability to see the means, and will and skill to use them; is simply by proper voting.

Plain and simple as the remedy is, the difficulty is to get the vote properly directed to one point—to bring the mental powers of the farmers to concentrate on their true and best worldly interests.

To do this, the farmers must become better and more generally educated. We must have a proper system of public schools, so that every competent child can receive a thorough English education. We will even press our point far as to have compulsory education. We must cultivate largely a taste for profitable, substantial, useful reading; also rational and improving social enjoyments. Then all our granges will have good libraries, which will be well read, and useful knowledge disseminated therefrom throughout our order. We will soon realize that knowledge is power, and that the proper exercise of power is wisdom.

For or Against.

If the purpose of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry to educate farmers so they shall be able to use all their resources and facilities with as much advantage to themselves as other classes do. No class or party has ever done or ever can do anything without organization, and as the Grange is the only organized undertaking in behalf of farmers, every farmer should at least be friendly with the Order; but it will take a long time for many to learn where, when and how to bestow their efforts, and to whom their friendship is due.

But Patrons of Husbandry when they connect themselves to the Order are supposed to have some purpose in so doing, and it is proper for each individual member to search out his own motives and see if his expectations are verified by actual results, and if not try and learn who is at fault. If one expected large pecuniary gains without corresponding co-operative effort, he is, doubtless, disappointed, or will be for success in this direction is just in proportion to the earnest and systematic union of efforts of all the members. Harmonious co-operation is success, measured, of course, by the degree of ability and energy that characterize it.

If a team be ever so large and only one pull at a time, or each in an opposite direction, all their efforts are wasted. So with a grange; but if the members are united and determined in the prosecution of the purposes of the Order they will be a power, and the more their strength is properly exercised, the stronger they will be. The Grange is an institution that benefits every laboring man because it is an educator and if one man becomes good or learned he benefits, to a greater or less extent, every one who is associated or even comes in contact with him; and certainly no person, especially those belonging to the working class, should be unfriendly to the Order.—Dirigo Rural.

Advertisements.

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

A GOOD PLAN.

Anyone can learn to make money rapidly operating in stock by the following rule or success. In Messrs. Lawrence & Co's new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount, and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest order. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from \$5 to \$5,000, or more can be made successfully. N. Y. Herald Weekly, September 28, 1878, says: "By the combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent; \$50 pays \$350, or 7 per cent; \$100 makes \$1,000, or 10 per cent." The stock during the month according to the market. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." New York Independent, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." Brooklyn Journal, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co's combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 37 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, bred and raised for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Address: G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas.

WATER! WATER! FARMERS ATTENTION

Having added to my deep well drilling machine, an auger and light drilling machine, I am now prepared to bore and drill wells, such as you need, and furnish pump and wind mill, putting them in position, ready for use if required. NO WATER NO PAY. I have had 14 years experience, have put down over 300 wells, from 20 to 2,000 feet deep, securing water in every case; contracts taken at the most reasonable rates; if you want water, give me a contract and you shall have it as it is only a question of depth to secure it. Address C. B. SWAN, Box 592 Topeka, Kansas, or call on Spear & Willis, Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works, Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after the use of LADD'S WOOL-GROWING SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED AN IMMEDIATE CURE FOR SCAB AND PREVENTION OF INFECTION BY THAT TERROR TO FLOCK-MASTERS. GUARANTEED TO MORE THAN REPLY THE COST. GUARANTEED TO DESTROY VERMIN ON WOOL. GUARANTEED TO IMPROVE THE TEXTURE OF THE FLEECE INSTEAD OF INJURY TO IT AS IS THE RESULT OF THE USE OF OTHER COMPOUNDS. GUARANTEED TO DESTROY VERMIN ON WOOL. GUARANTEED TO RETURN GUARANTEED TO BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE, CHEAP AND SAFE REMEDY EVER OFFERED TO AMERICAN WOOL-GROWERS. No flock-master should be without it. I have the most unbounded testimonials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

CATALOGUE BR BLISS & SONS GARDEN FIELD AND HANDBOOK WITH FLOWER SEED PLANS FOR FARM & GARDEN SMALL FRUITS AND GARDEN REQUISITES ESTABLISHED 1846. 128 pages, beautifully illustrated, indispensable to all interested in gardening, mailed to all applicants enclosing 10 cents. Pringle's New Hybrid Spring Wheats. 128 Bushels Spring Wheat to the Acre! 701 lbs. Champaign (bearded), 528 lbs. Defiance (bald) wheat raised from one pound of seed, EACH HEAD 8 to 11 inches long. One Whose Circular showing how these yields were obtained, mailed free. Price of each 75 cts. per lb. 3 lbs. \$2.00, by mail, post paid. \$4.00 per peck, \$10.00 per bushel. B. K. BLISS & SONS, P. O. Box 4129, 34 Barclay St., New York City. Please mention this paper.

HILL'S Hay Raking Apparatus. To all farmers and hay growers. Save your money, time, labor and hay by using Hill's Hay Ricker. With two rakes, can rake and rick 30 acres of hay in one day, dispensing with all sulky or revolving hay rakes, and takes the hay direct from the swath on the mower on to the rick without handling with a pitch fork. Farm and county rights for sale. For prices and particulars, address NEAT & CRAB, Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo. Sole proprietors for State of Kansas.

GREAT Cattle Sale.

—OF— THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORNS. The Stock breeders of Jackson county, and H. S. Grimes of Cass county, Mo., will sell in KANSAS CITY, MAY 24, 1879, About 50 thoroughbred cattle, and about 30 high grade, consisting of bulls and heifers, mostly Bulls. This stock is, in almost every instance, been bred by the person offering it for sale. While our number is not large, Our Stock is of Superior Quality. TERMS OF SALE—Cash, or four month's satisfactory paper will be received. Catalogues ready May 10th, 1879. A. J. POWELL, Cor. Sec. Independence, Mo.

Patented Nov. 2, 1876.

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Breeders' Directory.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas. FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs, a few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Correspondence solicited. S. AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, runs constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure bred light brahma fowls. Price \$1.50 per setting. Sent securely packed. C. O. D. to any part of the state. CLARENCE McDONALD, P. O. Box 566, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent free.

Physician.

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

Dentist.

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

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

Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE, BREEDER OF Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Catalogues free. The largest and best herds in the west. Over 200 head of cattle, and a like number of pigs. Prices Low. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs. —ALSO— Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.

Hereford Bulls

For Sale. Fine Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls; pedigrees guaranteed. These Bulls are all superior animals and were bred from imported stock. Ages, one, two and three years. Also two thoroughbred Durham Bulls. Call on or address JACKSON & WARREN, Maple Hill, Wabunsee County, Kansas. 2 1/2 miles west of Topeka.

Tan your own Leather.

Any person can tan his own leather for boots, shoes, mittens, furs, etc., by Stephenson's new "LIGHTNING TANNING PROCESS," which is the result of 40 years' experience in the tanning business. A calfskin can be well tanned, ready for the shoemaker in four days. This new and wonderful method is a perfect success in tanning Buffalo Hides. Simple, Safe and Satisfactory. It requires but a few hours of time, and but little labor. The chemicals necessary can be had at any drug store, at slight expense, and they will not damage the leather. A FEW TESTIMONIALS. "We have worn leather by the above process, and it has proved in every way satisfactory. We have also examined furs tanned by the same method, and they were as pliable as cloth." D. P. Baker, Editor Free Methodist, T. B. Arnold, Associate Editor. "It is all it claims to be."—M. P. Johnson, Hotel keeper. "I would not take a hundred dollars for the process. It is a perfect success."—Jno. M. Babcock, Glove-maker. "I have worn boots tanned by Stephenson's new process, constantly for one year and a half; wore out three pair of heavy taps." G. S. Arnold, Publisher. Stephenson's new method is embodied in a neat Pamphlet, with full and explicit directions, and will be sent in a sealed envelope to any address on receipt of price, \$1.00. Address PETER STEPHENSON, Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Ill.

\$20 REWARD.

Strayed from the subscriber 11 Burlingame township, Osage county, four colts. One large, long-legged, three year old bay horse with small white spot in face; one small, two year old, bay horse colt, no white but branded with letter O on left side of neck, rather dim. Also one chestnut sorrel three year old filly, with small white spot in face and very little white on one foot. Also one three year old sorrel filly with good sized white spot in face, right hind foot white and a little white on right fore foot; medium size, heavy built. The above reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of said colts, or \$5 each for any of them. Strayed last of April. I. Q. COWEE, Grand Haven, Osage Co., Kansas.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned is nominated in and by the terms of the last will and Testament of Francis Pavey dec'd, as the Executor thereof and has been appointed as such by the Probate Court of Shawnee county, Kansas. F. CRANDALL. May 26, 1879.

For Sale.

A Scotch Sheep Dog, imported from Scotland last October; black and tan, 3 years old, thoroughly broken to sheep and cat. For particulars apply to J. M. Topeka. Box 312.

Farm Stock.

How to Train A Colt to Harness.

Put on him an easy collar, having a pair of reins attached, or add to pieces to lengthen the traces and let a strong man walk behind holding these. After a few minutes the leader may order the man to pull the traces very gently, so as to press the collar but slightly at first. In a little time he may pull tighter, while the leader keeps his eye on the colt, and if he shows any signs of flinching let him order the traces to be slackened, and then gradually drawn again until the colt is seen to lean into his collar, when the man who holds the traces may use his whole force, for a short time only. The traces must now be slackened again, and the same course gone over repeatedly, but stopping the colt occasionally to gentle him, taking care, however, to slack the traces just as he stops and to turn a little to one side when starting each time, while the man pulls the opposite trace.

After this exercise let him be taken to the cart or other vehicle for which he is intended; allow him to smell and examine it, then push it away and draw it up in him several times raising and lowering the shafts until he takes no notice of its noise or of the different appearances when raised and lowered. Now turn him around and put him between the shafts, rub them against his sides, push back and draw up the cart, striking him behind and on the sides with it, until he allows himself to be "knocked about by it," so to speak. This will do for one day's lesson. Next day let all his harness be put on leaving chains to hang and strike against him, while the whole of the previous day's lesson is gone through step by step. Same on third and fourth days. He may then be yoked or hitched to the cart and should have at least one hour's exercise in going up and down hill, turning, etc. First start on level ground. If these directions are carried out the colt learns that the vehicle he draws is not meant to hurt him, and he will never try to "kick it away" or "run off from it."

Bules for training: 1. Never try to beat a colt into doing a thing, for, if nervous, he may turn out a vicious horse, and if stupid he may become stubborn. Remember that by patience and gentleness he can be got to do anything that will not hurt him.

2. When the horse shows signs of shying at an object, do not beat him, but lead up to it allowing him to stand and look, as he comes closer; and after he examines it a few times he will not fear anything of the kind again. In passing by hedges with a colt, throw in stones and stop him until he takes no notice of the noise.

3. Before putting on any article of harness, let your colt smell it, and then rub against his head, neck and body.

Always start a horse with the voice, never cut of the whip. In starting turn a little to one side, and in stopping when going up a hill, do the same.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

The Jerseys.

Dr. Sturtevant of Massachusetts, who has given the subject of dairy cattle much thought and investigation says of the two leading dairy breeds:

"The milk of the Ayrshire cow is habitually used in Scotland for the manufacture of either butter or cheese, or both. The effect of this has been, on their breeding, to build up one class of cows which are excellent butter makers and another class better suited for the production of cheese. The cow which occupies a place between these two extremes is valuable both for the production of butter and cheese, although not equal to the typical extremes for the production of either product alone. This division is not only indicated by experimental practice but also by appearance of the milk globules under the microscope. The butter families of Ayrshire are large milkers; their milk shows a globule not equal in size to that from Jersey milk yet large enough to indicate excellent dutter qualities. The butter is of a yellow color, often deep yet not possessing that peculiar orange tint which is often characteristic of the Jersey cow. Its quantity is large at the period of greatest flow, and as far as our facts indicate, the cow of this division yields a large annual product. The cheese family of Ayrshires furnish a large secretion of milk containing a small globule and more numerous granules than does the milk from the butter family. The cream rises to the surface less completely and mixes again more readily. A practical difference between the milk of the two families being the greater uniformity of constitution of the milk after standing in the one case than in the other."

Feeding Hogs in Summer.

George Heintz recommends in *Ohio Farmer* or hogs, a good clover pasture in summer. He says he has found forty per cent. difference in favor of clover and corn over the corn alone. If hogs are on pasture, they should get, also, a constant ration of grain. Grain will here produce much greater results than when fed alone. Hogs should be pushed through the summer with the most liberal feeding, so that they may make a constant and rapid growth and reach a marketable weight for early market.

The San Antonio *Express* says that prominent stock raisers and drovers almost unanimously unite on an estimate of 175,000 to 200,000 head as the number of this year's cattle drive from Texas. The first number is considered low and the last the greatest that can be expected. The greater proportion of the drive will be yearlings and two-year olds.

Poultry.

Trouble With Young Turkeys.

A farmer's wife complains of want of success with young turkeys. They seem strong the first week, when the middle toe begins to draw around like a fish hook, and in a few days the other toes turn the same way; they lose all use of their feet and die in a few days. Others seem well in the morning when let out, but sicken and die before night. This is cramps or rheumatism, about which I wrote a week or two ago in the *Tribune*. The trouble is brought on by dampness and cold. These two conditions are furnished by wet grass and damp ground. The chicks must be kept in proper places, where it is dry and warm, for the first week of their lives; after this they may be allowed to go abroad with their dam in dry warm weather, but they should not be let out until the grass is dry in the mornings until they are a few weeks old, after which they are out of danger from cramps. Young turkeys are quite tender at first, and need nice care and attention. The best feed for them for the first week is scalded corn meal crumbs. It must not be wet and sticky, but of a crumbly consistence. Curd is good food for young turks, and after they are a week old they may have as much of it as they will eat three times a day. Cracked or broken corn may be mixed with the curd, or fed separately. Good wheat screenings or sound wheat, or buckwheat or barley, are a good and proper food for young chicks of any kind. In cool damp weather a few drops of tincture of aconite root, and the same of tincture of iron may be added to the water with which the feed is mixed.—*Dr. Dickie.*

Care of Ducks.

Ducks usually begin to lay in February, and if shut up nights most of their eggs will be saved; shut up all the time, they will stop laying. They will sometimes lay in nests prepared for them in their roosting house, but do not build nests of their own until nearly done laying and ready to sit, which is about the last of May. Taking their eggs away will not prolong their laying. Ducks should not be plucked in winter, and those that are to sit should not be plucked until a week after hatching, as their long four weeks' sitting leaves them weak. After that they should be picked as often as their feathers ripen, which can be told by picking a few from the breast; if there is no colored fluid in the end of the feather, it is ripe. The little gray ducks ripen their feathers once in four weeks; if not picked soon after this, they begin to shed them, and pin-feathers take their places, when separating them is very tedious. Larger breeds of ducklings do not ripen their feathers so quickly. The ducklings can be kept near the house better if hatched under hens, as ducks and turkeys are alike about keeping their little ones as far away as possible, until hawks or other animals catch them, when the old one will come home as tame as hens. Ducklings should be fed raw Indian meal dough, salted a little, once or twice a week. A dish containing a few quarts of water, and refilled when empty will do for them as well as a creek, but it should be fixed so that they can get out of the water easily, or they will drown. Do not confine them, and they will help themselves to sand and insects.—*S. A. R. L., in Country Gentlemen.*

Sure Cure For Gapes.

Frank Williamson in *Indiana Farmer* snubs the "sure cures for gapes" thusly:

The piping notes of the little chicks are sounding all over the land, and they will bring forth the usual periodical deluge of "sure cures for the gapes." I wish to suggest to the correspondents of the *Farmer*, who are in the habit of giving "sure cures," that for novelty's sake they say nothing about red pepper, black pepper, slacked lime, camphor, carbolic acid, turpentine, or "twist a feather" in the chick's throat. I make this request because I have frequently known all these to fail. The only infallible remedy that I have ever tried is to pull the offenders head off. But if the coops are kept clean and the hens and chicks free from lice I think a cure will not be needed.

Curing Sitters.

Our plan of curing sitting hens of their broody propensities is somewhat different from the old lady who cured her hens of the roup by ringing their necks. That will no doubt, effectually remove the disease, but will soon reduce the size of the flock. The idea of ducking a poor broody hen to make her stop her clucking and motherly propensities, is about as absurd and useless as putting their heads under the wings or whirling them around until they are almost senseless, and then flinging them over the fence to meditate on their past iniquities. There are others who yoke up their broody hens, the same as many do the geese they wish to keep from going through the fences. The plan may be highly ornamental and diverting, yet it is rarely productive of the desired result. These are mostly the resorted to in "ye olden times," when dung-hill fowls, whose powers of endurance were of the highest order, were the rule and pure-bred fowls the exception.—There is a far more sensible, as well as effectual, plan now in vogue, and that is to put all the broody hens into a commodious coop (those hens you do not wish to set), put a young, active cockerel in with them, and they will ere long, forget their broody ways.—*Poultry World.*

Apiary.

How Bees have Wintered.

On the subject of wintering bees, Mr. N. Cameron of Lawrence, Kansas, publishers in the *Journal of Agriculture*, some original, but we think very correct views. The mortality among bees in all parts of the country, the past winter has been very great:

Reports from all over the country indicate large and extensive losses, and we do not find the loss confined to any one mode of wintering, demonstrating conclusively that the manner of wintering is not the primary cause of winter mortality. While some have wintered bees in this or that way for several years in succession with entire success, it only proves that they happened to be in a locality where the bees secured good stores. Honey dew cider, rotten apples, peaches and grape juice, all of which bees will gather and the juice of many other fruits also, will sour in the combs and will give the bees the dysentery, and then in a cold, severe winter they are bound to go up, it does not matter how you winter them. In a mild and pleasant winter, so the bees can fly out every few days it is different; it seems as though they were able to doctor themselves and can stand any kind of stores; that is why so many suppose the loss of bees in winter is due to the cold weather alone.

It seems to be effectually demonstrated now that we must hereafter turn our attention more to the winter food for the bees; in many cases we probably could remedy the evil, in others it would be more difficult. Our bees might be placed in a cellar or repository where they could be examined any time during the winter and as soon as signs of dysentery appeared, we could remove them from their hive, or take their honey away and give them honey, or feed that was wholesome, provided we had it or could get it. But then the question would arise, would it pay? As we have stated heretofore, we do not regard the loss of the bees as of much consequence. Of course if a person has a market for bees in the spring, it is somewhat annoying to find your stock so reduced that you have not enough left to fill the orders you receive. But I imagine this does not very often happen. I am not certain but the very best plan would be as fast as the bees develop the dysentery to clean them out, destroying the bees and saving the comb and honey before the bees die and mould in the comb, making it less valuable for next season's use. This may seem like harsh treatment, the same as we suggested for light hives in the fall. It may seem to partake too much of the "cruel discarded sulphur pit" by which surplus honey used to be secured. But it is a fact that there must be some mode by which our stock of bees will be limited. Suppose there was no loss in any way of bees what would be the result? In a few years the country would be so full of bees that they could neither gather any surplus or even enough for themselves to live upon. So that this occasional winter decimation is in no respect to the disadvantage of the aparian interests of this country. Apianists begin to understand that each field is limited as to the number of bees that can be profitably kept, that beyond a certain limit the profits decrease instead of otherwise. Reports indicate that one-half or more of all the bees in the county perished last winter and this spring. Old style bee-keepers with their "gums, skips," etc., will strain out the honey and melt up the comb into wax, and the children will have a good time while the honey lasts but the modern bee-keeper with this moveable frame hive will carefully preserve the combs and honey and it will just be fun for him to restock the depopulated hives. The apianist that finds one-half, two-thirds, or even three-fourths of his hives minus bees in the spring, does not even think of being discouraged but rather on the contrary, has his mind relieved as to know what to do with the increase. Of course when a person has just started in the business and is trying to increase, a heavy loss comes down like a wet sheet on him and makes his face long as the "moral law." It is now a well established fact that the less number of bees kept in any locality to more profit to the hive while the larger the number the smaller the profit grows. Many leading apianists of this country give it as their opinion that 100 stands is all that can be kept with profit in any one locality.

Dairy.

Winter Dairying.

G. M. Parker, giving his experience on dairying in the winter season, through the *Indiana Farmer*, finds that timothy hay is not nearly so good for cows as clover. This is an old and patent fact to all who have had any experience in feeding cows. Cows will make more butter, and require less corn, that have nice, sweet clover to eat, and the butter is more yellow. In fact with yellow corn, ground up with an equal amount of oats, and clover hay, fed to dairy stock, will almost invariably produce yellow, gilt-edged butter, provided it is handled in a proper manner by those who do the milking and churning.

The season is now past for the practical application of this information, but it will soon roll round and return again. In the meantime in summer we must prepare for winter in dairying, as for everything else on the farm. The supply of good, sweet clover hay should be provided in June, and in order to do this those who have fields of clover should make sure to have the grass cut when in full bloom, or when some of the heads begin to turn brown. Spots

that are very heavy and lodged, should be cut as soon as the grass goes down, and before it begins to rot and elime at the bottom. Clover hay that receives a shower after it has been partially cured is half spoiled, and precaution should be taken that clover hay, after being wilted, should be protected against heavy dews and showers of rain. This can best be accomplished by having stout muslin or canvas covers a yard square with which to cover the cocks, and the hay should be made into neat cocks so soon as it is partially wilted and before the dew begins to fall in the afternoon. Let it stand in cook one day, open out when the sun is bright and as soon as the dew is gone, haul and store in a mow or well-covered barrack. Clover hay does not keep well in stack, unless well thatched with rye or straight wheat straw.

The writer we quoted at the beginning of this article, further advises on butter-making. Have your cream all ripen at once. Every time you skim up cream have a long-handled ladle and stir the cream thoroughly, and be careful not to put any freshly skimmed cream into a jar of cream that is already in a good condition to churn. If you do, that part of the cream that was first soured will come, as the women say, and the sweet cream will remain in the butter-milk for one or two hours longer churning. This is the reason people sometimes get a good yield, and at other times a very poor turn-out of butter.

This management will not be required except in cold weather, but having discussed the preparation of winter food for butter-making, we will add to the foregoing some things that will be very useful to know in the management of cream in preparation for churning. When the weather is cold and the cream sweet, in preparing it for the churn, take a jar of sweet cream, place it in warm water and warm it up to 80° or 90°, stirring the cream all the while. Set it away over night, or say twelve to eighteen hours, until it thickens. Then churn, having your cream at 55° to 60° temperature.

In order to observe these directions a dairy thermometer is necessary, which will cost fifty or sixty cents. If these simple directions for handling cream in cold weather, intended for churning, are observed, a great deal of vexation, trouble and loss will be avoided.

Rennet.

Mr. Robert McAdam read a paper at the last New York Dairyman's Association in which he gave an account of some experiments he had made with rennet.

"This indispensable article is very often used in excess, and the results are more disastrous to the flavor and keeping quality of cheese than any other cause which is under the control of the cheese maker. This is true when the rennet is pure and sweet, and is much increased by using impure, tainted rennet. Every cheese maker should always be absolutely certain that the rennet is pure. In no case (when making full milk cheese) should more rennet be used than will coagulate the milk (ready for cutting) in less than one hour. To demonstrate this point I will rehearse an experiment made by me last season. August 27, I filled one vat with milk, and brought it up to a temperature of 80 degrees. I then divided the milk by partitions into three equal compartments. I used very pure "rennet extract." Into compartment No. 1, I put 4 ounces rennet, into No. 2, 8 ounces, and into No. 3, 16 ounces. No. 1 was ready to cut in 50 minutes, No. 2 in 25 minutes, No. 3 in 8 minutes. I broke up, heated, and treated the curd in cooking exactly the same; salted, pressed and cured them alike, and on the 22d of October they were submitted to the inspection of three experts, (New York Shippers). No. 1 was found to be a fine, solid cheese, with good flavor; and No. 2 was considerably off flavor; and No. 3 was very strong, in fact stinking. This experiment may be implicitly relied upon, and it corroborates previous experiments; and any comment by me upon it cannot add to its force as a lesson on the effects of rennet.

Kentucky Blue-Grass.

This much lauded grass appears to be estimated as a very inferior grass for Kansas, by Prof. Shelton of the State Agricultural College, whose opinion of it we find in the *Manhattan Nationalist*:

"This is one of the commonest and best known of the pasture grasses; and in the west, and especially in the southwest, it is without a rival in the popular estimation. In our own state it has already secured a firm footing, as far west at least as the center of the state; and there are few in this section who question the possibility of growing blue-grass in Kansas. In this vicinity as fine swards may be seen as can be found anywhere; while dotting the wild prairies in all directions little colonies of this same grass are rapidly occupying the land.

"Our own opinion of Kentucky blue-grass is, that it is vastly overestimated. We have a considerable area upon the college farm occupied by this grass, and our disgust at its performance increases from year to year. Of course, for lawn purposes blue-grass is unequalled; but for the farmer's uses, while on account of its staying power it is greatly superior to the wild grasses, it is inferior to many of the common, cultivated sorts; notably, orchard-grass, alfalfa, or even perennial rye-grass.

"The objections to blue-grass are not a few, the principal being: It is slow in forming a sod, requiring a number of years for this purpose; and consequently it is useless for alternate husbandry. The grass itself is poor and wiry; and, except during early spring and late fall, cattle will not eat it, unless they are driven to it. Our custom has been to sow several kinds

of grass in each field; and invariably we find that the blue-grass remains untouched until the other sorts are consumed. Moreover, the amount of feed per acre furnished by this grass is small,—much less than is furnished by clover, alfalfa, or even orchard or perennial rye-grass. We can easily see that, for a mild, moist climate, in a region largely pastoral, like Kentucky, blue-grass is very valuable as a winter pasture; but, in our own state, and with farmers who wish to make the most of their acres, it is very far from being the best of the tame grasses.

"We write all this after a good deal of experience with blue-grass, and we have about come to the conclusion that, except for mixing slightly with other sorts, we have sown the late blue-grass seed."

Horticulture.

Budding and After Treatment of the Peach

On the above subject, Charles Black, of Higginstown, N. J., gives his mode in *Gardener's Monthly*:

"We commence as early in August as possible, generally the first week have the branches and leaves all cleaned off for six inches up the trees. Clean out all clods, weeds, etc., so that there will be nothing in the way of the workmen; the buds are cut the night before they are wanted and spread out on grass, well wet, with leaves on. Then early in the morning the leaves are cut closely to the eyes of the bud; the buds are kept in a wet cloth in the shade at the nursery. The budder wraps up in a cloth enough sticks or limbs to bud several hundred, and carries them tied fast to his waistband by his side; he takes out a stick, holds it in his left hand, with lower end from him, and places his knife—which may be any kind with a blade pretty thin and of good quality,—about half an inch below the bud; then with a drawing cut—gradually deeper—cut about as far above the bud, cut about half way through a medium sized stick, not so deep in a larger one. Take out the knife and cut crosswise of the limb, just through the bark, about half an inch above the bud, making a stout bud about one inch long; place the point of the knife within one or two inches of the ground on the seedling, making a cut upwards just through the bark about one inch long; then make a cut at the top of it crosswise making a T shaped cut after it is done. In making the cross cut, the knife has to have a certain twist which throws open the bark enough to admit the point of the bud without the aid of bone or quill. Now take hold of the bud, cut on the limb with thumb and forefinger of the right hand and twist it sideways and it will come off, leaving the wood cut with it on the limb; then thrust the lower point of the bud in the seedling fully half way in; then with thumb-nail, or side of the thumb, push down, so that the bud just fits in the stock. We tie with bass matting, cut about one foot long and in strips quarter of an inch wide, making three or four wraps, and tie in a single knot in front of the bud. The ties have to be loosened in ten days to two weeks, according to the growth of the tree. They are slit by the knife about half way up of the mat, directly back of the bud. It does not injure the tree by the knife cutting through the bark. After this there is nothing needed until the next spring, when the tops are cut off close above the bud, any time after March 1st, until the buds begin to grow. Now this is our mode, but it depends a great deal on the performer, who must strain every nerve and guard against every false motion, making as few as possible to do the work. It takes time and experience to get so that one can set 5,000 buds properly."

Kennekuk, Atchison County.

May 26th.—The prospect for a heavy crop of winter wheat in this section has failed to appear, the principal cause being produced early in the spring when, after the wheat had made an excellent start, it was frozen to the ground and almost destroyed.

I find the following to be the most effective way to prepare sod ground for sowing in the fall: Plow the ground the opposite way to which it was first broke, then harrow with a good, heavy harrow, thereby pulverizing the soil and leaving the ground in a good condition to receive the seed. Drilling proves most effectual, as then the seeds are all covered and have a fair chance to grow. The drill rows should invariably extend from east to west, as they furnish a hold-on for the snow.

There are many customers plying their nightly avocations and doing sad work with the garden "saw" and "sich."

The business of planting fruit trees has been well attended to during the season for that work. Many orders have been taken for the next spring delivery.

The corn is as good a stand as we have had for years. Weeds stand fully up to the standard, while the farmer is plying hoe and plow to make the way clear for corn.

Flax is not so good as at this time last year, and the prospect is not very favorable as to a large yield. Other spring grains, oats, barley, etc., are looking well.

Farm animals are in excellent condition. While there is little disease among hogs, the poultry are suffering from the cholera.

The acreage of fall wheat is much larger as compared with last year.

There is a large acreage of prairie land being plowed, which will be sown to fall wheat for 1880.

Considerable tame grass is being started, as nearly all the raw lands are being enclosed. Those having meadows of tame grass are very successful.

I have some timothy, sown with flax, which was sown April 12th, and now is doing very well.

Is Pearl or Egyptian millet profitable?
Respect fully, M. G. HAM.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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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 peculiarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

Only One Dollar.

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

The Influence of Monopolies.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in his lectures at Harvard College, said on the subject of monopolies:

"We have in the United States corporations which wield a power unknown in the other countries. In their attempts to make dividends they have crowded down their employes. No such tremendous power has ever concentrated in a few hands as those who control the railroads of the United States now wield. Four men control the traffic between the East and the West, possessing a power which an absolute monarch would hesitate to exercise. They are able and upright men, but their aim is to make money, and they would be more than human, they would hardly be faithful to their trusts, if they did not make all they could. The adoption of the new Constitution in California, framed to antagonize corporations, was carried by farmers and small land owners. It would not have been approved by the people but for the relations which the farming interests and railroad monopolies bear to each other. While if this Constitution should be made operative by laws it would hurt the laborers, it may make manifest the necessity for proper Government control over the railroads of the State. Organized monopolies are not only contrary to the spirit of our institutions, but are dangerous to the monopolists themselves. Corporations have done a great deal for the United States, and are a necessity, yet they should never be independent of the Government which created them."

"Organized monopolies," says Mr. McCulloch, "are not only contrary to the spirit of our institutions, but are dangerous to the monopolists themselves." This argument has been formerly used by the KANSAS FARMER, in pointing out the loss which the chronic freight and passenger tariff wars entail upon the giant companies which engage in them. They need the protection of law against aggression from each other, fully as much as the public. If every road could pursue its own business steadily under an equitable schedule for freight and passengers, free from cutting and aggressions on the part of powerful rivals, the steady accumulation of earnings would aggregate handsome interest on the capital invested, and make its stocks and bonds equal in value to a stated amount of capital, with a little variation as government bonds. The constant changes in freight rates, under the present system, which entails loss on every business in the country, would happily be abolished.

This is a momentous question which faces every industrial interest in the rapidly expanding west, but no one, save the agricultural, has the power to grasp it.

Nature invites and offers cooperation in solving this problem, in the great water highways which drain ten of the wealthiest states of the Union, in natural resources. When the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, with their tributaries are effectually utilized, made safe and convenient for sea going commerce—the products of the heart of the continent will be brought very near the food markets of over-populous Europe. A few cents a bushel would then suffice to lay our grain down on the wharves and at the warehouses of the old world. This is the key to the situation and the subject which is of more importance to the western farmer than all other questions combined which agitate the public mind at present. The shameless class of narrow, selfish demagogues which are at present keeping the country in hot water by their wordy duels in Congress must be superseded by a different class of men, actuated by different views of government.

Without railroads the interior of this country is little better than a howling wilderness. Railroads constituting powerful monopolies, above law, and answerable to no power but their own officers, would in a short time exercise as complete sovereign power over the busi-

ness of the people as the most absolute despot of ancient history ever did. They could and would tax at pleasure, every branch of business from the greatest to the least. A rail road corporation is a public, not a private institution, and must be protected and controlled by laws which define with most scrupulous exactness its duties and its privileges. Without such complete domination of law the strong lines will soon devour the weak, combine with or conquer each other, and then lay the whole country under a tribute dictated by one all powerful and ambitious will.

Peter Henderson and Pearl Millet.

Mr. Henderson has succeeded in getting up quite a run on "pearl millet," and has managed to sell probably a large quantity of seed at a good round price. A Georgia paper called the *Planter and Granger*, goes for Mr. H. rough shod in the following paragraphs:

"Mr. Henderson is making a great blow about his 'pearl millet.' He has written various marvellous accounts of its wonderful productiveness and richness, and is selling seed in fancy paper packages at \$1.60 per pound. The pearl millet is nothing in the world but the well known cat tail millet. Any quantity of the seed can be bought of —, Atlanta, for 20 c a pound, something of a saving over \$1.60 a pound. This millet can be cut four or five times a year. The writer has raised it for several years, having a small patch in drill for cutting green for cattle. Now Mr. Henderson is making a good thing out of it. He has by sharp management, big blowing, and judicious advertising, gotten up a sensation and a big run on it. It is an old thing under a new name. It is this sort of clap-trap business that does harm to agriculture. Pearl millet is treated by Mr. Henderson as a new forage plant when it is an old one. We hope our exchanges will explain this and all such similar frauds, that people may not be deluded. The cat tail millet is a fair forage plant; and every farmer should have a patch for green soiling. But let no one be simple enough to pay Mr. Henderson his extravagant fancy price for seed under a fancy, spurious name, when the same thing under its proper name can be bought for one-sixth the price.

The *American Agriculturist*, feeling that it would be somewhat compromised if this ventilation was allowed to go unnoticed, comes to the defense, and while not denying that the "pearl millet," which by judicious manipulation, has been brought conspicuously before the farmers of the eastern and western states, is the old Cat-tail Millet, long familiar in the southern states, the seed of which can be obtained in abundance at 20 cents a pound, avoids the issue by resorting to technicalities and ingenious special pleading.

Although no actual concealment was practiced the fact seems to have been very judiciously taken advantage of, that this forage plant and its value were not known to the farmers of those sections of country, and by the use of one of its most attractive names, it was brought out and placed on the stage in this very clever cast.

While as a business transaction it is, as the commercial world goes, all right and proper for Mr. Henderson to select the useful plants from among the large stock the world supplies, and after testing their value offer them to the public, the *Agriculturist*, which professes to guard most religiously the farmer's interest against even the semblance of humbugs, cannot dodge the reproach which may attach to its culpable little omission, in not giving the publicity to the plant, which that well informed journal could readily have done, and notified the thousands of northern and western farmers where "Cat tail Millet" seed could most likely be obtained in abundance at very small cost. It allowed Mr. H. to circulate "printed slips" among the agricultural press and obtain a wide notoriety for the new millet, as they very naturally jumped to the conclusion it was. The agricultural press in its kindness of heart to assist Mr. Henderson in a laudable enterprise to benefit farmers, feels like it had been just a little gullible and been unwittingly used to boost a transaction which approaches very near a species of mild humbug.

The bluster of the *Agriculturist* over the *Planter and Granger* having made itself liable to prosecution for libel, is not unlike the threats of some of the humbug doctors which the former paper so mercilessly exposes, and will have about the same effect on the *Granger* as the threats of the humbuggers have on the *Agriculturist*.

This little "Pearl Millet" operation cannot be classed as a broad gauge business transaction.

The Next President of the College.

Since the resignation of President Anderson, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, on account of his election to Congress, there has been quite a contest among aspirants for the place. By the most reliable information we have on the subject, it would seem that the honors and responsibilities were likely to be conferred upon Dr. Miles, who has a national reputation among professors of agriculture.

It is a matter of vital importance to the farmers of this state that the next president of the agricultural college be able and willing to continue the good work of industrial education begun by President Anderson, five years ago. Kansas is a great agricultural state, and the president of her agricultural college, while he may not be a farmer practically, must be a man who thoroughly understands the work and wants of the farmer, and especially his educational needs. Such a man is Prof. Miles.

He was, for upwards of fourteen years, professor of agriculture in the Michigan Agricultural College, which institution ranks first among

the agricultural colleges of the country. His experiments cover a wide range in feeding, application of fertilizers, etc., and have been pronounced by such men as Joseph Harris, Geo. Geddis and others, whose judgment on agricultural experiment ranks the highest in the country, the most instructive and useful ever performed.

Prof. Miles is an eminent scholar in Natural History, especially Zoology, Animal Physiology and Geology. He has traveled extensively in this country and Europe for the purpose of studying questions connected with agriculture, and especially agricultural education. Prof. Miles is the author of a work on stock breeding which is classed among the highest authorities on this important subject.

Whether the selection for the next president of the college falls on Prof. Miles, or not, we trust that those who have the care of this great interest in their hands, will see to it that a man of no less eminence and ability be placed at the head of the institution. No state or local preferences should have the weight of a feather in determining the choice of a president, but consider the whole United States as an eligible field to select from. If Kansas has no candidate that will fill the bill, then let there be not one moment's hesitation about going outside to find the best man for the place that the country can produce. Every individual and local consideration must be brushed aside without one moment's consideration. The best that can be found must be selected. The people demand this and will approve nothing less.

Agricultural Fairs.

The season has arrived when the notes of preparation for the autumn agricultural fairs are heard in all parts of the land. And with the time comes words of advice and suggestion from the agricultural press, telling how to do and what to do in order to achieve the greatest success. But the words of advice preceding will not nearly equal the criticisms and denunciations which will follow, the holding of the fairs. The horse trot will receive the larger part of the censure, and the management of fairs will be roundly denounced for that and other gambling dodges which are resorted to by the officers in order to "turn an honest penny" and eke out a fund to defray necessary expenses. If the aid from the press in the way of suggestion and practical plans before the fairs take place, to secure successful and credible exhibitions, corresponded in any way with the astuteness and ability shown in the criticisms on their short comings, after they are over, much valuable assistance might be derived from this source, but unfortunately this, with a few creditable exceptions, is not the case.

In place of the trots and races between light horses, after the deer pattern of animals, which are of no practical use in the business of farming, and which races consume fully half the time of the exhibitions, there were daily lectures, delivered by speakers thoroughly competent to handle the subjects they were advertised to lecture on, the interest, we haven't the least doubt, would be fully as lively and the attendance equally as great, as under the fashionable sensation plan. Able lecturers could be engaged for less money than is expended on the best "two in three," the "free to all," "sweepstakes," etc., etc.

The subjects for the most interesting lectures are inexhaustible in interest and variety. Stock raising, constituents of soils and grain, value of grasses, the rotation of crops, horticulture, poultry, apiculture, dairying, are a few of the many subjects which it would be profitable for every farmer to know more about than he does. There are men who have made these subjects their special study, who have scientific attainments and practical knowledge. Many of the lecturers could illustrate their discourses by drawings or specimens on the grounds.

In benefit to the community there can be no parallel drawn between a course of daily lectures on subjects of vital interest and the momentary excitement of a horse trot, which is sure to bring all the gamblers and pickpockets together within reach of the fairs. Whatever else they may accomplish these races certainly achieve this distinction. They have a lowering influence on the morals of the community and are detrimental in every instance to the cause of agriculture, while a course of lectures would be elevating, instructive and entertaining. But it may be said that some communities would fail to support fairs conducted in this manner. To such communities fairs are utterly useless and entirely out of place. What a gross appetite craves is not the most wholesome food for either body or mind.

The letter from Florida published in this issue of the FARMER, will interest Kansas homesteaders by way of contrast between the same class of business conducted in different latitudes. The writer of the letter, B. E. L., is an intimate acquaintance, and his statements can be relied on as exactly true in every particular. He has promised to give the readers of the FARMER, in a series of letters from the land of flowers, an account of his experience in making a home in that favored state. A house weather-boarded and roofed with leaves, will be a novel feature in architecture to most of our readers. Nature is so indulgent in providing for her children in tropical climes, that the incentive to exertion is not felt as in the regions of cold and ice, and they are apt to take things easy and grow, as we of the chilly north term it, lazy.

N. B. Wolfe, M. D. of Cincinnati sends us a neat little book "Common Sense" upon diseases of the nose, throat and lungs and their treatment by "Inhalation." He declares this to be a

new, and the only true way of curing such disorders, and says the lungs are, to the spiritual what the stomach is to the physical structure." All dyspeptics know the stomach to be as dirt-a road to the soul as can be found through the body of man. While we hope his little book may save many a person from over dosing we believe that these diseases will continue to be reached through other channels sometimes. His ideas are good and the book creditable.

Look out for Sharpers.

We find the following or similar notices appearing in the *Agricultural Press*. Whether any considerable number of farmers have been frightened out of their money by such stupid attempts to swindle we are not aware, but think it doubtful. A microscope would soon reveal the work of the eraser and pencil. The advice is good, however, not to sign with ink any lead pencil written instrument, or have any written agreements with irresponsible parties.

"The sharper, pretending to be anxious to purchase a lot of poultry, contracts to buy all the chickens the farmer has to sell, and pays \$1 down as bonus. He then writes a receipt for the dollar i. e. lead pencil, contriving to snap the point of the pencil off just as he is ready for the farmer to sign the receipt. Pulling a fountain pen from his pocket he says: Well, this won't break, anyhow," and hands it to the farmer, who readily affixes his name to the paper. The sharper then leaves, promising to call in a few days for the poultry. The pencil marks are then erased, and a promissory note made out for any amount that suits the fancy of the sharper."

A Barbed Evergreen Hedge.

D. S. Marvin recommends to the Western New York Horticultural Society an Evergreen hedge with barbed wires six or eight inches apart as a fence within the hedge as the best protection for orchards. The evergreen hedge serves as a wind break and the wires strained taut in the middle of the hedge, prevents all depredators from getting through or over. An evergreen hedge is the most ornamental of all hedge rows, while the wire furnishes bars making it equal in efficiency to any other fence or hedge.

Early Wheat.

Mr. O. W. Whitlow left at the FARMER office on Friday last, a bunch of heads of early May wheat, the grain of which was so well developed that within 15 days from that time he expected to be harvesting it. Mr. W.'s farm is five miles from Topeka, at Pauline. He has a hundred acres in wheat, 40 of which is in early May, 40 in Faltz and 20 acres in Orange. Mr. W. commenced drilling his wheat in on the last day of August, and pushed the work till his seed was in the ground. The result of this early and thorough seeding and preparation was a good stand with the prospect favorable for a first-rate crop. The Faltz variety is considerably later in maturing than the May, but bids fair to produce much more to the acre. It would seem that the failure of a wheat crop in Kansas, is attributable more to the neglect in putting it in than from any or all other causes.

Our Agricultural College.

The commencement exercises of the State Agricultural College appear to have reflected much credit, in the work done, on that institution in the past year. About one hundred and eighty students have been enrolled since January 1879, fifty of whom are young ladies. If this institution can be kept on the road of practical knowledge in which it seems to have been started by the employment of practical men to conduct its educational courses, there is bright promise for Kansas boys and girls being able to acquire that particular class of education which will reflect the spirit and requirements of the present age, without being weighted down with so much of the dead classics, like the majority of 'College courses, which ruin one half the students they graduate, for the life work which meets them at the College door. Let that class of instructor who believe the first essential in the education of our American youth is the dead classics be kept out of this College. There is too much live, useful knowledge which can be employed in the every day work of life, and which to the old philosophers and school men was a sealed book. Why shall our children be compelled to waste their lives groping about among this dead, worm eating, rubbish, when there is so much of the useful to be gained which will aid them in the work that is so pressing? There is too much to be done in this busy nineteenth century to waste time with the dead past, and if ever a Professor is found attempting to shape the course of education at the Agricultural College after the black letter pattern let him be hustled out. But our purpose in writing the caption at the head of this article was to introduce a part of the account of the exercises at the commencement published in the *Nationalist*:

The late rains helped to adorn the grounds in fresh apparel. The trees that were planted three years ago overshadow the walks and make going about the campus a very delightful thing. The shrubbery has made a growth such as Dame Nature vouchsafes to her children in Kansas; and the vines on the buildings have taken the motto of the students,—the ampelopsis saying to the rose and the rose to the honeysuckle, "higher higher let us climb," until they are almost ready to look into the windows

of the second story and nod approval to the wise sayings of the editors of that first class paper, the *Industrialist*, listen to the sweet tones, from the music rooms, encourage the brave Mrs. Cripps in her arduous labors, or wonder at the click, click in the telegraph rooms. * * * We were in the Horticultural building one day last week, and heard a class of thirty in botany reciting to Prof. VanDeman. The Subject of the exercises was "Roses." Those who read, a week or two ago, the original and interesting article in the *Industrialist* on this subject by the teacher, will not be surprised when we say that we were greatly edified.

"In the Laboratory, that same day, we found Failyer busy in the class-room with over fifty students, going through a review lesson on electricity. We had never before chanced to find this class in the recitation room, having usually been at the College in the hours when they were busy with the analysis or experiments. We never saw a class that could express its ideas more clearly and promptly than this; and each member seemed to show that respectful attention which is always so gratifying to find in the class-room.

"The new building is very convenient for the purpose for which it was created, and is a handsome structure of which, as a State we may be proud. At the portal letal stop and admire the work of the Ulrich Bros. one of whom is a graduate of the College. The stone was dressed and cut after a design of Prof. Walters; and the rustic letters, "K. S. A. C.," and the date of the erection, is decidedly, a work of art. On the first floor, besides the cloak-rooms and Prof. Shelton's, is the Secretary's room and the large library room with its antiquated volumes and Congressional Globes. To be sure, there are some fine books there, but they are mainly such as would suit only a Rip Van Winke sort of a Regent or student. We did not see even so much as one late dictionary or encyclopedia; and it looked as though the Regents, or some one or body were afraid to let the students know what the world was doing in this age of progression.

"From the windows, up stairs especially that looks towards the east and south, are the grandest and most charming views we have seen anywhere in the State.

We were in Prof. Ward's room one day last week just as he was dismissing a class in Logic, and he was reading to them their grade for the year, not one standing less than ninety-two. Is it any wonder that Professors and students unite in saying we are doing honest, hard work here? On Tuesday of this week we spent an hour or two in Prof. Ward's room listening to the class in English Literature, and enjoyed every moment of the time spent there. We were pleased to see so many visitors in the class-room, many of them being some of the most intelligent and prominent people of our State. This class of Prof. Ward's acquitted themselves nobly. They took up the different eras from the time of Chaucer to the present, and discussed the different poets, essayists, dramatists, novelists and historians. And from the fourteenth century they mentioned some of the more prominent characters with a brief sketch of their lives and the work performed by each. The class in Structure, by Prof. Ward, was also very interesting.

"The drawings in Prof. Walters' room were very commendable. The designs, plans, surveys, etc., were executed in a workmanlike manner, and were really far more ornamental than some of the hideous "drawings" displayed by many an embryo artist.

"Prof. Platt's classes all showed that patient, faithful work of the most patient and faithful of teachers. We were more than ever impressed with the greatness of the work done in this school. It is what it professes to be, a school for the masses. There are students from all over our State who, unless afforded just such opportunities as these, would be obliged to enter manhood and womanhood without sufficient knowledge and culture to make them useful to the world or endurable to themselves. We heard a dozen young ladies in Mrs. Cripps' department read essays and discuss the subject of home life in such a manner that we are fully persuaded that each one of these girls will make far better daughters, women, wives and mothers than they would without the wise instructions here received. The girls can all, when they leave the school, make their own garments and cook their own food. Indeed, some of them who are here from a great distance are already doing this and doing it in a creditable manner. Some of the girls are motherless, and have never had home instructions; some have mothers either unable or to busy at other work to give their daughters these needed accomplishments.

Prof. Shelton's department we find not only in his room, but all over the broad acres of the College farm. His classes in Agriculture, Stock Breeding, Physiology, Hygiene, etc., all seem enthusiastic and deeply interested in the subjects before them. We saw the herd of pure animals—Short-horns, Jerseys and Galloways—in the pasture as we went to and from the College. In the clover south of the College we saw the solving of the problem of raising cheap pork. Thirty pigs in three acres of alfalfa and clover—the pigs gaining marvelously and the clover gaining on the pigs! There seemed to have been a wide experience with a number of "tame grasses"—orchard-grass, Kentucky blue-grass, timothy, alfalfa and clover. The corn, wheat rye and oats looked well, as far as we could judge. Of the number of acres in each and the experiments made, we cannot speak, as we have not the statistics before us; but we are satisfied that no man could be doing better work in this position of farm superintendent and agricultural professor than Prof. Shelton has done and is doing."

Wakefield, Clay County.

May 22, 1879.—Editors Farmer: Clay County is among the best counties in the state for agriculture. Last year our wheat crop yielded abundantly. White wheat yielded from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre. Red May about the same. Walker wheat yielded from thirty to forty-five bushels per acre, Fultz wheat almost thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, (not much of the two latter sowed). The prospects for wheat this year, in this county, are not flattering. I dare not venture to estimate over half a crop of winter wheat, nor over one-fourth crop of spring wheat. This fact is owing in part to late fall sowing, and dry winter winds in March. So sowing after the broadcast system is very poor, especially if sowed late. I have 35 acres on sod, of white wheat, sowed broadcast the first week in September, that I think will yield 20 bushels. But I intend to drill all my wheat in the future. When I compare wheat sown broadcast with that drilled, side by side, under the same tillage and quality of soil, I see a difference of double prospects for the drilled wheat. The apple crop is flattering. Peaches will be over two-thirds crop; small fruit good; some immigration coming in. There is a company having 71 sections in this neighborhood broken up. There are about 40 teams at work, at \$1.75 per acre. It will all besown to fall wheat. They are mostly non-residents who are breaking.

Harts Mills, Chataqua County.

May 12.—This spring has been cold and dry. Corn was planted early but was slow to come up, and in many fields the stand is very bad. The young plants grow very slowly, looking quite yellow. However, the fields are clean, and the prospect for a good crop is very fair. Corn planted in fall plowed land, although planted at the same time with corn on ground plowed this spring, is much the best. It has a much darker green color, and grows right along. Oats do not promise a large crop, but still are good. As with corn, the oats are best on land plowed last fall and winter. Wheat will be light. Being generally sown late, and the spring unfavorable on account of dry weather and wind a big yield could not be expected. Hogs are up and down. We make about \$1.00 per hundred difference in the price here and at Kansas City. The greatest expense in getting them to market is the drive of 45 miles to the railroad. Three weeks ago hogs sold here at \$2.30, then ran down to \$2.00, and now are up to \$2.40. Grass is as good as it ever gets, and all stock on the range is doing well. (We have no herd law). Cattle that were wintered well are fat now. Young cattle are doing extra well this spring. Quite a large breadth of millet will be sown this spring. Farmers have found it to grow well and turn off a large amount of hay per acre. It also makes a No. 1 feed, and all kinds of stock eat it well. It should be sown quite thick, at least a half bushel per acre. The hay is thin, and stock will eat it all up, while if the hay is coarse, only the heads are eaten and most of the stalk left. The first part of May is considered to be the best time to sow millet in this vicinity. Another good kind of feed is corn fodder, well cured and cut early. The stocks will keep perfectly if well put up and well dried. Every Kansas farmer knows how well cattle relish good bright fodder. The greatest objection to this crop as a feed here is the time that it has to be cut. It is always ready by the middle of August, the hottest part of the year. Fruit is entirely played out. The late frost killed everything out the apples, and there are very few bearing trees in this county yet. Rail road excitement runs quite high, but real estate owners all declare that they will not vote a dollar in bonds, and the prospect is that bonds will not carry this time, at least. E. N. HOWARD.

Spearville, Ford County.

Monday, May 12, '79. I am sorry to say we have had no rain since last September, but one or two light sprinkles. Wheat that looked so well when the snow disappeared, is entirely destroyed by drought. We can't live here without rain any more than elsewhere. It is very trying on our new beginners. There will be a great many suffer if it don't rain soon. This drought, I am informed by old settlers, is exceptional. Dodge City is growing up fast. Many large buildings have been erected this summer. It is as good a business town as any in the west. Spearville is a fine stirring town. It is a little discouraging for business men now. JAMES ALLEN

Lone Tree, Osborne County.

May 20th.—There is hardly a vacant piece of land in the county. The past two years our immigration has been great. Our marketing facilities have been rather inconvenient, as we have had to haul our produce forty or fifty miles to Russell or Beloit. But our county is improving so fast that the railroads are heading this way, and before the present crops are ready for market the Central Branch U. P. road will be completed to our county seat, Osborne City, which will be great joy to our people. The wheat prospect is good, and a larger acreage is sown than ever before in this county. The yield of wheat per acre here last year ranged from twenty to forty bushels; corn from forty to fifty; oats were heavy. The prospect this spring is fully as good, if not better than last year at this time. Some early pieces of May wheat were damaged by a hail storm the 30th of April. Fruit trees were also damaged greatly. Our settlers generally are intelligent and energetic, and are improving this country as fast as a new country can be improved, and we believe that we have the garden spot of Kansas. This county is well watered and well timbered for western Kansas. The citizens are also putting out groves of forest trees, which will not only be an ornament but a benefit as a protection to man and beast against the bleak winds in winter and storms in summer, and is considered a great attraction to increase the rainfall. All kinds of stock do well here. Not much improvement in horses and cattle yet, but the sheep and swine are of the very best type. Yours, CLINK.

Olathe, Johnson County.

All crops looking well, corn up and most of it plowed over the second time. Had a good rain the 20th which we needed badly, it made everything look better, it saved the wheat crops in this section farmers all happy and rejoicing over it. Cattle looking better than they did this time last year. Not many hogs for the June market. May 25th. J. R. Burton.

Humorous.

Two things go off in a hurry—an arrow dismissed from a bow, and a bean dismissed by a belle.

Ef a man wants to bekum unpopular with ladies, let him kiss leetle gals and neglect big wuns.

What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat the other eats too long.

An old maid up town, being asked why she had never married, replied that she had never yet seen the man for whom she was willing to get up three meals a day for forty years.

It is suggested that the names of drunken Congressmen should be published. It would save space and answer the purpose equally well to publish the names of the sober ones.

Edmund Yates says that some one sent him a mourning card recently with this inscription on it: "Epitaph for Beaconsfield—Give the devil his Jew."

The following memorandum of an outfit for a fishing party is made by an old hand at the business: "Whisky, fish-hooks, whisky, flies, wiskey, fish-poles, wiskey, bait, wiskey, change of clothing, wiskey, more wiskey."

A Young man in California begins to read a paragraph about mine to his sweetheart, commencing "Yuba mine;" when she interrupted him with, "I don't care if I do, John."

How shall we train our girls?" asks an exchange. Train 'em with about twenty yards of black silk, if you want to please your girls. A silk velvet train would make 'em happy.

A woman quarreling with her husband, told him she believed if she was to die he'd marry the devil's eldest daughter. "The law does not permit a man to marry two sisters," replied the husband.

Penix girls have begun to go on picnic excursions, and sit down on bugs and bees.—Fulton Times. Then it is true, the female phenix rises?—New York News.

De big sunflower may rise above De modest tater vine! An' brag about its Sunday clothes, And put on airs so fine; But when de winter howls around, An' de snow lies at the door, De big sunflower, oh? what am he? De tater hez the flow!

The landlord of a hotel at Brighton entered, in an angry mood, the sleeping apartment of a boarder, and said, "Now sir, I want you to pay your bill, and you must. I've asked for it often enough; and I tell you now, that you don't leave my house till you pay it!" "Good!" said his lodger; "just put that in writing; make a regular agreement of it; I'll stay with you as long as I live!"

Puzzling a Schoolmistress.—A schoolmistress in the country was taking down the names and ages of her scholars at the commencement of the term, when coming in turn to a little whiteheaded boy, she asked him: Well, my lad how old are you?"—"My name ain't Lad," said he sharply; "it's John." "Well said the schoolmistress, "what is the rest of your name?" "Why that's all the name I've got just John." "Well what is your father's name?" "Oh, you needn't put dad's name down; he isn't comin' to school. He's too big to go to school." "Well, how old are you?" "I ain't old at all; I'm young."

There will be a larger acreage of corn planted in the county this spring than ever before. This is well; and should there be enough raised to supply home consumption it will be a great advance in the right direction, and as a natural consequence enhance the value of our farming lands. We believe it can be done, and desire to see the fact fully demonstrated.—Larned Optic.

Take two strips of perforated card board six inches long and one in width. On each of these work with some pretty zephyr the words, Modern Love. Sew the strips together. Then from the two lower corners hang a small square of card board. On one of the squares work a heart, and on the other place a penny. Sew a card in the center of the top and suspend it from a bracket.

A HEAD WASH.—Sage tea is one of the very best preparations for washing and dressing the hair. The hair should be carefully brushed and braided in two firm braids, and the roots rubbed with a sponge dipped in lukewarm sage tea. The braids can then be washed and dried with a towel. This preserves the color of the hair and keeps the scalp clean.

A Distinguished Member of Congress

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, who had suffered for years from Chronic Catarrh, accompanied by an almost daily effusion of blood, was induced to try "Compound Oxygen" for relief, and the benefit received was so great that in a letter to the undersigned he says: "You are authorized to give any degree of publicity to my assertion that the use of your gas at intervals has so far restored my health that I am not conscious of having discharged any blood for more than a year, and that my cough, the severity of which made me a frequent object of sympathy, has disappeared. My experience under your treatment has convinced me that no future dispensatory will be complete that does not embrace the administration, by inhalation or otherwise, of your agent, or its equivalent, to those who, from their vocation or other causes, are, as I was, unable to assimilate enough of some vital element to maintain their system in healthful vigor. Thanking you for renewed health, strength and the hope of years of comfortable life, I remain your grateful friend." Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature, Mode of Action and Results," sent free. Address Drs. Starkley & Palen, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The failure of the fall wheat is attributable, we find upon investigation, in most instances to mistakes of farmers. Last week we estimated that twenty per cent. of the amount sown had been killed, either by drouth or the storms. We have no information since that will change the figures. The mistakes made have been in the preparation of the ground, the time of seeding and the variety of wheat sown. In every case where the ground was plowed deep, the wheat sown early and the early May variety used, the prospect is excellent for better than an average crop. The recent severe hail storm will considerably increase the per cent. of losses.—Great Bend Democrat.

Electric Belts.

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

8 and 9 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

Fashionable Foolishness.

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

The Crowning Discovery.

All the "phones" in this phonetic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind, by the discovery of Allen's Anti-Fat, the great and only known remedy for obesity, or corpulency. It produces no weakness or other unpleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonaceous, or flesh-producing, elements of the food. Sold by druggists.

ELLISWORTH, Kan. July 13th, 1878. Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: Gentlemen—Allen's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week. Yours respectfully, Mrs. Taylor.

A Grand Success.

The Grand Charter Oak Stove in our kitchen is a grand success. The best stove we have ever used, and we cheerfully recommend it with a clear conscience, knowing we do our friends and neighbors a favor who are looking for a first-class stove.

Markets.

(June 3, 1879.) St. Louis Live Stock Market. [By Telegraph.] St. Louis, June 3, 1879.

CATTLE—Slow; shipping grades unchanged; good to choice heavy steers, \$4 80@5 00; do., light, \$4 50@5 75; native butchers' steers, \$3 50@4 50; cows and heifers lower, \$2 75@3 50.

St. Louis Produce Market. [By Telegraph.] St. Louis, June 3, 1879.

FLOUR—Lower grades declined; XX, \$4 40@4 60; XXX, \$4 75@4 90; fancy, \$5 15@5 40; choice to fancy, \$5 50@6 00. WHEAT—Market lower; No. 2 red winter, \$1 15@1 35; cash; No. 1, \$1 01@1 04 1/2; closing, \$1 03 1/2; July, \$1 00 1/2; August, No. 3 do., \$1 08 1/2. CORN—Lower; 35 1/2@25 1/2; June, 35 1/2@35 1/2; July, 35 1/2@35 1/2. OATS—Opened better and closed lower; 30 1/2@31c cash; 30 1/2 bid August. RYE—Quiet; 50c. BARLEY—Slow; choice 60c. WHISKEY—Steady; 1 1/2. LEAD—Held at 8 1/2. BUTTER—Unchanged; choice dairy in lots, 10 @11c; in small lots, 10 @14c; choice country yellow, 10c. EGGS—Better; 7 1/2@8c. PORK—Lower; \$11 80@12 00. DRY SALT MEATS—Nominally lower; clear ribs, \$4 40@4 60; clear, \$4 70@4 75. BACON—Lower; clear ribs, \$5 10@5 15; clear \$5 40@5 50. LARD—Dull; \$3 00, 905 asked.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

(By Telegraph.) CHICAGO, June 3, 1879. The Drovers Journal this afternoon reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts 22,000; shipments, 4,000; market dull and about 5c lower; mixed packing, \$3 40 @3 55; choice heavy, \$3 60@3 70; light, \$3 40@3 50, closed steady at a decline. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,000; worst market of the season; shipping cattle \$4 10 @4 65; choice, \$4 70@4 80; butchers' shod lower; 4 00; bulls, \$2 63; cows, \$ 75@3 10; Texas cattle, dull and lower, \$2 90@2 80. SHEEP—Receipts, 700; good heavy muttons scarce; fair demand at \$5 00@5 25; butchers' low er, \$2 70@3 30.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS—Firm. RAILROAD BONDS—Generally steady. STATE SECURITIES—Dull. STOCKS—The stock market to-day opened weak, and in early dealings prices declined 3/4 to 2 1/2 per cent. Toward noon the tempo of speculation changed and a recovery of 1/4 to 2 per cent. ensued. In the afternoon the market became depressed, and prices again reacted 3/4 to 1 1/2 per cent.; but in final dealings a steadier feeling prevailed, and there was a recovery of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. MONEY—Active; 4 to 5 per cent., closing at 6 per cent. DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 4 to 5 per cent. STERLING—Steady; 60 days, \$4 88; sight, \$4 89 1/2.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 9,908 bushels; shipments, 15,881 bushels; in store, 97,087 bushels; market weak and unsettled; No. 2, \$1 08 1/2; No. 3, \$1 01; No. 4, 98c. CORN—Receipts, 14,884 bushels; shipments, 4,880 bushels; in store, 153,970 bushels; market moderately active and a shade higher; No. 2 mixed, 31 1/2; No. 2 white mixed, 31 1/2 bid; rejected, 30c asked.

OATS—No. 2, 34 1/2@35c bid. RYE—90c bid. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. EGGS—Firm; with sales generally at 10c. Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 470; shipments, 344; market dull and weak, with quality of receipts of medium to common quality; native shipping steers, \$4 45@4 65; native butchers' steers, \$3 60@4 10; HOGS—Receipts 2,819; shipments, 991; market weaker, with extreme range of sales at \$3 00 to 3 25; with but few \$3 20 to 3 25. SHEEP—No receipts, and no shipments; market quiet and unchanged.

Chicago Produce Market. FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. WHEAT—Moderately active and higher; No. 2 spring, \$1 02 1/2; cash; 99 1/2; July, No. 3 spring \$8c; rejected, 60 1/2@61c. CORN—Active, firm and higher; 35 1/2 cash; 35 1/2 bid; June, 35 1/2; July, 35 1/2. OATS—Demand active and prices advanced; 30 1/2 cash; 30 1/2 to 31c July; 29 1/2 August. RYE—Steady and unchanged. BARLEY—Dull; 64c.

Chicago Wool Market. TUB-WASHED, CHOICE, 35 1/2@38 Tub-washed, poor to good, 30 1/2@34 Fine unwashed, 21@22 Medium unwashed, 21@22 Fleeced washed, 25@28 1/2

St. Louis Wool Market. WOOL—Quiet and unchanged, Tub-choice, 32 1/2@38c; medium, 27 1/2@28c; dined and low, 25@27c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 20@21 1/2; medium 19@20c; coarse, 16@18c; light fine, 17@18c; heavy do., 15@16c. Burry, black and coated, 8c to 10c 1/2 less.

St. Louis Flour Market. FLOUR—Dull; superfine western and state, \$3 25@3 75; common to good, \$3 65@3 90; good to choice, \$3 90@4 50; white wheat extra, \$4 15@2 25; St. Louis, \$3 80@2 60.

Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bu.—Choice Michigan, 2.00@2.50 APPLIES—Per bushel, 1.75 BEANS—Medium, 1.50 Common, 1.25 Castor, .08 BUTTER—Medium, .06 CHEESE—Per lb., .70@.80 EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh, 10 HONEY—Per bu., 5.25@5.50 VINEGAR—Per gal., .20@.40 E. R. POTATOES—Per bu., .40 F. B. POTATOES—Per bu., 1.00@1.25 SWEET POTATOES—Per bu., 2.00@2.25 POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz., .08 Chickens, Dressed, per lb., .09 Turkeys, .10 ONIONS—Per bu., 1.50 CABBAGE—Per dozen, 1.00@2.00 CHICKENS—Spring, 1.50@2.00

Topeka Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. HIDES—Green, .05 Green, damaged, .04 Green, kip and calf, .05 Bull and stag, .03 Dry flint prime, .10 Dry salted, prime, .08 Dressed, .08 TALLOW, 4 1/2

Topeka Butchers' Retail Market.

BEEF—Strain Steak per lb., 12 1/2 Round, 10 Roasts, 9 1/2 Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb., 7 1/2 By the carcass, 7 1/2 MUTTON—Chops per lb., 12 1/2 Roast, 12 PORK Sausage, 8@10

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro. WHEAT—Per bu.—Doughals, 2.75 Fall No. 2, .95 Fall No. 3, .75 Fall No. 4, .25 CORN—White Old, .28 Yellow, .25 OATS—Per bu., .35 RYE—Per bu., .20 BARLEY—Per bu., 20@40 FLOUR—Per 100 lbs., 3.00 No. 2, 2.75 No. 3, 2.50 Rye, 2.50 CORN MEAL, .90 CORN CHOP, .50 CORN CRACK, .50 CORN & OATS, .50 BRAN, .50 SHORT, .70

New Advertisements.

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

STOLEN!

On the night of May 26, 1879, from the undersigned in the city of Topeka, a small grey Mare-Pony, with heavy dark mane and tail; mane is about half length, having been cut and now growing out; shod all around; paces and single foxtrot under saddle; keen sharp eye, with considerable white in the eye. Also small pad saddle, bridle and whip.

A REWARD OF \$15.00

will be paid for the recovery and return of the pony, saddle and bridle, or \$30 for thief and pony. Apply to JAMES DUSTAN, Topeka, Kan., or JAMES DUSTAN, City Marshal.



The Wise Men of the Land, the Divine, the Physician, the Judges, use daily in their own homes, and recommend to all invalids and sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Piles, Bilious attacks, Liver complaints, Gout and Rheumatic affections, Nature's own food, and good remedy. Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, as the best and most reliable medicine ever offered to the people by the above class of diseases. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



It contains 35 cents and upwards. Try it invalids—try it mothers for your children. WOOLRICH & CO., on every label. In cans 35 cents and upwards.

STRAYED:

Strayed or stolen from my premises, on or about May 19, 1879, the following described animals, to-wit: One horse, ten years old, bright bay, dark mane and tail, some white on one hind foot, white marks on shoulder and collar, smooth built, weight about thirteen hundred. Also one mare, eight years old, dark bay, dark mane and tail, white spot in forehead, lower than horse, rough made large limbs, pigeon-toed, sit about one inch in one ear, small ear on right rump, weight about thirteen hundred. A liberal reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of the above mentioned animals. PAUL S. SNIDER, Whiting, Kansas.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

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

High Grade Cattle For Sale.

25 head of very superior high-grade short-horns, all young cows, heifers and calves. Address J. C. STONE JR., Leavenworth, Kan.

PROVERBS. "Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters." "Study Hop Bitter books, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy." "When life is a drug, and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters." "Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—Jelly or Oil." "Hop Bitters do not exhaust and destroy, but restore and make new." "Ague, Biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters remove easily." "Boils, pimples, freckles, rough skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cure." "Inactive kidneys and urinary organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cure them all." "More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies." Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Best.

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

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

Western Missouri NURSERIES, LEF'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO, MISSOURI. (20 miles east of Kansas City, on the Mo. Pacific R. R.) These Nurseries are very extensive and all stock young and thrifty. We call the special attention of DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN

to our superior stock for fall delivery of 200,000 Apple trees two years old, 4 to 8 feet high; 50,000 Peach with Pear, Plum and Cherry, grapes and small fruits for the wholesale trade.

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

James A. Bayles, Prop'r.

It is a Fact that Thompson Bros., 215 Kansas Avenue are selling Hardware, Stoves and Tinware at exceedingly low prices. We call attention to the fact that we have the exclusive sale of the celebrated Buck's Brilliant Cook, beyond question the finest and most durable stove ever made. This stove took the premium at the New Orleans fair over six of the best cook stoves in the country. Buy of us and you will save money.

Public Sale.

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Literary and Domestic.

The Death of Hope.

[The following poem was originally published in a local paper, afterward revised and improved in some respects by the author, and is now offered to the readers of this department of the FARMER, as a pleasant madrigal appropriate to the season of birds and flowers, at which time the allegory opens.]

'Twas in that season of the year When earliest bud and flower appear, And skies are tinged with deeper blue, And old Earth dons a greener hue, And birds, the murmuring brooks along, Awake the morning with their song, While each gay warbler from the spray, Pipes to his mate a roundelay, Till leaf and woodland, steep and dell, In one harmonious concert swell, That I from life's turmoil had strayed To spend an hour in solitude; And where a sparkling fountain played, I laid me down in pensive mood, To ponder o'er the fleeting day Of life, that hies so fast away In golden dreams, that quickly fly, Like tints that deck a summer sky. Soon fancy on her airy wings, Was sporting 'mid Elysian bowers, Where flowers of golden plumage sing Away the spring-time's glowing hours.

Before me roll'd, in silver tide, A stately river, deep and wide, - Thro' emerald meadows bright and gay, And fragrant with the breath of May. There music rose from golden bees That humm'd the flowery lea along, Borne onward by each gentle breeze That shook the blossoms from the trees, And wafted wild-bird notes of song. There fountains with their dewy spray, In coolness bathed the brow of day, As down the steep they laughing flow, Till mingling with the floods below. And by that silver-tided stream Whose waves reflect the golden gleam Of lilies proudly o'er it bending, Rushed gaily, multitudes along, With laugh and shout, and jocund song, In haste its flow'ry banks descending. Some strove to loiter on the way And cull the fruits that tempting lay, Strew'd o'er that fairy land, Or, wearied with the sultry ray, Sought shade that would on every hand; But by resistless fate they seem'd Urged onward, as that river stream'd, Whose banks they trod so gay; Yet oft a lingering look they cast Behind, to scenes of pleasure past, Now fading fast away.

And in bright gondolas some glide Upon the flashing silver tide, While light guitars they touch, and sing The joys that youth and hope can bring. And each gay vessel in its pride That floated on that sparkling tide, Full many a garland bore, Which, as they sped along the strand, Were strewn upon the golden sand. That lined the enchanted shore, And each bright garland as it fell Amid that flower enamel'd dell, A cherub rose, with harp and song, And mingled with the youthful throng That onward held its way— Onward, as that crystal river Plowing fast, and flowing ever, Toward the source of day!

But one among the youthful band That blithely trod the flow'ry land, Seem'd not of earthly mould; Her cheeks beneath her peerless eyes, Glow'd with the hue of western skies. That evening rays unspotted snow Her waving ringlets twine and flow Like clustering grapes of gold; And in her hair, the eye could trace A lofty pride—a heavenly grace! She cheer'd and help'd those on the way Who flagg'd beneath the noontide ray, And pointed to Elysian fields, (Whose skies no storm-cloud e'er conceals) Where tropic fruits, and wild flow'rs grew, And from whose valleys spice winds blew. There, mountain peaks arose on high, Until their summits pierced the sky, Where Fame's bright temple rear'd its spires And on her altar glowed the fires. That light to deeds sublime; And from those glittering towers she blew A blast, which thousand echoes threw, Up from the vales of Time. Multitudes now quit the plain, And strive those shining spires to gain, That flashed amid the sky; But few e'er reach that gorgeous hall, Whence clarion notes so loudly call To those who sternly battle Fate, Or yielding, fall disconsolate, Before the crags that lie, Like frowning castle turrets, dim, Looming against that mountain grim, Whose top is in the sky!

While thus I view'd or seem'd to view— Those scenes so bright, so strange and new; The river in its beauty flowing, That valley in its splendor glowing, Those distant fields Elysian seen, In all their glittering vernal sheen, That mountain with its summit high, Flashing amid a cloudless sky, There stood beside me one so fair, She seem'd a spirit of the air.

"My name is Hope," the seraph said, "Why lingerest thou amid the shade? Here Indolence hath built her bower, To lure the traveler in her power, And hush him with oblivion's sleep Whose vigils none but Death may keep. Thou seest in that valley sweet Thrice ten thousand twinkling feet, And forms as bright and fair to view As the bow that spans the blue Of heaven, when Sol is drawing near. The zone that girdles earth's dark sphere, With hearts and spirits light as air, Ready with thee, each joy to share, Or wouldst thou seek for shining ore, Thou may'st find it on that shore, Beyond the youthful groups that play Beneath the blooming bowers of May; Or, if ambition's dazzling story Tempt thee in the path of glory, To gain of high renown a name, And fill earth with thy praise and fame, Then onward till life's waning sun Shines on the laurels thou hast won! But what e'er object be thine aim, Knowledge, power, wealth or fame, I'll guide thee in the battle's strife, I'll be thy polar star of life, And as an earnest of my power

This signet ring I give to thee, Which when thou view'st in danger's hour Will nerve thy heart for victory! But if resistless Fate shall lay Her weird wand across thy way, No power of mine can stay that doom, Then lay this signet on thy tomb And go thy lonely way."

She ceased; and from her breast unroll'd Her shining pinions, tipped with gold And glancing 'thwart the vale, she drew Further and further from my view, Till in the distance seen afar, Like cliff-like beam or meteor, I rose—I ran toward that youthful throng, Who gaily danced the silver tide along, And welcomed me with white arms waving high, And huzzannas that rent the listening sky:

"Oh! come, brother, come, to our gardens fresh and fair, Where the winged-footed hours speed away from toil and care,— Where the sun shines brightest, And the sky is all serene— Where the zephyr breathes lightest, And the mead is ever green.

"Oh, come, brother, come, and on life's silver tide, We'll launch our vessels light, and hope shall be our guide; And we'll speed o'er that tide, Like an arrow from the bow, As thro' the vale we glide, Where the spice winds blow.

"Oh, come, brother, come, for life's a summer day, And youth flies fast on wings of love away; For young buds are sweetest When they burst in spring, And life hies fleetest When on pleasure's wing."

In the vale of Gethelme the flowers were blowing, In beauty and sweetness, the pride of the lea, 'Neath the sun's flashing rays the verdure was glowing, And near the humming-bird sip'd with the bee. The song of a thousand birds softly was flowing In numbers more sweet than the chime of the sea, From the gnarled boughs, o'er the silver tide growing,

Of the rough trunk of the sturdy oak tree, 'Mid the ravishing tints of wild flowers blending, The eye will seek out one whose charms are most fair, And in the sweet sylvan chorus to heaven ascending, The ear will mark one whose notes are most rare.

So in that throng of youth and pleasure, Where feet kept time to music's measure, There was one maid with temples crown'd By bays her sisterhood had bound; So gentle she, and sweetly mild, She seem'd on earth a heaven-born child— They call'd her lovely Asphodel, The pride and beauty of Gethelme!

Her voice was all that music breathes Of sweetness in its witching strains— Her smile had all that beauty wreaths In links that form her captive's chain. Soon by that gentle maiden's side "Twas happiness—'twas heaven to be, And hours that forced us to divide, Were dire as death's deep agony.

Thro' shady groves, by murmuring streams It was our wont alone to stray, And tell to each, hope's pleasant dreams Of youth and pleasure's cloudless day. Once as we roved thro' paths so sweet, (The flowers sprang blushing round our feet And birds of music throng'd the way, Filling the welkin with their lay)— We paused entranced with ecstasy, Beneath a spreading cypress tree, Where ran the river noiselessly, And mood'd that flow'ry bank beside, Rising and sinking on the tide, Like peaceful slumber's quiet breath, Which marks unconscious life from Death, There lay a boat with gilded prow And garlands wreath'd upon her bow, While o'er us from that dark bough'd tree Came words of love entwined with song, Which rising lither, bold and free, Pour'd the list'ning vale along:—

"Beaming eyes and lips of amber, Daintier than the coral shell Gleaming in its deep-sea chamber Down where fabled genii dwell.

"Cheeks of rose, and tresses brighter Than the wild bird's glossy wing, Teeth of pearl, and bosom whiter Than magnolias of the spring.

"Form of Fay, and foot that's fleetest Than the graceful young gazelle— Who hath smiles and beauty sweeter Than the laughing Asphodel?"

"Love hath rear'd an altar fair In the heart of hearts for her, And enshrined her image there— Who hath kneel'd its worshiper?"

"Let her ask the blush that becometh Brighter when her form is near, Let her ask the eye that teemeth When that form of grace appear;

"Let the maiden ask the secret Of her heart and it will tell— None can read the mystic riddle, Save the heart of Asphodel!"

The song had ceased and that soft lay, Like sinking zephyr died away. Beside us in the quiet shade, Stood Hope in gaudy plumes array'd, Her pinions shone a dazzling gleam, Like gilded dome in eve's soft beam. The cherub's face in smiles was wreath'd, And heaven was in her soft blue eye, The words which sweet and low she breathed, Were "Love's delicious witchery." And pointing with one tiny hand, Fair as the snow ere from the sand Is 't'en that blenched line of earth, Which founs all things of heavenly birth, With blandest art, that cherub child, Strove to lead the maiden mild Toward the beach, where deck'd so gay, And moor'd, her tiny vessel lay, But from her former self estranged, That maid before so meekly mild To frown her wou'd smiles had chang'd And thrusting 'side the heavenly child With haughty scorn and rudest hand, She left the cherub on the strand, With tarnish'd plume and willing form, Sinking, like flowers before the storm.

A funeral train with solemn tread Moving with the silent dead— Worn and weary, sad and slow, In their sable weeds they go, And a mournful note of woe Rises from that stricken band, As they tread the blighted land. Through the valley hid from day, They slowly wend their weary way, Till they reach the rock-bound shore, Where the surf with sullen roar Breaks and foams for ever more. There, their weary steps they stay, And the sable bier they lay. On the damp and dreary clay, Round that dark and silent tomb Range the mourners in their gloom, An aged pair with gray hairs bow'd, Drooping hot tears on the shroud, Waiting for the hope that died, With one whom parental pride Had fondly watched from infant play Through youth's dawn to manhood's day.

A miser with cold and tearless eye And gaunt and wither'd form stood by, Fixing his sated gaze where lay That pallid and bier upon the clay. His youth was spent in heaping ore, And manhood added to the store, And in that pile of shining dust For happiness he placed his trust; When youth had flown and manhood past, And age came trooping on at last, With failing eye, and palsied tread, And wither'd cheek, and silver'd head To soothe him in life's dark'ning hour, The shining dust had lost its power, And Hope, and youth, and manhood flown Had left him weary, sad, and lone.

Among that band, who dropt a tear Upon Hope's grave and silent bier, Was one, a maid of gentle form— Who seem'd a hand to brave life's storm. In dark, dishevel'd tresses, her hair Flow'd o'er her neck and bosom fair; She laugh'd and wept by turns, oppress'd "By all that most distracts the breast," And wildly toss'd her arms on high, Piercing the welkin with her cry; While three gaunt hell-hounds, grim and gray, Beset with fiery fangs their prey— Nor gave her respite night or day; But each in turn his victim rent, Until her feeble strength seem'd spent; And yet within that mournful face, Me thought the eye could faintly trace Some old familiar lines of grace, And beauty, that had budded there, Before the hand of dark despair, Those wan and pallid cheeks had rent, And that pale brow with woe was bent. Her frantic cry, her laugh, and moan, All seem'd to listen with that fond tone, I loved to blend to so well, Mid song and beauty, in Gethelme!

The notes of woe had ceased to swell, Disturbing the stillness of the dell, And slowly the mourners turn'd away From that heap of fresh turn'd clay, Till I, alone, in the vale of gloom, Stood weeping beside the cherub's tomb. Unbinding the signet ring she gave, I laid it on her new-made grave, And turning from that mound of clay, Sadly went my lonely way; Again those vales to ramble o'er, Which bloom'd so sweet in days of yore;

Where the bright waded river flow'd, And the cloudless sunshine fell, Among the flowers that sweetly blow'd In the valley of Gethelme—

Where the crystal brooklets murmured, 'Neath the grove's umbrageous shade, Keeping time, in gentle numbers, With the bird-song in the glade.

But the little flowers had vanished From the desolated plain, And the happy groups were banished, Never to return again!

Now, fruits that round my path before, So rich and luscious, hung, Like apples on the Dead Sea shore, Were ashes on the tongue.

But, stretching forth my arm, I spoke, And with the effort I awoke, And found this age of joy and woe, Was but a changing dream, For where, but one short hour ago, I hid me from the beam, Beneath a milk-white blooming sloe, Whose boughs o'er arch'd the stream, All unchanged, the scene I view'd, Of hill and valley, lea and wood.

Now all who read this mournful tale, No more imagined ills befall, But learn life's greatest joy and grieving Are but dreams of Fancy's weaving.

Catharine E. Beecher.

Miss Catharine Esther Beecher, was the eldest child of the Rev. Lyman Beecher and Roxana Foote, his wife. She was born September 6, 1800, at the little parsonage of Easthampton, Long Island, and died May 12, 1878, at the home of her brother, the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher-Elmira, New York. The immediate cause of her death was apoplexy, with which she was stricken on the morning of the 10th.

Miss Beecher was, in the highest sense, a representative American woman. Her long life was mainly devoted to the elevation of her own sex and to the educational interests of the country, and her passing away is, even at her advanced age, a public loss. Inheriting rare gifts from both parents, the little daughter of the Beechers early evinced a disposition to acquire knowledge. There was not much money in the home, for the minister's annual salary for years did not go beyond \$400, but there was genuine culture and an atmosphere of intellectual activity. As children multiplied and necessities increased, Mrs. Beecher determined to eke out deficiencies by establishing a school, in which undertaking she was aided by a sister. The care of the little ones thus fell to some degree upon Catharine, but notwithstanding many interruptions, she so earnestly bent herself to study that she acquired the fundamental parts of a broad and thorough education while still very young. For music she early manifested a decided taste, and her talent was sedulously cultivated under the best attainable masters, until she became an accomplished pianist and a fine singer.

In 1810 the family removed from Easthampton to Litchfield, Connecticut, and the five ensuing years were spoken of by Catharine long afterward as probably the happiest of her father's life. She remembered them as full of "sunshine, love, and busy activity." The schools in Litchfield were of a high order, society was agreeable, and the large elastic home circle was delightful. Then Scott, Byron, and Moore were issuing their works at intervals, and they were eagerly read discussed in the bright New England household. Books of travel and ponderous treatises on theology formed part of the mental bill of fare, and every thing was brought to the test by sparkling, witty and fearless conversation, in which social endowment Miss Beecher excelled to the last.

The death of her mother, in 1810, threw a deep shadow over the home, and greatly augmented Catharine's cares. Until her father's second marriage she was elder sister and mother combined to the band of brothers and sisters who, all the way from their teens to babyhood, needed direction and help. There were William Edward, Mary, George, Harriet, Henry Ward, and Charles—enough surely, to fill the heart and hands of a sister just sixteen when this responsibility became hers. But she acquitted herself well, and proved, as generally during life, equal to the situation which confronted her.

In 1822 she experienced a heavy sorrow. Professor Fisher, of Yale College, her affianced, was drowned on the south coast of Ireland. The vessel in which he was passenger went ashore in a terrific storm, and all on board perished. This shock bore crushingly on the loving heart which it made desolate. For a time health gave way and thus faith was unsettled. But she rallied, after a year's prostration, and thence onward her whole life, from youth until its close, was consecrated to unselfish endeavor toward noble ends. The dream of a happy married life, and a home in which she should be queen, was over but she set herself to the task of fitting other women to make happy homes, and to be excellent wives and mothers. Never enjoying unbroken health, she aimed to teach others how to be strong and well. With voice and pen she preached the gospel of a sound mind in a sound body.

Her first enterprise was the establishment of a High School for Girls, at Hartford. It immediately took and maintained a high rank, gained a wide reputation, and sent for graduates who were eagerly sought for as teachers throughout New England. In 1832 Dr. Beecher went to Cincinnati. Thither Miss Beecher accompanied him, and aided by her sister Harriet (Mrs. Stowe), she began a Female Seminary, which soon acquired influence in the then rapidly growing West.

Soon after this she became lame, and was for a time laid aside from teaching. But her spirit was undaunted. Notwithstanding physical drawbacks, she travelled hundreds of miles in the Northwest, and familiarized herself with the needs of that great new region.

As an author, she was industrious and successful. Her contributions to the religious press and her books were devoted to topics which concern every-day life. Some of the latter have become household classic. Harper & Brothers issued successively her *Appeal to the People in Behalf of their Rights as the Authorized Interpreters of the Bible*; her *Common-Sense applied to Religion*; or, *The Bible and the People*; her *Housekeeper and Healthkeeper*; *Domestic Receipt-Book*; *Physiology and Calisthenics*, a text-book for the use of schools; *Letters to the People on Health and Happiness*; and *The Religious Training of Children in the Family, the School and the Church*. The latter three are especially addressed to mothers and teachers.

To the last day of her life, Miss Beecher took a deep interest in her books. In a letter to her publishers, bearing date April 26, 1878, she said; "I am now trying to have our common schools do more to educate woman for her proper business as housekeeper and health-keeper, and for this I am consulting various influential friends of education. In the same letter she speaks of a friend, saying: "—is in great want of something to do, as am I also, both of us now having good health and good spirits."

She was always bright, witty, and sympathetic, a jolly companion, and at Christmas-time she was sought for in gay houses that her presence might add to the gladness. She would play for the children to dance, help them get up entertainments, and write their speeches, but had old-fashioned notions of propriety, and expected them to behave well. Her voice retained much of its sweetness, and she was fond of the old hymns, of which she knew sixty by heart.

About a year ago she went to Elmira to receive treatment at the water cure of Dr. Gleason, and there, full of years and honors, she has ceased from her labors. Belonging to a family who have made their mark upon the age, she leaves a memory which is a track of brightness. She did what she could, and American women and children are the heirs of her fidelity and patience.

Things Pretty and Useful.

To make a court plaster case, take three pieces of perforated cardboard about the size of a common visiting card. On one work some leaves in shaded red zephyr. On another cut two narrow strips to hold the court plaster, and on the third, work I HEAL ALL BUT BROKEN HEARTS. Make tassels and cord and put at the bottom after the three pieces are sewed together.

A good drink for warm weather is made by taking a quart of cold water, one teaspoonful of salaratus, teaspoon essence of lemon or pine apple, and sweeten to suit the taste. Stir it well for a few moments, and then take a glass three parts full of this and put a small teaspoon half full of tartaric acid in the glass, stir it and then drink. It is very nice. BRAMBLE BUSH

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How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, he or she is required to notify the taker-up in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

Each stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on the premises that he or she drove or caused it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and he shall give a full description of the same and its value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, provide by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered, that he or she shall be returned to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisement shall be made by the Justice, who shall describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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

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

Fees as follows: To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass, \$1.00; for each cow, horse, mule or ass, \$1.00; for each calf, \$1.00; for each pig, \$1.00; for each sheep, \$1.00; for each dog, \$1.00; for each cat, \$1.00; for each bird, \$1.00; for each insect, \$1.00; for each other animal, \$1.00.

To County Clerk, for recording certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, \$1.00.

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10, \$1.00.

Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up, for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith, \$1.00.

Strays For The Week Ending June 4, 1878. Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew J. Precure, Mulberry Tp. April 29, 1878, one heifer supposed to be 2 yrs old, small white stripe in face, color part white and part red.

STEER—Also taken up, nearly all red, marked with white in right ear, white stripe in face. Supposed to be 2 yrs old.

COW—Taken up on the 11th day of May, 1878, by Markus Potter of Grant Tp. one horse color, 3 yrs old, color brown, dark legs, mane and tail, dark diamond shaped spot on right shoulder. No other brands or marks. Valued at \$20.

Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by L. D. Davis of Hampden Tp. one brown, 8 yr old mare, sore in forehead, harness marks on sides and shoulders, 15 hands high and appraised at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Conrad Hessler, Pleasant Tp. one black, 4 yr old horse, pony, 15 hands high, shod in front. No marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by D. A. Hoover of California Tp. 1 red sorrel horse, 15 hands high, blind in right eye. Collar marks shod all around, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

HORSE—Also one red sorrel horse, 15 1/2 hands high, left foot white, star in front on right hind foot, star in forehead, and collar marks; no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Cherokee County—G. A. Saunders, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by M. W. Carney in Garden Tp. one bay mare, 7 yrs old white feet, 15 1/2 hands high, branded J. Also one pony mare, 4 yrs old, sorrel color, 2 white feet, blaze in face, 13 hands high, branded with S.

COW—Also one dark bay colored cow, one year old, white hind feet.

MARE—Taken up by W. E. Wilkinson, Cherokee Tp. one bay mare, 8 yrs old, 14 hands high, shod in front.

Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. E. McWhorter at Sheridan Tp. (Grant P. O.) April 12, 1878, one grey horse gelding, 8 yrs old, no marks or brands. Cash value \$40.

MULE—Also one horse, three years old, copper color, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Davis County—D. V. Trovinger, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. C. Baker in Millard Tp. May 10, 1878, one black mare, three or four yrs old, both hind feet white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$50.

COW—Also one bay horse, colt, one or two years old, small white spot in forehead; no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

MARE—Also one bay mare two or three years old, white stripe in face; both fore feet white; branded O with I in center on fleshy part of the hind legs. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by John Erickson of Jackson Tp. May 8, 1878, one chestnut sorrel mare, 4 yrs old, 14 hands high; no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Also one dark bay or light brown mare, about 4 yrs old, 14 1/2 hands high, with bell and bell strap on, with name—E. T. McCaw—cut in bell strap. Valued at \$25.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. Dunlap (Abilene P. O.) on the Sand Spring farm in Lincoln Tp. April 22, 1878, one sorrel mare about 7 yrs old, left hind foot white and left hind leg crippled at the knee. Cash value \$25.

Doniphan County—D. M. Morse, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Jeremiah James on his premises in Wayne Tp. May 10, 1878, one bay mare seven years old, 15 hands high, black legs, mane and tail, harness marks and scars on legs and left side of face; a little white on the left hind foot near the hock. Valued at \$25.

Jefferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Edmund Hudspeth of Delaware Tp. April 21, 1878, one gray mare 10 yrs old, 14 1/2 hands high, saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$25.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by James Bacon of Stranger Tp. and posted before J. E. Barrett, J. P., one horse pony, dark brown color, a few white hairs in forehead; slightly swe stringed; no other marks or brands perceptible; about 15 yrs old; 14 1/2 hands high; valued at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by John Reigan of Leavenworth Tp. April 26, 1878, and posted before Wm. G. Montross, J. P., one mule, unshod, from about two years old, color black; partly mule; no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by R. F. Connor of Pomona, Franklin Co., and posted before S. P. McCord, J. P., one black pony mare about 10 yrs old, with a brand on left shoulder, some saddle marks; no other brands perceptible; valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by A. M. Bold and posted before S. B. McCord, J. P., of Pomona, Appraiser Tp., one bay filly; about 2 yrs old; no marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$20.

La Bette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by S. B. Sloan of Richland Tp. April 13, 1878, one bay mare, about 9 yrs old, 13 hands high, 3 feet white and star in forehead. Valued at \$25.

Osborne County—C. G. Paris, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Milton Standfield, of Kill Creek Tp. on the third day of May, 1878, one bay horse with blaze in face, about 12 yrs old, 15 hands high; appraised at \$40.

Sedgwick County—E. A. Dorsey, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Spillard of Winona Tp. May 7, 1878, one chestnut sorrel mare 6 yrs old, right hind foot white; white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

HORSE—Also one bay horse, 7 yrs old, branded with a terrapin on right shoulder; valued at \$35.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk. COW—Taken up by J. W. Blossom of Silver Lake Tp. and posted before O. McCannell, J. P., May 19, 1878, one dark brown cow about 6 yrs old with unrecognizable brand on right hip. Valued at \$15. This cow was taken up two miles southwest of Menden station in the above named township and came into that neighborhood in December 1878.

GELDING—Taken up by George Rice, May 19, 1878, one brown gelding, 7 yrs old; collar marks on each shoulder; no other marks or brands. Cash value \$40.

Sumner County—Stacy B. Douglas, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Z. G. McDonald, April 25, 1878, one small, light bay mare pony, 3 yrs old; white spot in forehead; valued at \$15.

Strayed or Stolen! On Saturday night, May 17, a sorrel mare, white hind foot, star in forehead, about fifteen hands high and weighs about 1200 pounds. Also one yearling sorrel horse mule, marked and tail severed off, has his hand from point of shoulders over the withers; 14 hands high.

LIND BROTHERS, Blomberg, Wabasha County, Kansas.

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

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

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

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We have the best variety of Agricultural Engines in the market. Not an experiment, but the result of twenty-five years manufacturing experience.

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GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Itch, Pimple, or Eruption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poison, and all effects of eradicated, and restores health and a sound constitution.

It cures Eruptions, Boils, Blisters, Itch, Ringworm, Ulcers, and all eruptions of the skin. It cures Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all diseases of the joints. It cures Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels. It cures all diseases of the blood, and restores the system to its normal health and vigor.

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Kansas Pacific Railway.

Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Great Kansas Harvest!

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the limestone section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific. The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878: WHEAT! Kansas rises from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26,818,968 bushels winter wheat, and 8,798,403 bushels spring wheat; total, 32,618,361

CORN! Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89,324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27,399,055 bushels, or 31 per cent., nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The following facts show conclusively why 29 per cent of the increase of population in the State during the past four years; and 40 per cent. in the increase in population during the past year; and 43 per cent. of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY—\$2,000 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best Land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre, one-quarter off for cash, or 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific; \$25 to \$50 will secure 80 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$350 in cash will buy it outright.

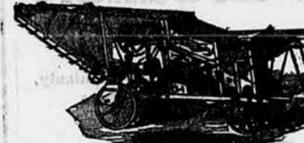
J. I. CASE & CO.

Racine, Wis. Annually manufacture and sell more THRESHING MACHINES Than any other Firm in the World.



GOLD MEDAL at PARIS Medal of Honor and Diploma of Merit, at the Centennial Exposition PHILADELPHIA.

Highest Award and Silver Medal at OHIO STATE FAIR, 1878. First Premium Gold Medal COLORADO. CALIFORNIA



Eclipse Apron Machines Will Thrash, Clean, Save per day more bushels of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax, Timothy and Clover Seed than any other Threshing Machine in the United States.

Threshers and Farmers save your Money by purchasing J. I. CASE & CO'S THRESHING MACHINES.



Finest Threshing Engines, 8-10-15 horse power. Combining SAFETY, ECONOMY, POWER, FINISH, STRENGTH. Splendid List of HORSE-POWERS, Mounted Pits, 4-wheel Woodbury, 2-wheel Woodbury, Down Pits, Down Climax, one and two horse Sweep, Tread Power.



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

Scott's Improved Sheep Dip. Has been thoroughly tested for the last two years. We know that it will cure scab, and kill all insects that infest sheep.

18 Elegant New Style Chromo Cards with name & postpaid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. SOLDIERS! War of 1812. War of Mexico. War of the Rebellion.

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

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS SENT FREE. THE AMERICAN BARB FENCE.



The above cut is the exact size of the strand. The barbs are so near each other as to make it the only fence that is a sure protection against small as well as the most unruly cattle; the only fence not cruel to animals, as the barbs cannot go through the skin; they prevent each other; the only fence that cannot slide through the staples. Our galvanized strand is soldered together from end to end, which adds greatly to its strength. Secured by the Bottom patent and free from litigation. Adopted by the prominent Railroads of the west. We are in no combination to keep up prices. Iron Posts, 25 to 40 cents. Fence Wire Strainers, \$3.

F. C. TAYLOR, Gen'l Agent, 60 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

"Prairie Chief."



SOMETHING NEW! The above cut represents OUR NEW BREAKER,

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

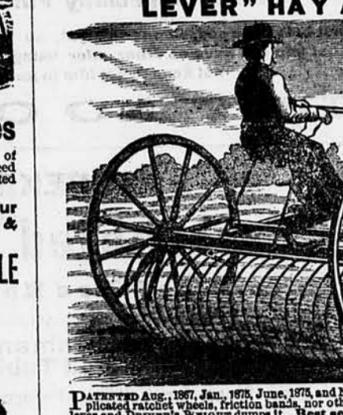
Prairie Chief Breaker is also made to attach to the CANTON SULKY PLOW in such a manner that there can be no trouble as they will always fit. This feature alone is of great importance. The Prairie Chief has many superior and desirable qualities which cannot be brought in great favor.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, GENERAL AGENTS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. (Made by FARLIN & ORENDORFF, Canton, Ill.)

Our Grand CHARTERED OAK STOVE

Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel. Unsurpassed in Construction. Unparalleled in Durability. Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, AND MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE EVER OFFERED FOR THE PRICE. MADE ONLY BY EXCELSIOR MANUF'G CO. 618 N. MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO. A. W. Knowles & Co., Topeka, and Live Stove Dealers Throughout the Country.

COATES' "INDEPENDENT TOOTH, LOCK LEVER" HAY AND GRAIN RAKE.



PATENTED AUG. 1867, JAN. 1878, JUNE 1878, AND NOV. 1878. 60,000 now in use. Twenty Steel Teeth. No complicated ratchet wheels, friction bands, nor other horse machinery needed to operate it. Slight touch of the lever and Dryden's Waterbury's it. Best self dump in market. A small boy rakes easily 20 acres per day with the Coates Lock Lever. Send for Circulars. A. W. COATES & CO., Alliance, Ohio.

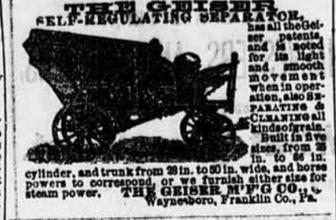
CALKIN'S NOVELTY CLOTHES WASHER.

Our Latest & Best. PRICE, \$6.00. Over 110,000 sold. Is used in any tub. Is easy to operate. Washes clean—no hand rubbing necessary. Will last ten years with ordinary care. 30 to 50 pieces carefully folded in a tablecloth or sheet can be washed in ONE HOUR. AGENTS WANTED. Here is a good opportunity for farmers and others out of employment to make big wages. On receipt of \$5, we will send, free of expense, one simple washer to parties wanting Agency. Send for terms to agents. Mention KANSAS FARMER, and address CALKIN'S BROTHERS, 227 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

CANTON SULKY PLOW



The Plow at all times will run perfectly level. The horses are attached directly to the end of the beam; the land and depth are gauged by a clevis at the end of the beam. It can be used in ALL CONDITIONS OF SOIL. It will successfully plow in ground that is so foul with down grain or weeds that it cannot be worked by any ordinary plow. It will also plow land that is so hard that other plows will not work. The wheels are saved from wear by box fitted in Hub, which can be easily and cheaply replaced. Our new ANTI-FRICTION ROLLING CUTTER is the most complete of anything made. Parlin & Orendorff, Mfrs, Canton, Ill.



THE GREAT SELF-REGULATING SEPARATOR. Has all the best of the separator patents, and is made for its light and smooth movement when in operation, also SEPARATES all kinds of grain. Built in 2 1/2 sizes, from 20 in. to 48 in. cylinder, and trunk from 28 in. to 50 in. wide, and horse power to correspond, or we furnish either size for steam power. THE GREAT SEPARATOR, Franklin Co., Pa.

HAY, GAMMON, & Co. IS THE FIRM.

They Have Opened a New Dry Goods Store

In Topeka, in City Building. New Stock and New Prices. A magnificent line of Black Silks. Ant, Guinet, Ponson, Bellon, and in fact all first-class makes. Our heavy Gros Grain, warranted all pure Silk has astonished every Lady who has seen it. Our \$1.25 and 24 inch grades of standard makes that need only to be seen to be appreciated, while our higher grades of standard makes at such low prices must convince all that HAY, GAMMON & CO'S, is the place to buy

SILKS,

Finest makes and weight in Black Cashmères at prices that cannot fail to suit. New Dress Goods in Brocades, Debeiges, Harnais, Grenadines, Diagonals, Matlases, Basket Cloths, and novelties in such variety as to enable us to please the most fastidious. No economical housekeeper can afford to purchase housekeeping goods without examining our stock of Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, &c., all new and fresh from market at bottom prices. Cottonades, Jeans, Cheviots, and Tickings equally low, 300 Talmas and Shetland Shawls at prices that cannot be undersold. New and choice styles in Gents' Ties, Scarfs and Furnishing Goods generally. Corsets, Fans, Ties, Ribbons, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Ruches, Parasols, Sunshades, Breton, Faval, Valenciennes and German Laces. Hosiery in such variety, and at such WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES as will, we believe, make our store the most popular of any in Kansas for

CLOSE CASH PURCHASERS.

Our goods are always bought for prompt cash, consequently are bought cheaper than time buyers can buy. We sell for one price strictly, and saving all discounts can and will sell any article in our immense stock as low or lower than any merchant in Kansas. A full line of SUMMER SILKS will be opened this week. Orders from other towns will receive prompt attention and samples sent free of charge to any address.

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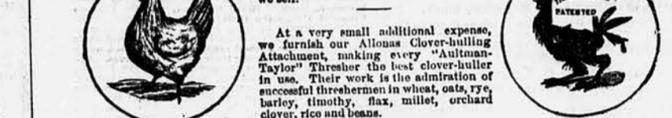
"AULTMAN-TAYLOR"

The Standard Thresher of the Vibrator Class.

THE LEADING FARM ENGINE IN AMERICA. Lightest Running, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE Horse Power IN USE.

We furnish either the regular "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Farm-engine or the "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" Traction (self-propelling) Engine, as may be desired.

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



At a very small additional expense, we furnish our "Aultman" Clover-hulling Attachment, making every "Aultman-Taylor" Thresher the best clover-huller in use. Their work is the admiration of successful threshermen in wheat, oats, rye, barley, timothy, flax, millet, orchard clover, rice and beans.

MADE ONLY BY The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, O.

Illustrated Pamphlets, describing our goods, sent to all who write to The Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Ohio. N.B.—Sir Joshua Reynolds, the painter, once said he would paint FOLLY as a boy climbing a high fence, having an open gate right at his side. Had the great artist lived to this day, he would have painted folly as a thresherman buying any other class of threshing machinery when he could get "AULTMAN-TAYLOR" goods.

The above goods, and Extras or Repairs for same, for sale by

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, General Western Agents, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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