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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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### Plagues and Pestilences.—I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

turbid and cause the emission of foul odors. These facts were pointed out by Pasteur and verified by Tyndall.

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

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

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

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

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

1. The site of the first lesion will enable us to determine the point where the contagium of a spreading disease is first established in the animal organism.
2. The site of the first and usually most serious lesion, will enable us to determine whether a disease germ enters the system by swallowing or by inhalation; those affecting the alimentary organs being swallowed, and those affecting the air-passages being inhaled.
3. Diseases communicated by inhalation, emit their infecting matters by the breath, and on absorption enter the arterial blood at once, and being borne to the skin, produce red eruptions which erode to the air; diphtheria being an exception as to eroding the skin, and whooping-cough as to absorption into the blood.
4. Diseases communicated by swallowing, affect the stomach and bowels first, producing, usually, gastric and enteric fevers, and on absorption enter venous blood, giving dark discolorations to the skin, but in these erosion does not open out to the surface until done by sloughing or gangrene.

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

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

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

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

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

It is not denied that by breathing, germs of these diseases are drawn into a position where they may be carried to a favorable nidus by being swallowed; but I am of the opinion that the great source of these infections is the food and drink into and upon which these germs fall in abundant shower. From the dried fecal matters they ascend into the air, by gusts of wind or air currents, and presently fall either upon articles of food commonly eaten uncooked, as fruits, vegetables, melons, etc. They also, in cities and villages, fall into reservoirs, wells and cisterns, and upon house-tops, whence they are washed into cisterns; they fall into milk, on the dishes from which we eat, etc.

In cholera, hog cholera, rinderpest, yellow fever and plague, they are showered in greater abundance than in typhoid fever and typhus fever. In the animal plagues they fall upon the grass and so favor an abundant spread of their kind. Out of the blood, and especially out of the organisms affected, these germs are remarkably easy of destruction; landed, and especially after absorption into the blood, they will "run their course," for a chemical that will kill them will also kill blood globules, blood, tissue and all, if given in a dose sufficient to kill them in the blood.

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

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

C. W. JOHNSON.

### Literary Notes No. 17.

#### ROUND TABLE.

This is a singular expression to one who has never understood its meaning. Yet it is one of those terms readily remembered if once explained. "They sent him a round robin," that is to say, a written memorial, or endorsement of writing was sent, signed by names in a ring or

circle, so as not to show who signed it first. This practice has been adopted by sailors when they demand of their superiors a request, or entered into a league for the purpose of mutiny, etc. When Dr. Samuel Johnson wrote the epitaph to the memory of his intimate friend, Oliver Goldsmith, he requested a friend to submit it first to the literary club for criticism. The learned Doctor was absent, and it underwent sundry amendments. Knowing the unwillingness which the Doctor always manifested on receiving any suggestions from others, they resolved to submit their remarks by sending him a "round robin," so that he was unable to find out who signed the instrument first or last.

#### KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

In the days of King Arthur there was an order of knights who, when they sat down to eat, always sat at a round table. This was done to avoid any distinction of rank, hence they became known as Knights of the Round Table.

#### ULTIMA THULE.

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

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

#### ORIGIN OF THE TERM ASSASSIN.

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

#### THE THUGS.

The Thugs are a tribe of people inhabiting Hindostan, India. They have for ages been known as an association of robbers and murderers. They are noted for their ruffianism—hence we have borrowed the word Thugs, and apply it to that class of ruffians which infest most of our large cities, especially about election times.

Words in the English language are continually undergoing a change. An Idiot at first meant only a hermit, an isolated man, a solitary man; in our day it means a fool, a lack of ordinary mental capacity.

Tyrant formerly signified, he who had contrived to draw the principle of authority to himself; as master of a family, a clan, a chief, prince or king; but now we use the word meaning an usurper; one who commits violent and unjust actions.

Knave was originally a boy, a young man, or a servant, hence we have the knave as one of the court cards; but in our day it is used to designate a false, deceitful fellow.

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

#### ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

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

JAS. HANWAY.

#### A Farmer's Notion of what Farmers Should do.

As an agriculturist, I am interested in a good agricultural paper. Believing that every farmer should subscribe for at least one such paper. Therefore in the past, wherever I have farmed, either in New York, Wisconsin or Kansas, I have often urged upon my neighbor farmers the value of such a paper. I believe after

reading one year our present "KANSAS FARMER," no intelligent farmer of Kansas would be without it, or some other good agricultural paper, for twice its cost.

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

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

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

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

#### Boxbury, McPherson County.

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

Prairie grass is nearly dry enough on high land to make hay.

The winter wheat is mostly cut, and some already stacked (that is what was bound). The vitality is good. We have heard the yield estimated at from five to fifteen bushels per acre, more of the former than of the latter. Odesa wheat and oats are a failure, and are now used to picket stock on.

Corn is at a standstill point. That planted on bottom land and well cultivated, is growing nicely. A heavy frost on the night of June 1st nipped the corn on low lands. The Chintz bugs are leaving the wheat and will doubtless damage the corn to a considerable extent.

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

Will some one please tell us when would be the better time to set out strawberries, August, or September? We set out three hundred last spring, and had it not been for a certain old hen and chickens, we think we might have saved them all. But that hen seemed determined we should not. We feel sure now she will not disturb us again, although woman-like we forgive her for all the trouble she had been to us. Will you please tell us also whether the barberry or berry will do well here? We have been told that it was as hardy as the Osage orange, and that it would make a formidable hedge for small stock, and also that wheat would not grow near it. The fruit which is borne in clusters like currants is prized for making jellies.

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

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

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

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

Farm Stock.

Mr. Bates on Milking Shorthorns.

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

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

We fear that many of our modern Bates admirers practice the methods of Mason rather than of Bates, their chief ambition being to gain premiums and attract public attention to their stock, rather than to perfect it in useful qualities.—Nat. Live Stock Journal.

More fine Stock for Kansas.

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

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

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

Heavy Fleeces.

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

"Permit me to give you an account of a sheep-shearing which took place in the Solomon valley, in Ottawa county, Kansas, on the 12th inst., which shows this to be a first-class wool-growing country. Below are the names of the owners, number of pounds, and breed of sheep: "Hiram Darrow, Merino ram, 24 lbs.; C. L. Brown, Merino ram, 22 1/2 lbs.; J. A. Gifford, Merino ram, 25 lbs.; M. S. Chapel, Cotswold ram, 22 lbs.; Cotswold ewe, 16 lbs.; J. M. Vernon, Merino ram, 27 1/2 lbs.; J. A. Gifford, Merino ewe, 20 1/2 lbs.; Solon Steere, Merino ram, 40 lbs.; Hiram Darrow, Merino ram, 21 lbs.; Wm. E. Vernon, Merino ram, 20 1/2 lbs.; J. M. Vernon, Merino ram, 28 1/2 lbs.; Jos. Hostetter, Merino ewe lamb, 13 1/2 lbs."

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

Profits of Sheep-Breeding.

A correspondent of the Mt. Sterling (Kentucky) Democrat states that in 1866, E. and C. Brown, brothers, entered into an agreement to buy fifteen good Cotswold ewes, continue the partnership ten years, retain the ewe lambs and sell the wool and male sheep each year. The original fifteen ewes cost them \$158 cash. July 15th, 1876, they had sold \$4,800 worth of wool and sheep; last year they sold \$1,500 worth; this year \$900; and now they have on hand 190 head of sheep that \$2,800 cannot buy. The net sum of \$10,110, realized by fifteen ewes and

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

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

Poultry.

Guinea Hens.

We should never have had one word to say to the farmer in favor of these fowls were it not that they have shown a disposition to feed upon and destroy the potato bug. Two years ago our attention was called to the fact by a farmer, who has a small flock of these birds, who said he was not troubled at all with the bug. He said the Guinea hens went some distance to the field every day, and went through the rows eating the bugs as though they liked them. Last year they did the same, and he recommends them to all who do not want the care and bother of removing these pests by hand. It will not cost much to try the experiment, and if it is true as stated, such fowls should be grown in considerable number.—Congregationalist.

A Sure Cure for the Gapes.

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

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

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

Make the Roosts All of the Same Height.

A writer in the Boston Journal recommends building roosts for fowls all of a uniform height, of about 2 1/2 feet from the floor and fifteen inches apart, for the following good reasons:

"When roosts are built in the common ladder fashion, one higher than another, the fowls are led to attempt to all get upon the highest roost, and as it gets full, the weaker ones are crowded off and fall to the ground; they begin again to climb up, only to repeat the same performance, until it gets so dark they stop climbing, resting content upon a lower roost, or even upon the ground under the roosts. In the morning the fowls will not go down as they went up, from one roost to another, but fly from the roost to the ground. In this way, and by falling from the roost to the ground at night, heavy fowls, especially when very fat or very full of eggs, are often crippled in the legs, or otherwise injured. Many likely hens I have seen completely spoiled in this way."

Dark Brahmas, Houdans, or Leghorns, for Profit?

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

Table with 4 columns: Doz., Cost, Cost of Feed, Profit. Rows for Brahmas, Houdans, Leghorns.

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

HOUDANS VS. LEGHORNS.

Another correspondent, in the same journal, gives his testimony of the great laying qualities of the French fowl as compared with the popular laying Leghorns. He says:

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

Apiary.

Spring Management of Bees. FOR BEGINNERS.

As per promise I will try to give the beginners, or those of limited experience, some hints applicable to the management of bees.

In a former article I stated that the presence of queen cells in the hive was the only sure indication of swarming. In movable comb hives (and the bee keeper can afford to use no other at this period) the queen cells may be readily discovered by looking over the combs. This should be done every few days during the swarming season. They are easily recognized, being about an inch long, and resembling a peanut in external appearance. The reason that the construction of the queen-cells are indications of swarming is this: the queen is the only perfectly developed female. She is longer and slenderer than the drone or worker. In the common black bees she is darker than either the drone or worker, but the Italian queen is lighter, being a golden yellow. They have short wings, and are easily distinguished. In the spring, when honey is abundant, and the drones have been reared, the bees grow dissatisfied and resolve that as this is moving time, they will move too! And as they take the old queen with them the remaining bees must be supplied with a queen. From three to ten queen-cells are generally constructed, and sealed over. In about eight days after the old queen has left the hive with the first swarm, the most advanced sealed queen is ready to come forth. As soon as released she destroys the rest of the queens, using her sting for that purpose. She then leaves the hive to be fertilized by the drones when on the wing, after which she returns to the hive. She lays eggs every month in the year, and unless an accident occurs, remains in the hive until she leaves with the first swarm the next spring. From this it will be seen that the construction of queen-cells is the first preparation for swarming.

First swarms may be expected from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. They will generally swarm on a fine, clear day.

If a swarm should cluster in some inaccessible place, they may be shaken into a basket, and the basket lightly covered with a cloth to prevent their escape.

Examine your hives for ants. If any are found carefully remove them and wet the edges of the hive with turpentine.

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

JOHN M. STAHL.

PREVENTING AFTER SWARMING.

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

Miscellaneous.

Culture of the Raspberry.

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

The raspberry throws out suckers or young canes early in spring and on this account requires to be transplanted earlier than other small fruit trees. If the suckers become forward in growth they will be spoiled by taking

them up. When canes are to be transplanted they should be set out late in Fall, or early in Spring before the suckers have started. The raspberry delights in a rich, light soil. In its wild state it grows luxuriantly on the rich leaf-mould of moist woods and its health and productiveness are increased by moderate shade. The most suitable place in the garden for a raspberry bed is a sheltered border facing north. In this aspect the fruit will ripen gradually and the canes will not be damaged by alternate freezing and thawing in the Winter. In transplanting, the young canes are shortened one-half and set three feet asunder, the plants to feet apart in the drills. Some persons cut away the old canes soon as the fruit has been gathered, on the ground that the young ones are strengthened by the operation, but this assertion has not been supported by any kind of proof.

When the young canes and the feeble old ones have been cut away the remaining canes should be "headed down" or "shortened to the length of from three to four feet, in order to concentrate the sap on the bearing buds, in the center and lower part of the plants. The process increases the size, and improves the quality of the fruit. When the suckers become numerous and are allowed to stand for any considerable time, they injure the plants and they soon become worthless. The new ever-bearing variety throws up great numbers of suckers and it is necessary to remove them early in the season before they have diverted the sap from the bearing canes. In gardens where raspberry plantations are kept in the same aspect for many years, preference is given to those canes which come up in the line of the rows, and all others are cut out or transplanted in to the rows if there is a vacancy for them. Some cultivators leave a hollow around the stems at the time of planting to be filled up gradually from year to year with fresh soil, in order to promote the formation of radical buds or suckers. Tender varieties require to be bent to the ground before winter, and covered with forest leaves or litter to protect them from alternate thawing and freezing.—W. Rural.

The Grasses.

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

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

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

Kansas Crop Reports.

FROM THE DAILY CAPITAL, JUNE 20.

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

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

C. C.

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

N. M. D.

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

W. S. B.

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

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

A. B. W.

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

J. G.

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

A. S.

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

J. C. G.

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

J. G. P.

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

C. T. S.

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

DAVIS.

Crop Items.

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

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

Flax is generally number one.

Caster beans, not as promising at this date as might be desired.

Oats are short, and only medium.

Apples will be scarce, bottom lands failure, most upland orchards about half a crop.

Work is in active operation on the St. Louis, Kansas & Arizona railroad. Before many weeks the track will be at Lane.

J. H.

Everett, Woodson County.

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

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

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

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

JAS. J. DAVIS.

Will be glad to receive communications from Mr. Davis and other farmers, as often as they can find time to write, and items which they consider of interest to communicate.—[Eds. FARMER.]

JUNE 26, 1878.

Richland, Jewell County.

June 12th.—We are at present heartily wishing for the rains to cease long enough for us to get into the cornfields.

What will not compare favorably with the prospect this time last year. That sown on fall plowing is looking extremely well, while that on sod and a good deal of spring plowing, will make rather a short crop.

Mr. Butterfield's suggestion as to planting trees for posts, is being adopted here extensively, though the cottonwood seems to be the people's choice, and I think their's the part of wisdom, for why wait ten or fifteen years for a return for your labor, when with proper attention four years will bring about the desired result.

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

Western demand has run the price of corn up to 30 cents per bushel. Three months ago you could get all you wished for 12 1/2 cents. Hogs selling at 25 cents per hundred; 50 per cent. less on hand than at this time last year.

There has been quite a demand for labor this spring; carpenters and painters, especially, having abundance of work at \$2 per day and board.

Peach trees badly injured on low land by cold winter, though most trees came through on high land all right; in some localities badly damaged by high winds. The berry crop is a bountiful one.

Strawn, Coffey County.

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

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

Corn looks remarkably well at this time, especially all that was planted in April. It has been well cultivated and tended, and is clean from weeds.

Cattle are doing well. They have a good range and plenty of grass. Our county is alive with immigrants. Take any traveled road—north, south, east, or west—and you will meet them.

A physician writes, recommending every one to learn something about the pulse in health so that by comparing it with what it is when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. An infant's pulse is 140, a child of seven about 80, and from twenty to sixty it is 70 beats a minute, declining to 60 at fourscore.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county; T. B. Tracy, Erie, Neosho county; J. E. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, R. Howell, Lincoln county; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin county; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic county; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington county; W. W. Conner, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. M. Sims, Topeka, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

For the use of subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are for sale at Dues. 2nd Secretary's Receipts and Orders on Treasurer. 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.

More Earnest work in the Grange Needed.

Every farmer in the country whose interests are mainly agricultural, should give to the grange not only his sympathy, but his earnest support. No political or other organization of a like character should have precedence in his affection or respect, for none other so vital affects his personal and business interests.

We have long been of the opinion that the best educator of the masses is an active, efficient full subordinate grange. Let those outside the gates see that the members are really in earnest, and are prompt and regular in the performance of grange duties, advocating the principles and measures of the Order boldly and fearlessly before the world, and there would be awakened an interest which would gradually draw to our standard the thousands who are holding back to see if it will pay.

And all of this is but the central store. There are many branch establishments in other parts of the town, among them thirteen groceries, eleven butcher shops, and eleven reading rooms.

During the last month information from all parts of the country comes to hand that Grangers are taking an active part in discussing the merits and demerits of the new constitution, many of them have proved themselves able debaters, and are the equals of professional speakers.

NEVER close one meeting of the grange until a programme is arranged for the next. Let it be understood what is to be done and who is to do it, and then you will have successful meetings; otherwise your grange will fail.

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

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

the future of the Republic, as representing numbers, the distribution of wealth and the diffusion of knowledge, as the antidotes to the tendencies of the age, that of Bro. Bringham, the grange work and the salutary influences it was exciting on agriculture and the agricultural class. We cannot give an outline of the arguments, but the three speeches fit in their proper places, each a complement of the other.

The Rochdale Store.

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

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

"In 1842, twenty-eight weavers formed the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society. Their poverty was such that each would pay but four cents a week into the capital fund. It took them two years to accumulate \$140. One December evening in 1844, Toad Lane, a narrow, winding street of Rochdale, was crowded with a hooting rabble, drawn together to see the opening of the weaver's shop.

With our system we can fit out Dealers promptly and on time. Wholesale prices will be printed by and 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. Berkshire Hogs, My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country, Canada and England and are all select animals of fine quality.

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

That a most perfect system of co-operation for farmers could be arranged and conducted with most profit, there is no reasonable doubt. The teaching of, and intercourse among farmers in the grange is slowly fitting them for a closer bond in business, we think there is no doubt. It is reasonable to believe that eventually communities, or neighborhoods, will unite in companies, managed by competent officers, under a code of by-laws and order of business, in a corporate capacity, the system by which such great power, wealth and influence has been achieved in other branches of industry.

Prosperity of the Patrons in Linn.

The order of patrons of husbandry is not dead nor dying in Linn county, but stronger today than ever before, not in numbers but in wealth and influence. Our grand rally of patrons and farmers at Farleville on the 14th was a great success.

On the night of June 10, 1878, from 2 miles east of Arlington, near Jacob Gibson's in Atchison county, Kan., one five-year-old bright bay horse; about 16 hands high, white feet, round splints on insides of both forelegs. Saddle marks on tops of withers and right side under girth ring. A notch in the rim of his Fundament. He either trots or paces. Had on a leather strap around left forefoot with a ring in it.

Strayed or Stolen! On the night of June 10, 1878, from 2 miles east of Arlington, near Jacob Gibson's in Atchison county, Kan., one five-year-old bright bay horse; about 16 hands high, white feet, round splints on insides of both forelegs.

Strayed or Stolen. \$500 Reward for Information! Strayed or stolen from the subscriber living at Mission Creek P. O., on the 1st of April, one sorrel roan filly, 3 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, very rough bred bay pony colt, well built, one year old, black mane and tail; no marks or brands. Had on a leather strap around left forefoot with a ring in it.

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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 "wholesaling" rules for 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.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

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.

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 quantity 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 Strawberry Seed for Price Lists. Address B. WIER, Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill.

Western Missouri NURSERIES,

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

James A. Bayles, Prop'r.

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country, Canada and England and are all select animals of fine quality.

Sam Jewett,

Breeder of registered AMERICAN MERINO'S. Specialties. Constitution, density of fleece, length of staple and heavy fleeces. All animals ordered by letter guaranteed satisfactory to purchaser. Correspondence and examination of flock solicited. Sam'l Jewett Independence, Mo.

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Breeders' Directory.

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

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horn, Berkshire and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

J. 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.

D. R. W. H. 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.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

J. E. 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.

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

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

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. 189 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

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.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

WOOL-GROWERS

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

GREAT Cattle Sale.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. The Stock breeders of Jackson county, and H. S. Grimes of Cass county, Mo., will sell in KANSAS CITY, MAY 24, 1879.

About 50 thoroughbred cattle, and about 80 high grades, consisting of bulls and heifers, mostly Bulls.

This stock has, in almost every instance, been bred by the person offering it for sale. While our number is not large.

Our Stock is of Superior Quality.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, or four month's satisfactory paper will be received. Catalogues ready May 10th, 1879. A. J. POWELL, Cor. Sec. Independence, Mo.

LEWIS & TUTTLE

WOOL COMMISSION HOUSE. 211 & 213, Monroe St., Chicago. Liberal advance on consignments. Sacks furnished without charge. Quick sales and prompt returns. Write for further particulars. Reference, First National Bank, Chicago.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the undersigned was on the 12th day of June, of A. D. 1878, appointed by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, administrator of the estate of Joseph C. Miller, deceased. Those indebted to said estate will call and settle claims at once, and all persons having claims will present them to the said administrator or said probate court for allowance.

FOR SALE.

SOME FINE—SHEPHERD DOGS AND PUPS. ALSO CHAMPION HORSE HAY PUPS. JAMES C. CURRY, BOSSON, Ill.

Scott's Improved Sheep Dip.

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

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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One Copy, Weekly, for one year.	2.00
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One insertion, per line (nonpar) 20 cents.
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Three months, " " " " 4.00
One year, " " " " 12.00

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

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applies 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 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 outpoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

## The Weekly Capital.

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

## More Swindling.

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

After getting as many notes as they could gather up from victims, the sharpers departed, but no wire or other fence material was ever received by the duped "agents." A year has rolled round and No. 3 in this swindle appears on the ground, calling on the parties with their notes, representing that the notes have been transferred and are now in the hands of innocent parties. Sharper No. 3 is very generous, however, and offers to "compromise" for 50 per cent, or 25 per cent, if the party refuses stubbornly to be led to the amount of 50 per cent. No. 3 knows nothing about the notes that is due a year hence, but will endeavor to find it if the victim will "compromise" the first note. The note is placed in the hands of a lawyer in the nearest town, who is ready with his professional services to advance the swindler's interest for a generous share of the plundered farmer's money, if he can by any means squeeze the amount of the fraud out of him. One of the originals palmed himself off as a preacher. At one town he preached for a Methodist brother, at another for a Baptist, and succeeded in swindling his Baptist friend out of a considerable sum of money, our informant assured us.

There is an unwritten code on the frontier, that horse thieves deserve a long rope and a short shrift. These swindlers who make use of the law to subvert the law, deserve to share the first spare limb, as a last resting place, more richly than any horse thief.

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

## The Orchard.

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

attended to that so well as to leave but a slim prospect for overproduction. Now is the time to thin the fruit on the trees, if any are so fortunate as to have the promise of more than their trees will profitably mature. It is no more labor to thin out the fruit by hand than to pull it, after it has ripened, for market, with the advantage in the former course of protecting the trees from the injury of over-bearing, and having a crop of large, finely matured fruit, with scarcely a diminution in the quantity, which will sell for the highest price. It is useless to more than refer to the difference between a measure of large, handsome fruit, and one of all sorts, "little and big," and imperfect in every respect. The former will sell readily for fifty per cent more than the latter, and the purchaser will be better satisfied with his bargain.

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

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

Enterprising parties, learning the demand for fruit butters, jellies and jams, have constructed extensive establishments in the large cities, which they keep constantly running, manufacturing these goods from dried and green fruits. With a little well directed enterprise this could be done before the fruit leaves the original owners' hands, and the profits be reserved to those to whom they legitimately belong.

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

Not a gallon of cider should be wasted by converting it into alcoholic drink by fermentation, or a bushel of apples in the largest orchards, if the appliances at hand were made use of to convert them into dried fruit, fruit butters, jams, jellies, and marmalades, all of which sell readily at remunerative prices, with no prospect of the market for these goods being overstocked. While it is within the reach of the owner of a single productive orchard to thus utilize his fruit in this way, the product of a dozen or more orchards could be manufactured at one central establishment, much more economically, while the goods could be improved in quality and appearance.

It is the business of horticultural societies to lead the way in this new departure, in place of devoting all their time and discussion to fighting codling moth, curculio, borers and other insects. Farmers must become manufacturers of food as well as producers, which will aid very materially in solving the problem of their peculiar hard times.

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

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

In some sections of the State protracted dry weather threatens to cut the hay crop short. Under such circumstances farmers should make arrangements to save their corn fodder for winter feed. This is best done by "cutting up" when the blades near the ground begin to die and the husk of the ears to turn brown. Chop the stocks off with a common corn knife within a foot or 18 inches of the ground, and set up in shocks. Six rows or 38 hills make a convenient shock; but the shock may be made much larger if preferred. Stand the shocks up straight and tie the tops firmly with a tough corn stock,

a band of rye straw, stock of broom corn, Indian hemp or any convenient material suitable for bands. Well preserved corn fodder is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of coarse forage crops for horned stock. Horses are very fond of the blades. There is no better food for milk cows than well cured corn fodder.

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

M. E. CARY, of Davis County, Iowa, sends the following receipt for cure of Hog Cholera, to the *Journal of Agriculture*, which he says he would not surrender the use of it for \$100: "3 pounds sulphur, 3 pounds resin, 3 pounds black antimony, 3 pounds of copperas, 3 pounds blood root, 3 pounds alum, 1 1/2 pounds salt petre, pure quality; 2 gallons salt, 2 1/2 gallons ashes, hickory best; all pulverized well and mixed thoroughly. Keep it on hand. Dose, tablespoonful once a day one week in every month, your hogs will never get sick; and will fatten faster. Sick hogs that will not eat or drink, pour down 2 tablespoonfuls twice a day for 3 or 4 days, after that they will eat."

COAL tar as an insecticide is being much used by fruit growers. The tar is placed in a small kettle, a ragdrop in it and set on fire. The kettle should have a short handle fastened to it, and the smoking torch is carried from tree to tree. A dust cloud of smoke rises among the branches and the curculio and all other insects flee from the stench. The fumigation should be repeated twice a week and immediately after every rain. The time to commence smoking is as soon as the fruit is set, and continue it till nearly matured.

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

A paragraph in an exchange says: There are now six beet-sugar companies in Canada, eight in Delaware and other Atlantic States, one in Utah and several in California.

We know of no sugar factory in Delaware for manufacturing beets, and believe that no such establishment is in existence within the confines of the "Blue Hen's Chicken."

THE question is asked whether fresh hay can be baled so as to prevent fermentation. It cannot. Hay to keep free from mustering in the bale requires not only to be properly cured, but it must undergo the customary heating in stack or mow before baling. Hay baled before this heating process is ended will surely spoil.

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

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

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

## Kansas as a Dairy State.

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

Though all phases of the efforts that men and women must make to compass the sublime work, rearing home, is interesting, yet each one has an interest that makes efforts in the line of his own thought and action more entertaining, to him, than those put forth to accomplish miscellaneous results in the agricultural world. My hobby being dairy products, my eye naturally scans the FARMER for information in relation to their production.

It is true that the newness and the rapid settling of your state makes dairying one of the subordinate branches of agricultural pursuit. But, it is not more true that the "West and the star of the empire takes its way," than that milk production, and the manufacture of butter and cheese must take up the same line of march. The delusion that there is a "dairy belt," the south side of which is at about 45° north latitude, is fast being dispelled by the success of

winter dairying in warm weather; and with the aid of Mr. Williamson's sub-earth ventilation, and the process of cold, deep settling of milk, the dairyman can make his own winter and summer, at will, so far as the handling of the milk is concerned, and to that extent is independent of the influence of latitude. Then, the question which way the dairy star of empire will take its way, whether north-west, west or south-west from the standpoint of the old dairy districts will be determined by the healthfulness of the climate for dairy stock, by the cheapness of the food of which milk is made, and by the enterprise and tastes of the people for pursuing the business. As to the healthy condition of dairying stock, and the cheapness of the food required, the cow demands nearly the same as the fattening bullock, and so there is no reason why milk should not be most cheaply produced, surpassed where beef is most cheaply and successfully made.

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

Milk, like beef, is only forage and grain and roots transformed into a more delicate and concentrated substance. It follows therefore, that the conditions of success in dairying exist side by side with beef production,—that is, the higher grade of feeding, or the finishing off process. As you emerge from the pastoral condition, you enter this more civilized system of farming—fattening—to consume the grain products of the soil. Another step forward, in consuming the forage and grain of the farm, and making more employment for labor on the same acres, and more highly concentrate the products of the soil, will lead you to the making of butter and cheese.

That this is the destiny of large portions of your state, where wheat, corn, beef and pork now reign as king, I have no doubt. The butter or cheese there is in a ton of forage, or corn, or oats, can be taken to a home or foreign market, at a tithe of the cost for transportation, that the coarser products of which they are made can be transported; and besides, save the grosser part to the farm for its re-fertilization.

Dairying as a general business for a large section of country, usually follows a series of failures in grain raising—the farmer being drawn by the exhaustion of his soil to recuperation through the keeping of stock. If, while he has been selling his farm by the bushel, he has been fortunate enough to have raised buildings to house his products, he can easily change his system of farming, and commence dairying with fair hopes of success. This has been the course more particularly among the "timber lands," where the development was slow and the necessity great, for immediate returns for every effort made by the farmer. He has had to impoverish the soil to recompense him for the impoverishment he suffered while clearing the land.

With you the conditions are different. You have native grasses, as indigenous and as boundless as were the forests of the old dairy regions; and easily cultivated corn and small grains, given soon, at a cheap rate, the food, without which dairying in the north is not profitable. The strong grip the north has on the dairy markets of the world is not made effective by the climate or the peculiar adaptation of the soil over the south-west; but more largely consisting in the fact that necessity, the tactics and habits of farmers, combined with the capital essential to follow the pursuit, have all constrained them to work the bonanza there was at the base of the business. But its hitherto large profits have developed it, to a great extent, in the regions the north long since ceased to compete with in the production of corn, beef and pork. You will find that it will march to the most practical base of supply. Here, it takes about \$240 per cow as an investment in land, tools, building and stock to start the lacteal fluid, and keep it flowing, on a farm wholly devoted to that business. One half of that amount, per cow, invested with you will produce the same amount of butter and cheese. The cost of production is the usual test, whether we make butter or cheese, pork or highwain, beef or broadcloth.

So I predict, that if dairying, on a scale to compete with the world's marketing, does not enter Kansas, with the tread of the pioneer, that it will follow in the wake of the streaming human tide that is fast filling your state. To some extent, at least, your new-comers take with them some knowledge of, and a taste for, the business. This will aid its introduction: for the work of education on some of the fine points inolved has already been far matured with them. It will make you more independent of drouths, and railroad extensions, and also preserve the fertility of your soil. Giving, as the business does, constant employment, it develops a more reliable rural population,—for one of the curses of mankind is intermittent employment. You can introduce it on a large scale with the same facility with which you can turn a quarter section from hardening turf or grass, to a waving corn field, with soil more comminuted, in

year one than the old gardens of the East. In the near future, Kansas will be largely exporting butter and cheese. A. J. SMITH. Sheboggan, Wis.

## Dry Weather Prognostication.

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

"I observe one thing peculiar to this season. Nearly half of these storms rise in the south-west—a thing unprecedented. Again, they come up with the wind, whereas the average summer storm comes up against the wind. As this sort of thing cannot last, it is extremely probable that it will end with a considerable degree of drouth. According to the doctrine quences in meteorological phenomena, it is about time for us to expect a dry spell. The excess of water pumped upon the plains and mountain slopes, should, about the close-of-the-June-rise for 1879, begin a descent to its minimum. I space these words, to indicate that there is a little doubt as to when it will begin, because I do not know that the excessive pumping up closes with this year, and as the almanac makers allow themselves a margin of a day or two, saying: "About this time look out for rain," I ask the same margin in months.

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

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

## The Monarch of the Fashion Magazines.

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

The magazine is divided into two departments, one devoted to literature, and the other to descriptions and illustrations of the coming fashions. In the fashion department are to be found a bewildering array of costumes for summer use, embracing suits of every description, from the richest silks to the plainest calico wrapper. The spring and summer numbers, strictly speaking, are but two parts of a single book, each essential to the other.

Published by Ehrlich & Co., 287 and 295 Eighth Avenue, New York, at 50 cents a year, or 15 cents a single copy.

## Scottsville, Mitchell County.

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

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

We have been highly favored with good rains in this locality. Have just been having an old ground-soaker, which leaves the ground too wet for cultivating corn for a few days.

MURT DAILY.

## Mill Creek, Wabawsee County.

June 17th.—We are now in the midst of harvest, which commenced in this (Mill Creek) valley, on the 9th of June, fully two weeks earlier than last season. Crops, up to the 8th of June, suffered very much on account of dry weather. Since that time we have had plenty of rain, which insures us good corn, plenty of pasture, and good meadows. Corn is a good stand, and looks well. Oats and spring wheat will be a fair crop. Winter wheat sown early is very good. The crop through this valley will not average over ten bushels per acre. What we have will be good in quality, and we hope for a fair price. There is not much old corn on hand.

All kinds of stock are doing well; have heard of no losses by disease this season. Farm hands are very plenty this year; from \$14 to \$18 per month. Harvest hands, by the day, are getting \$1.50. C. O. KINNE.

## Meriden, Jefferson County.

June 20th.—We are having a soaking rain to-day, which will stop the clicking of the reapers for some days to come. Much of the wheat is still uncut. The cool nights and recent showers have caused the grain to ripen slowly, and although the quantity may be less than last year, the quality will be superior. There is a good prospect for a crop of corn. There have been no excessive rains up to this date to prevent its cultivation, in consequence of which some of the fields of the diligent appear like cultivated gardens.

THE OLD MAN OF MERIDEN.



Literary and Domestic.

The Mowing.

Sweet Maud is my wife with her sheen of brown hair. The clock has struck six, and the morning is fair.

Lost

BY M. W. K.

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

Suddenly (as they patiently scanned the landscape, loathe to acknowledge that further search was vain) a faint cry met their ears which sent the quick blood surging and throbbing through their veins, thrilling every nerve.

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

Ellen still retained the same position, and so when he reached her he dropped on his knees and opening his arms she threw herself on his breast with only the words: "Oh Robert!"

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

Her father came up at this moment and as his eyes fell upon her he groaned rather than spoke.

"My God she is dead! she is dead!" "No! No!" said Moreton, "only fainting come help me; kindle a fire here," producing the pine he had so thoughtfully stored in his capacious pockets.

Robert gave her into her father's care, and hurried himself in warning some food for her they then wrapped her in the blankets and she felt the warmth of the fire and was refreshed by the food, she looked at her deliverers, smiled and tried to speak, but burst into a flood of tears.

"Why Ellie," said her father, "don't grieve now you will be all right in a few days." She shook her head mournfully as she said: "No father, I can never walk again. My ankle is dislocated and my feet have been frozen, since that first awful night."

"My darling," said Robert taking her hand and kneeling by her side as she lay closely wrapped in the blankets, "we won't give up to gloomy forebodings now, while we are so happy and thankful that we have found you. I will leave you and get a wagon and we soon will have you home, and then Dr. Hale will set these matters right, I am sure, so keep up a stout heart, God is good and we will trust that all will be well."

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

As soon as he could release himself, Robert took both the horses and rode off towards the north, where some three miles away, lived a settler from whom he could get a wagon, in which they could more comfortably convey the suffering girl to her home.

During Robert's absence, Ellen in reply to her father's questions gave him substantially the following narrative:

Blinded by the snow and the violence of the wind, she had left the road too soon, and then she raised her head after facing the storm long enough, as she thought, to reach home, the air

was so filled with snow that she could not see any distance from her. Still believing she was on the right way she quickened her pace and pushed on resolutely, and when darkness came on, she ran as she believes yet many miles, and continued running and walking most of the night until near daylight she stepped into a hole, made by some animals and sprained her ankle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER V.

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

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

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

Ever gentle and patient, no murmur escaped her lips—so silent that whole days would pass with scarce a word, save as she thanked and blessed her friends for their care of her. The little ones clung to her, and would sit near and hold her hand, or look into her placid face in silent awe and love. Thus many weeks passed away. But after awhile youth and a good constitution triumphed, and the light came again to her eyes and the smile to her pale face.

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

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

One day, after she had so far recovered as to be propped up in bed, and able to engage her hands in her old, busy fashion, in some light work, her mother found her in tears.

"What grieves you, darling?" she said gently, as she kissed her. Ellen threw her arms around her mother's neck and sobbed rather than spoke.

"Oh, mamma! lost! lost! all is lost!" "What is lost?" said Mrs. Doane, somewhat alarmed, but Ellen's mind was affected by her condition.

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

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

"My precious child, I know that you believe in God and in His word, and you know how full that word is of messages to just such desponding, fainting creatures as you and I are. Our Father tells us, again and again, the same blessed truth with every variety of expression, that in our sufferings He is near—that even the lightest of our afflictions purify and ennoble our characters, fit us to discharge the duties of life more perfectly, as well as prepare us for the full enjoyment of that home where sorrow and disappointment never come. Oh, my darling

child, my heart bleeds for you, yet I feel assured that upon this darkness will come the light of His blessing—out of this great sorrow you will yet reap a harvest of joy and gladness."

"Oh, I don't know mamma," said Ellen; "it is all so dark I can't see my way clear." "Don't try, darling," said her mother; "just leave the whole matter of the future in your Saviour's hands, and we know that all will be well for 'He careth for us.'"

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

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

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

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

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

Her mother's words, and her own returning strength of mind and body, enabled her to rise from the "slough of despond" in which she had been so long. Her friends were delighted at the evidences of improvement that showed themselves from day to day, and none more so than Robert Moreton, who, on returning from a week's absence, felt the change more than those who had been near her. His joy was unbounded, and he was so cheery that she caught a gleam of his brightness and for a time seemed like her old self. Ever thoughtful of her comfort, he brought her a box of tropical fruits, and best of all a package of books, including one he drew from his pocket, which, clad in its bright garb of green and gold, proved to be "A Noble Life," by Miss Muloch, then just out, and seating himself by her couch, read during several hours from that truly Christian story, lessons which her heart received and which bore fruit more perhaps than she was aware. Yet, seated as Robert was, near her, and often permitted to hold her thin hand, she seemed so far from him—so impenetrable to all impressions, and while his heart ached often to fold her to his breast, he dared not so much as raise her white hand to his lips. Still she was kind and courteous, and unmistakably glad to see "friend Robert," as she invariably called him.

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

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Cooking Dried Apples.

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

"Dried apples are not only a very cheap article of food, but very wholesome. They are not good when stale, and therefore a very few should be cooked at a time, and if you have any experience in cooking them you know that they swell to three times their bulk, and they absorb the water, therefore don't prepare more than a third of what you want when ready for the table. Place the apples in a large panful of milk-warm water and let them soak for ten minutes, or such time; then wash thoroughly, rubbing them well in the hands, and being careful to examine each one, lest worms or other disagreeable substances be established inside the curls and crevices.

"After the apples are well washed and rinsed in at least two waters, place them in a porcelain kettle or tin pan; fill the vessel nearly full of cold water; this, however, must depend on the size of the vessel and the quality of the apples. Let them very gradually come to boiling, keeping them covered tightly. As soon as they are boiling, put in as much sugar as you think will be required. I generally use a teaspoonful to a quart of apples, measured before being washed. Keep a teakettle full of boiling water always

ready when you are cooking, and while the apples are stewing add boiling water from time to time, as it is needed. Boil them slowly and steadily until tender, but not until they seem to shrink up and turn dark. If you use white or light-brown sugar and spices and don't mash the apples into an unsightly mass, and have plenty of juice, with sugar enough to make it rich but not to deaden the taste of the apple, and serve up while fresh, you have a dish good enough for anybody to eat, and something better than half of the canned fruit in use. The evaporated apples are better than the dried. They should be covered with cold water and only let simmer ten minutes. They are not yet in general use, and are of high price.

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

Boiled Eggs.

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

BAKED EGGS.

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

BIRDS' NEST.

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

CURRIED EGGS.

Slice two onions and fry in butter, add a tablespoon curry-powder and one pint good broth or stock, stew until the onions are quite tender, add a cup of cream thickened with arrow-root or rice flour, simmer a few moments, then add eight or ten hard-boiled eggs, cut in slices and heat them well, but do not boil.

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

From Franklin County.

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

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

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

Early in the spring I thought my prospects good for one hundred bushels of peaches; they have now dwindled to a single peach, and many of the trees are dying from the effect of the winter and "borers." I expected ten bushels of blackberries, I will likely get one. I was sure I would have five bushels of cherries, I am not now sure I will have so many quarts, and so on through all the fruits, until I come to the native Kansas currants. I have tried them for years, and found them proof against summer's heat and winter's cold.

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

"The 17-year cicada, or, mis-called, '17-year locust,' should, according to my calculations, appear in numbers at the present time in most parts of western Missouri, beginning south, about Johnson and Saline counties, and extending in a northwest direction, to Lawrence, and above, in Kansas; south to Arkansas, and west an unknown distance into Kansas. Also, there seems to be a detachment of it in central Ohio. In 1876, great numbers of the pupae were found eighteen inches beneath the surface in clay soils where oaks were growing, at Leavenworth, Kansas. In order to perfect our knowledge of the range of the twenty-two old broods which I have recorded as appearing in different parts of the country, I should be greatly pleased to receive information of the appearance of this interesting insect the present year."

Advertisements.

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

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

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

SALESMEN WANTED \$125 A Month and Expenses. Selling in Dealers. See Circulars. J. F. STANLEY & Co., Cincinnati, O.

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

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

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

SEARCH BOOKS and Rare Photos, Sample, free. Catalogue, 3c. P. F. ELLIS & Co., Chicago, Ill.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

GLENDALE For History of this great Strawberry-berry, send postal to originator. Place \$1.00. W. B. STORER, Akron, Ohio.

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

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

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

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Term open October 15, 1878. Tuition, \$25 per term. See Circular for circular address. BENTLEY BROTHERS, St. Louis, Mo.

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Advertisement for 5 Million CELERY, CABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Includes text: "NOW READY. 5 Million CELERY, CABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. All of our own raising, in splendid condition, and at very low rates. Price List, including instructions for Culture, and list of Seasonable Seeds, sent free. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 25 Cortlandt St., New York."



Notes from the Agricultural Press.

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

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

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

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

It were well if the poultry could be entirely given up to the ownership of the youngsters, allowing them to pay for the feed required in meat and eggs for family use. Bees, as requiring but little capital, afford a source of profit, and if closely observed, an endless amount of information and recreation. Where they can be had to work on shares, a few hives and honey boxes will be all that will be required for a start. The usual terms are to return to the owner at the year's end the old stock, and one-half the increase.—Moore's Rural.

Oskaloosa, Jefferson County.

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

Wheat is thin on the ground, but it is well filled. I think it will make three-fifths of a crop in this county. The acreage is a full average. Corn never looked better, and with a fair amount of rain will make a good crop. Oats are short and poor. Flax, medium. Potatoes look well. Apples from one-fourth to one-half a crop. Peaches, cherries and blackberries scarce. Raspberries abundant. Stock is looking well. Farmers have no reason to complain.

I was well pleased with Professor Shelton's advice to farmers, given in the FARMER of June 11th, in regard to the Mongolian in the Orchard. If farmers would read more and listen less to slick tongued agents, they might save a great many dollars more than they would spend for all the newspapers they need. And now, Messrs. Editors, I want to call your attention to an advertisement I find in the Kansas FARMER of June 11th, entitled "Fleet-wood's Life of Christ, (free to all)." One of my neighbors saw this advertisement in some paper and sent for it, and got in return some papers and price-lists of this U. S. Book & Bible Co., 178 & 180 Cincinnati, Ohio. I hope that the FARMER will expose all such humbugs, thereby becoming a medium of reliable information for its patrons, rather than be a medium through which unscrupulous advertisers may deceive the unwary. Now don't be offended at this, for I don't wish to be censorious, but I wish the Kansas FARMER to be the best and most reliable paper in all this country, and especially in Kansas. I prize the FARMER very highly, and hope it may grow better and better every year, and I think every farmer in Kansas will do well to take it. J. N. H.

Erie, Neosho County.

Wheat harvest will commence next week, although thin on the ground in fields is well headed out with a good kernel. Number of acres planted in Neosho county: winter wheat, 11,903; rye, 260; corn, 58,541; castor beans, 15,990. Old corn on hand on the 1st of March, 198,718, number of horses in the county, 5,580; mules and asses, 1,119; milk cows, 5,332; all other cattle, 9,280; sheep, 3,513; swine, 23,139.



THE FEARLESS. A horse and rider illustration. Text: "The only machine ever made... CENTENNIAL MEDAL... MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y."

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