The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan

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DEATH ON THE WALL.

BY PROF. WM. K. KEDZIE.

There is a popular custom which periodically threatens the good health of the members of many households, to which it seems very proper, just at this season, to call the att tention of all thinking readers of the FARMER. I refer to the favorite practice of many housekeepers of applying each spring a fresh coating of wall paper to the walls of the general living room of the family. While such an operation undoubtedly serves to hide from view the soiled and offensive landmarks of the preceding year's wear, and gives the room a fresh, airy and cheerful appearance; it, upon the other hand, quite as undoubtedly, serves to sow the germs of sickness and disease, and if long persisted in is liable to result in serious consequences to all concerned. If we could once convince ourselves that this custom is one far better honored in the breach than in the observance, the family doctor would be less in demand for the treatment of the various "spring difficulties" whose regular occurrence we are apt to regard as a matter of course.

I am led to mention this matter just now from a pertinent incident which during the past week has occurred under my notice. Not a thousand miles from where I now write stands a dwelling whose present occupant has long years to remedy, can never be remedied just discovered upon the walls of the diningroom a coating of nine sheets of cheap wall paper nicely plastered one above the other in as many successive seasons. What wonder that one of the occupants of such a house was alarmed by persistent symptoms of typhoid fever-a most unusual malady in the pure atmosphere of Kansas; or that the whole family found themselves compelled to seek protection from an assorted variety of malarial miseries, by a liberal application of quinine and tonics.

The above is, to be sure, an extreme case, but it certainly makes emphatic the general principle that the lavish use of cheap paper upon the walls of the house must, from a sanitary standpoint, be unqualifiedly condemned. To satisfy ourselves of the truth of this statement we need only to examine-first, the fine Berkshire shoat in the pen with a regular nature of the wall paper itself. Its pattern is cheaply and loosely printed, and, if bright colored, is frequently found to contain rank thrive, as to turn peaches into the field with poison-sometimes arsenious oxide or copper arsenite. These poisonous materials joining made no more growth than they ought in from the wall and falling as an impalpable three, and what is worse, will be so stunted powder upon the atmosphere of the room, have, in many instances, been the occasion of mal, generous treatment in its youth, and most alarming symptoms. Second, in the it will endure a good deal of hardship, and manner in which the paper coating is applied. still thrive. To remove from the wall the paper of the It is said, and truly, that trees grow too rappreceding year is often a difficult if not quite idly in this country, to bear early and well; impossible task. In the majority of cases it but the checking process should not begin till is not even attempted, but the fresh paper is there is a good system of feeding roots, and a plastered upon the preceding layers without well-formed head, then setting in grass will further ado. Thus there gradually accumu bring the fruit, and plenty of it. lates, year after year, a slowly decomposing For wind-break, corn is as good as anymass of flour, paste and paper, swarming thing for a young orchard, and a row or two with bacteria, and which can act in no other of rapid-growing trees on the south and west way than as a hot-bed of the germs of dis- is an advantage. But when the trees are ease. Sir Wm. Thompson says, in a recent well grown, they should be removed, unless at lecture, that in all the materials upon which some rods distant. he has experimented, nothing has proved so While I am about it, it will do no harm to favorable for the growth of bacteria as to repeat a plan of setting an orchard, which flour paste. When we think of the number I once furnished for the FARMER. of square feet of air polluting surface exa Set the trees 15 feet apart each way; then 82 00.

posed by the walls of an ordinary room so covered, we cannot wonder at the serious consequences which in many instances are traces able directly to this source. Thirdly, and no less important than the two preceding diffit culties, the application of a coat of cheap paper and flour paste to the wall tends to make the dwelling room, in a greater or less degree, an air-tight compartment, which is exactly what is not wanted.

I notice that an item in the Boston Journal of Chemistry for March, condemns certain building materials, such as brick and sands stone, because they do not make an absolutely air-tight wall. However this may be in the atmosphere of large cities, I have no hesitation in affirming that for the ordinary in about eight or ten years, or when the tops American home, the very fact that a material is not absolutely impermeable to air, should, from a sanitary standpoint, commend it for rows, 1, 3, etc., and the odd trees in the even use in constructing the house wall. Here in rows, and you have an orchard with trees the west, nature has placed within our easy 22 feet apart, which will answer several years ful but practically perfect for the construction of a healthy home, in the limestone of our uplands and prairie bluffs. Through the hard finished wall of this material, the pure out-door air filters in and out with a ceaseless, breathing motion, which though invisi ble to our senses, is worth all the "rapid transit" systems of ventilation which could be packed into the four walls of the house. But when with the home once built and ready for occupation, we put an end to this beautiful process of house-breathing by applying a practically air-tight coating of wallpaper and flour paste, the results which follow are very much such as we should experience in coating the surface of our own bodies with an impervious covering, thus preventing all surface respiration. And finally, to all these objections may be added the fact that the continual use of wall-paper in the house is in the end far more expensive, and, when contrasted with the softly tinted, hard-finished wall, is itself far less pleasing or attractive to a refined taste. These dangers resulting from a too liberal indulgence in cheap wall coverings, are but a few of the perils which surround us in our everysday lives; but it is only by promptly attending to these ordinary sources of danger that our safety and pros-

Chemical Laboratory, Kansas State Agricultural College.

perity in health may be assured.

SETTING ORCHARDS-A WORD OF CAU-

Probably a greater number of truit trees will be set, in Kansas, this spring, than in any previous year. A mistake now will require in fact. A correspondent of the FARMER (Mr. Cowley, I think), some time since advised planting peaches and apples in alternate rows the peach trees to be removed after giving one or two crops, and in the mean time to act as a wind break. Now I can hardly think that Mr. C. ever saw the experiment tried, or the result of it, or he would not have recommended it. I have not been so unfortunate as to learn the lesson by experience, but have seen several orchards spoiled by this course. and feel confident that it will be a failure every time. The reason is evident. The app ple is a slow grower, while the peach, in our climate, is a rampant grower and a voracious feeder. It extends its roots rapidly, dries up the soil, and starves everything in the neigh. borhood. I would as soon think of putting a razor-back, compelling them to eat out of one trough, and expect my thoroughbred pig to apples. In five years the apples will have as never to recover. Give a tree, or an ani-



State Capitol at Topeka-East Wing Completed.

begin to crowd, cut out every other tree, thus: Remove the even trees, 2, 4. 6, etc., in the odd reach a material not only exquisitely beauti- longer. When the limbs again touch, retance for a permanent orchard.

Observe that the list for the permanent orchard should be made out first, then the fill-

and before it becomes an injury, had better feet apart ; land is cheap.

EIGHTY BUSHELS TO THE HOG.

our making a figure three which his eye pro and is too expensive to be accomplished at and troughs once prepared, the difference in gether at the centre of the strip. If harrowlabor between feeding corn or meal, would be ing is done after the first plowing, it should

merely nominal. The other great error of ours seems to be our ignorance that Kansas millers, metaphor after the second plowing, it may be crosswise, ically speaking, take the grist and leave the and should be back and forth, as that will be farmer the toll. We own such ignorance; but the best grade from the center of the strip to our calculations were based on the fact that the dead furrow. At the third plowing the we get our corn ground into meal for five ground may be thrown toward the dead furcents per bushel, or a toll of about nine row, but the first furrow should be shallow, pounds to the bushel. On this basis Mr. Co. and drawn so far from the dead furrow that it burn will doubtless see there is a profit in will not fill it up, and then the harrowing feeding ground feed. If milling is so extort should be lengthwise of the strips again. tionately expensive, we suggest that a little When the ground is put in corn, the cultivawholesome co-operation would prove a ben- tion should be twice lengthwise the strips. efit. We think you could build a mill with and once crosswise, so as to leave the dead burrs, engine and boiler all complete for eight furrow open. With this mode of culture, hundred dollars, that would grind for all that there is but little land that will not produce a would come within a distance of six miles. good crop, but under the usual management, Let eight men put in one hundred dollars thousands of acres of all kinds of grain are a each; or sixteen men fifty dollars each; or total loss from drowning, and that on land thirty-two men twenty-five dollars each, and with considerable inclination. Much land is the thing is soon done. The tolls outside of plowed up in a large body, without a dead stockholders will amply repay for running the furrow, because the farmer does not like the mill. Do this, and in a few years you will painstaking of laying off numerous strips. have saved all and more than I claimed in my But there is another reason for leaving nue

whole corn to cattle followed by shoats, is ac- dead furrows to catch and carry off the water, companied by some things that is quite objectit is retained until the ground becomes almost tionable. Because shoats eat the undigested liquid from the accumulation of water, and it corn in the cattles' droppings, does not appear finally breaks over all obstructions and cuts to us a very good reason against feeding large guilles through the field, and washes off ground feed, for the reason that meal makes tons of the best soil. But where the field is more beef in a shorter time and brings more quite flat, and without the dead furrow, the per pound in market; and further, because soil is run together like solder, and sometimes there is more or less danger of the shoats be a single heavy rain will drown a crop; and coming more or less diseased by swallowing of corn, if there is some vitality left, it will be the germs of the infusoria. Cattle thus fed smothered by weeds before the ground is dry are off of our hands sooner with better re- enough to cultivate. Every farmer of experis turns, and this is one of the items of profit, ence has seen this verified. The droppings of cattle are almost immedia A subscriber asks for information in regard ately, if not too cold weather, specked with to the propagating of the walnut. Kansas is infusorial germs. These are taken into the a walnut-producing country, and has, in my stomach of the hog, and if he is not robustly opinion, more young walnuts than any other healthy, they hatch, multiply and produce state. I have had some experience in its culthat fatal disease known as hog choiera.

R. K. SLOSSON. hoge we raise? Verona, Ill.

YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for nuts about four feet in the furrows. Then I

PLOWING

EDITOR FARMER: Since I have been a reader of your paper, most farm topics have received considerable attention, except the very important eperation of plowing; and while I am not egotistical enough to think that I can write a good article on any subject, nor move the odd rows entirely, and you have do I contemplate an exhaustive examination them 30 feet each way, which is a good dis- of this theme, I hope to say something that will call into requisition abler pens. I am moved to this by seeing a great and useless expenditure of labor, for want of information ing in may be anything that will bear early or thought in regard to the proper mode, and and sell for a time, or be of temporary value. yet I am aware that my talk will not reach Those who have not coursge enough to put many of the class of farmers that most need the ax into a tree as soon as its work is done, information on this point. Perhaps there is no farm crop, except cranberries or rice, that not try the experiment, but plant at once 30 will not be damaged just in proportion to the amount of water that stands in and around them. A redundance of water will destroy a crop much quicker than drouth; hence it is Thanks to Mr. Coburn for his flattering positively essential to certainty to getting a notice of our labors. It beats all how quill good yield of any kind of grain, off of flat land barrels loaded with ink are fired at one be- of a wet season, to have the main body there. cause, unfortunately, he has been run "quite of drained, and as such a thing as underdrains into the fog" by a careless compositor, or by ing in our state, has scarcely been heard of, nounced an eight. And readers must be cares this time, plowing in very narrow strips, less, also, else they could not have failed to which, on very flat land, should not be more see in the sentence that followed that obnox- than 20 to 24 feet; always plowing up and ious eighty, the plain explanation that we down the inclination of the land; and as we could not have meant more nor less than thirty cannot know when the wet season will come, bushels. We guess thirty bushels will not be the land should be kept in that condition by any too much to make those nice "Berkshires" plowing the strips twice the same way, the of our friend weigh three hundred. Boxes second time, just throwing the furrows to

be done lengthwise of the strip, so as not to fill merous dead furrows, that is, the washing of In closing allow me to say that feeding land that has inclination. Where there are no

ture; I went to the forest for instruction. I Who next will throw that eighty bushels saw that where they grew alone they branchat us and jubilantly inquire what breed of ed out too low to make timber, but in the fore est where it was crowded, it made one of the most stately trees. In starting a grove, I drew THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN furrows four feet apart, and dropped the walturned the furrow back on them; this was in your knee for four hours last night."

the fall. In the spring, as soon as the weeds commenced coming, I run the back of the harrow crosswise of the rows, and before the weeds got a second start; the walnuts were up Then I plowed and harrowed for three or four years, trimmed them as I had leisure, where they forked, which is very common, wrapped the forks together till they became set to the perpendicular, and then cut off one. The longer you cultivate the better; when they get so large as to crowd, I commence to cultivate, that is, to thin them, which is essential to their proper development. Mine have been above ground eight years this spring, and commenced bearing two years ago. Some of them are over 20 feet high.

Pork is down to \$2 00 and \$2 50; not quite so much decline in cattle. Milch cows \$20@ \$30 ; mule and horse teams, \$100@\$200 ; corn 22@23c. Wheat is looking well. Hog cholers has subsided. We have had 12 days dry

HOW TO GROW FLOWERS.

Many persons think that a great deal of skill is necessary to grow flowers successfully, but this is not the case. All that is required is a reasonable amount of care and patience, and choice flowers can be as easily grown as choice vegetables. In the first place, good seed should be obtained, or failure and disappointment is almost certain. The principal causes of failure to make seed germinate are covering too deep, allowing the surface to become too dry, or an excess of moisture. To guard against these, a cold-frame is very useful; and I would recommend everybody who has half a deren varieties to sow to try one. It is made by making a box-like frame of boards without a board, which should be twelve or fifteen inches high at the back, sloping to about six inches in front, so as to catch the direct rays of the sun as much as possible. It can be made of any size desired and nailed at the corners, if small enough to be easily moved about, or if larger, fastened together with hooks and staples. About the last of April is the proper time, in this latitude, to start seeds in a cold frame.

Prepare a bed in a warm, sheltered spot in the garden; rake out all the lumps and stones and on this set the frame, and cover with ordinary hot-bed sash, or old window sash. which will do quite as well. Make the soil and sow the seeds thinly and evenly on the surface in squares, and label each sort with a short, pine stick. Have a pile of light, sandy soil, or leaf mold from the woods, which has been sifted through a fine sieve, near at hand, and if the seeds are very small carefully sift it over them. Probably more failure to make seeds germinate result from covering too deep than from any other cause. A good and safe rule is to cover to the depth of about twice the diameter of the seed. This would give a covering of about one-eighth of an inch to such seeds as Aster, Phlox and Pansy; one-sixteenth of an inch to Petunia, Portulacca, and seeds of like size, while very fine seeds, like Lobelia, should be scarcely covered at all, but merely pressed slightly into the soil. After the seeds are all covered make the soil firm again with the hands, and water with a pot having a fine rose, so as not to wash the soil from the seeds. Now put on the sash and keep it tightly closed until the plants begin to come up, watering often enough to keep the surface moist. Cover the frame with straw mate or boards at night to keep out the cold, and after the plants are up give plenty of air during warm, sunny days. Pull out the weeds as fast as they appear and keep the plants well thinned out, so as they will grow strong and stocky. The thinnings can be saved and transplanted to another frame if desired. After the plants have grown an inch or two and obtained their second pair of leaves, transplant to the garden, first giving the seed-bed a good soaking with water. Transplanting should be done on a showery day, if possible; but it is better to transplant in a dry time than to wait too long for rain. Make holes where the plants are to be set, fill them with water, and then set the plant; water again and cover each plant with a piece of paper held down with clods of

A little fellow being told by a young man to get off his knee, that he was too heavy to hold in that way, made quite a sensation among the persons present by yelling back—"Too heavy, hey? Sister Sal weighs a hun-

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CONTAGION AND INFECTION.

NO. 1.

It has been said by the writer that the tendency of modern chemical inquiry is to the establishment of the doctrine, not only that organic matter could not spontaneously generate life, but that when maintained in the same conditions by which it is produced, that the matter of life being once in molecular equilibrium cannot spontaneously change.

This is an important doctrine, and its establishment must lead to the conclusion that there are no spontaneously generated diseases; no miraculous visitations or inflictions of Divine wrath; and that in every case of sickness somebody's ignorance is to blame for it, and in those deaths occuring before a mature, old age, when the machine is worn out by friction, somebody's ignorance is to blame for it.

Animal life, viewed from the chemist's standpoint, is a continuous chemical change wherein the material consumed is as rapidly replace ed by the processes of nutrition. An animal in life may be compared to a furnace in which other, sufficient heat is generated to make the chemical cembinations continuous. Cool the furnace, or animal body, below the temperature at which combustion takes place, and the fire goes out of the one, and life out of the other. Introduce substances that will not burn, and the fire goes out; so if the supply of air is cut off. How much more delicate than a furnace is the animal body, and with how much more care should we look to the fuel, the temperature and the air so needful to its sustenance.

If we consider diseases by the mode of infection, we will find them divisible into those communicated by the skin, the air passages, the alimentary apparatus, the eye, the genital cavities and by puncture. The first three will be all that will be considered here.

Of the the host of infectious and contagious skin diseases, most of them are local and do not produce any general derangement of the system, except as secondary results, that is to say, by the suspension of the functions of the skin, or by the absorption of the ichors of the local disease, blood poisoning may result, but it is not a necessary result. Without naming the obscure diseases only known by technical names, the skin contagions are, itch, barber's itch, prairie itch, tetter, ringworm, shingles, scald head, favus lupus, (and leprosy?).

The infections are erysipelas and gangrene All these skin diseases, except possibly leprosy, have proved amenable to the antiseptic treatment. Ointments and lotions containing perchloride of iron, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, thymic acid, benzoic acid, sulphurus acid sulphur and the sulphurets, arsenic, mercury, quinia, tobacco juice, black pepper tea, etc., have all been used, singly and in combination All of them of the proper strength will arrest and destroy the common moulds; if applied to the skin in solutions too weak for the prevention of moulds, they are too weak to cure skin diseases,

Of the infections of the air passages it may be seriously questioned if any of them producing fever as a primary result, or blood poisoning of any kind as primary results, can be communicated in that way; that is to say, it would to the blood as the direct result of inspiration. Yet it is true that after the local disease is well seated in the air passages, and the lung porenchyma destroyed, absorption into the blood takes place with great rapidity.

Of the infections of the respiratory organs, influenza and whooping cough are unequivocally communicated by inspiration. In diptheris, croup, scarlet fever, and measles, it is probable that the contagion which gives rise to the fever, is a zymotic germ or germs swallowed, and that upon the exulations occurring in the throat, other species fasten themselves, causing the membranous and pustular complications accompanying these diseases. At least, a study of the course of treatment of uccessful, leads me to this conclusion. As robbers and take them to an out-of-the-way the treatment for these diseases cannot be abssolutely grouped into one system with certaint ty, it will not be attempted here; suffice it to say that the antiseptic local applications have met with great favor with many of the most eminent doctors, who, however, generally also resort to internal treatment, to arrest fever and exudation.

We come now to the great source of infections, the digestive apparatus. I do not desire to be understood as maintaining that this class of infections do not float in the air, for it surrounding country. One member adis probable that many of them do; and as to malarial diseases, it has been proven that the around the tree, in which the moth would yield and the cost per bushel for this crop depends materially upon the amount of pogerms do rise into the air to some extent, and lay its eggs, as they naturally seek a soft if a digression may be pardoned, the manner

of this proof is worthy of relation. It has been known for centuries that certain flat regions near Rome are uninhabitable during certain portions of the year, a malarial fever of great fatality afflicting those who attempted a residence there. Two Italians, whose names I have not preserved in my notes, resolved to investigate this a little. First, they observed that the attacks were most violent after the marshes had dried up. Secu ond, they had observed that previous to this season, if the water of the region was not used there was no outbreak, that is to say, that working parties could work upon the Cami pagna in the daystime if they did not drink of the water of the region, nor wash in it, nor wash vessels in it, which could carry the congation. One of them who was a physician, professional gardener. Adam, he said, at a pound of seed of Ruby variety.

had also observed that work could not be carried on on the Campagna, after the marshes had dried up. The other, who was a microscopist, observed that when the marsh water was carefully dried up, or filtered off, that there remained certain black spores or seeds of certain species of fresh water algæ. These looked quite like the black particles found in the spleen of persons who had died of malarial fever. They accordingly rigged a suction apparatus near the marsh, and after the marsh had dried up, pumped away the air of the marsh, drawing it for some time through glycerine. When examined, the glycerine had the black specks. These were injected into the blood of guinea pigs, with the result of causing death by malarial fever. From the spleen of these, the black dust was again collected, and variously administered by injecting into the blood, and spreading on the skin, giving in milk, etc., with the result of reproducing through successive generations, malarial fever, and finally culminated in their sowing these germs after several generations of spleen life, and reproducing the original a fire bad been kindled. Fuel and oxygen alge of the swamp. But the doctor was still being supplied to one, food and oxygen to the not satisfied; he steeped these seeds in quinia water, and sowed these, both in water and in living blood, and found them sterile. These are beautiful physiological experiments, and if there were a hundred doctors in the whole United States actuated by a like spirit, how rapidly the problems of disease and cure might be solved.

But to resume our subject. We find that almost all the fevers are of the zymotic type: that is, they are caused by the development in the blood, from seeds or spores introduced in alimentation, of some of the lower forms of organic life. In some, without doubt, there is no emission of spores from the blood, the disease being introduced by a spore which develops and is thereafter introduced by mycelias in the blood only, the reproductive apparatus never developing. Such are not infectious and rarely epidemic. In others the germs are emitted upon the air and lodged in water and milk, upon fruits and cold food, or they are drawn into the mouth to be washed down with the first drink, or to be mingled with the first food that is swallowed. These are important points, for if we study them we shall be better enabled to protect ourselves from infection when we are called to the bedside of those who are sick, or lie waiting the last, sad rites that we can pay to their bodies.

Of the infections that invade the system from the alimentary canal, I am not competent nor is this journal the place for an elaborate tirely disappears when the apple-trees beclassification, diagnosis and treatment, and I shall only group together such facts as possess interests from a chemical standpoint, and are comprehensible to all.

First then be it said that the most of the dis eases of the stomach, which assume the infla m matory character, are zymotic, if not in inception, then in progress, the bacteria invading the imflamed membrane, and causing difficulty in curing. So of those inflammations which affect the bowels, enteritis, dysentery, diarrhosa, summer complaint, cholers infantum, etc. These are not considered infectious, generally, because the putrefactive germs which cause them, seem to exist abundantly in the air, and early apples are a nuisance to any one. they are not always able to produce serious trouble. But they become epidemic when a community is watered upon sewerage, or the infants of a village or town are fed upon swill milk, or upon the milk of cows, that are forced to drink sewerage or ditch water.

Atchison, Kansas

Korticulture.

EDITOR FARMER: The March meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, was held at the State University on Sat- large increase in the amount of the yield, as urday, the 6th of March.

The general prevalence of the leaf-robber was noted-some trees being literally fes- that, in spite of the fears of many in regard tooned by them. It was advised by the to the ravages of the beetle, this crop will place and there let them remain, so as to preserve the parasite, which would be destroyed if the nests were burned in the usual

The codling moth also received considerable attention by our members. More work was deemed necessary in fighting the spread of this insect. Our trade-centers have already been taken possession of by raised by farmers, and none, if we except them, from which they are spreading to the vised tacking a strip of cotton-flannel run the flannel every few days through a clothes-wringer to crush the eggs. Then it was further advised to keep the cellar son-May-and thus secure the newlyfledged moth hovering about the closed windows, while thus vainly seeking egress to the outer world.

To check the spread of the white grub it was thought best to build fires at night-fall would naturally fly, and be thus destroyed by the fire.

Gardening next engaged the society's at-

tended well to dressing the garden and neglected to dress himself, while to-day the results obtained by farmers competing for the tention to dressing themselves and almost, or quite, neglect the garden. Then Adam, notwithstanding his close attention to business, was after awhile obliged to make an assignment and quit the business. In this example of Adam, people were now-a-days willing to follow in his wake.

Pea culture was next discussed-the result of which was that the sweet or wrinkled pea was the best to plant for domestic use. Potato-culture next came under consid-

eration and received a pretty thorough ventilation. The Early Rose and Late Rose had many friends, and the Peachblow, so long our stand-by for a late potato, was by some thought to be rather unreliable.

Before closing, a word concerning Prof. Gale's apple-list, which appeared a few weeks ago in the FARMER. I know that not a few of our Douglas county horticulturists were surprised that in his list of winter apples the Missouri Pippin was left outan apple for early-bearing and vigor of growth has no peer as yet in the West-an apple of good size, firm flesh, good for cooking and for the table, and far outweighing the Ben Davis on the scales. In a little knot of the leading apple-growers of this county, convened on the sidewalk of ceived statements of cost from several compeour city, the list of Prof. Gale was being discussed with some warmth and freedom, and the following facts were brought out : In an orchard of seven-year-old trees from graft, there were seventy fine Missouri Pippins which yielded, in 1877, one hundred and twenty-five bushels. In the same plat there were sixty Ben Davis of the same age and in the same soil. from which were harvested two barrels of six bushels only, and from all of the remaining trees of four hun- per bushel. Mr. Perkins has also reported a dred, less than twenty bushels were harvested. The writer gathered one hundred makes the cost, without manure, \$5.40 per bushels last fall from two hundred trees of the Missouri Pippin, eight years old from graft. Instances of this kind can be multiplied in which this apple takes the lead of all other varieties in early bearing, and is especially adapted to a new state like our own, where new settlers, after they have gathered a little fruit from their own trees, set out by their own hands, lose, as if by magic, home-sickness, and discontent engin to bear fruit.

The writer considers any set apple-list as hazardous at this state of our horticultural which will reverse all our pet theories of the cost of the three last-named crops. the present. If there has been any one lesson learned from our last apple-crop, it is that large apples outsell small ones in market, without regard to flavor. The Fameuse and American Summer Parmain go begging for buyers while a large, coarse apple is bought without a word of faultfinding. Another lesson is that too many

Agriculture.

THE POTATO CROP.

A paper read by Conrad Wilson before the American Institute Farmers' Club.

The annual yield of potatoes in the United census, was nearly one hundred and fifty million bushels. In view of the increasing attention lately given to this crop it will doubtt less show at the close of the present decade a varieties. In fact, it may be safely assumed two hundred million bushels.

By its valuable qualities and its large contries as a leading food staple. It is, therefore, ing statement: in every view important, and may be always discussed with interest and profit. There are, of course, some other crops that are grown on a larger scale, and some that foot up a larger yearly aggregate; but no product of husbandry is more variously useful or more generally wheat, more universally consumed by the exclusively in producing these results, but in suitable combination with other kinds of feed." people.

farmer to aim at higher results. windows closed during the hatching sear following are a part of the results: H. C. Pear. duced, and even that is not by any means the around our grounds to which the beetle Ruby and 1,665 pounds of the Alpha. While distrust the returns of the last census? Or pounds each from a pound of seed of the Ruby average is now very much better? One thing

York. The inducements thus held out by this enterprising firm have led to valuable consequences, and the competition has developed the prolific quality of this vegetable to a degree that surpasses all previous conception. But while duly crediting the liberality and public spirit of Blies & Sons, and the grand success of the winning parties, we cannot help regretting that the most important question in potato culture was not included in the competition. It is easy to see that in this, as in that it is measured other products.

THE COST OF PRODUCTION

is the underlying question which measures the importance of all the others. Yet this does not at all diminish the value of the test made by Mr. Bliss. The Rubies raised by Mr. Pearson from a pound of seed fell short of a ton by only eighteen pounds. This fact has arrested the attention of potato-growers as well as consumers in both hemispheres, and confers merited distinction on both Pearson and Bliss, and certainly the tendency of such facts is to help forward the solution of the still greater problem of cost. The man who gets the bottom figures in this problem, though he may not "double the blades of grass," will more than double the product of potatoes. Since these prizes were awarded I have retitors and hope still to hear from others.

Alfred Rose has reported his cost in one competition at less than 15 cents per bushel, and J. L. Perkins about the same. J. I. Salter obtained a yield in one case at about 20 cents per bushel: His latest results I have not learned. Henry V. Rose and M. M. Rose have each reported a cost slightly above the figures obtained by J. L. Perkins and the elder Rose. For the previous year Alfred Rose reported his cost at \$55 per acre and 91/4 cents later crop, since the competition, in which he acre and 516 cents per bushel.

Various other farmers, since the Bliss competitions, have reported to me their yield and cost for potatoes. Lyman Alexander, of Minnesota, got 400 bushels per acre of the Peerless variety at a cost of about 7 cents per bushel. Arzo Smith, of Rock Bluffs, Neb., raised a crop of early Vermont, of which the yield was 824 bushels per acre, and the cost, as he made it, 41/2 cents per bushel. But the cost cases, requires some correction. Every crop should be charged for interest on the land, and, when no manure is used, a charge should also be made for exhaustion of soil. This knowledge, as the future may reveal facts would probably add 2 or 3 cents per bushel to

C. C. Holton, of Rochester, N. V. hag vaported potatoes at 400 bushels per acre, and at a cost of 121/2 cents per bushel. A crop of 600 bushels per acre has been reported by one of by C. L. Bragdon and 700 bushels by B. F. Rice, of Polo, Ill. In one of the competitions for the Bliss prizes Mr. Perkins obtained 476 bushels per acre and Alfred Rose got 600 bushels of Brownells and 746 bushels of Eure-

Let us now take another view of the potato crop that may, perhaps, shed some light on its utility and value as a food staple.

FEEDING VALUE OF POTATOES.

Like Indian corn, this vegetable is everywhere extensively utilized as an article of food both for the human family and for nearly all domestic animals. Hence it is clear that the States, according to the returns of the last nutritive properties of the potato are a question of no little importance to the farmer, and one on which the light of further experience is still greatly needed.

How to convert potatoes, with the best economy and with the largest profit, into well as in the number and improvement of other forms of food, into milk, butter and meat, is a problem not yet fully solved. Vas rious estimates have been made by practical men as to the effective value of the potato in those doctors who have been pre-sminently knowing ones to pick off the webs of these still show a yield at the next census of over the production of beef, mutton and milk, and, though opinions still differ, the proportion of other food staples that potatoes are capable sumption, the potato ranks nearly in all coun- of yielding is nearly indicated in the follows

A bushel of potatoes when judiciously fed

to animals of a good breed will produc	e:	1 72
	Lb.	
Of mutton, from	to to	5
Of pork, from Of milk, from Of butter, from		40
(It is of course not supposed that potatoes	are	fe

A few examples illustrating the rate of Now the practical value of the above table will tend to show what possibilities belong to tatoes produced from an acre. The average this time of year?" place in which to deposit their progeny, then it, and thus perhaps stimulate the average yield of the crop for the whole country is probably not over 100 bushels per acre. And Some experiments in potato culture were re- yet it will be seen from the examples above ported in January of last year, of which the reported that over 800 bushels have been proson, of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., final limit of yield. Considering the recent produced from one pound of seed 1,982 pounds progress of potato culture and conceding the of potatoes of the Ruby variety. He also fact that 1,000 bushels per acre have been ocraised the same year; from one pound of seed, casionally achieved by brilliant farmers, it plained to him before he bought his chips. 1,707 pounds of the Alpha variety. J. I. Sal- seems hardly credible that the average yield Alfred Rose, of Penn Yan, N. Y., got 1,576 shall we rather credit some progress to the mat. pounds and P. C. Wood, of Illinois, 1,571 eight intervening years, and claim that the

These amazing products were some of the assumed that the average yield of potatoes for the coming decade will not be less than 200 reverse is true, for our people pay more at- premiums offered by Bliss & Sons, of New bushels per acre. I venture, therefore, to assume this figure as the coming average, and if any of our twenty million farmers are dis posed to quarrel with me for claiming this yield, my best revenge will be to prove the possibility and then to tell them how it may

If now we apply to this estimate the figures of the above table, we shall discover what an acre of potatoes means when expressed in the form of other food staples. We shall find

		Lb.	
	In beef by		
1	In mutton by In milk by In bread by	800 to 1,000	
ı	In bread by	7,000 or over	
	In butter by	400	

Again, as I have already shown that the total potato product of the country is nearly certain to reach 200,000,000 bushels as the average for the next decade, it will be seen that if the above figures are extended so as to meet this case of the total product then it will be found that the annual potato crop of the United States is equivalent-

	Lb.
n beef to	400,000,000
n pork to	800,000,000
n mutton to	800,000,000
n bread to	4 000 000 000
n butter to	400,000,000
The second secon	

Let us take another view of this subject. If Mr. Pearson had taken his crop of Ruby potatoes that were produced from a pound of seed and by a right mode of feeding had converted them into butter, according to the above estimate the outcome of his experiment would have been about sixty pounds of butter in the fall as the legitimate result of one pound of potatoes planted in the spring; or if instead of butter he had converted the potatoes. into mutton, the result would have been 120

Again, when Arzo Smith harvested over 800 bushels of potatoes from one acre, if he had fed that crop to a good breed of cattle it would have produced, according to the above estimate, at the rate of two pounds of beef for each bushel of potatoes, making a total of 1,600 pounds of beef as the product of one acre. or if instead of beef he had converted the crop into milk, the result would have been over 20,000 pounds.

These results, of course, depend in part on the above estimate of the feeding value of in this instance, as also in the two previous potatoes. On this point there is room for some difference of opinion. But it would be easy to show that when potatoes are combined with other well selected elements and fed in the right proportion to animals of good breed and good capacity, the estimate given is not far out of the way. But to place the matter beyond any question, if we reduce the estimate by 50 per cent, it would still be possible for Pearson to plant his pound of potatoes in the spring and harvest in the fall either thirty the editors of the Agriculturist, 640 bushels pounds of butter or sixty pounds of mutton: and Arzo Smith would still be able to show from his acre of potatoes that an acre of beet is equivalent to 800 pounds and an acre of milk to 10,000 pounds.

From Atchison County.

The weather is fine and spring.like, and the commence work in earnest. I find my estimate, in a former letter, of the probable amount of spring wheat that would be sown. is too small, I think 5 per cent of the tillable land would be more nearly correct than 3 per cent. The Odessa is inquired after for seed. more than any other variety; the supply in this locality was not equal to the demand, and some have procured their seed from Nebrasks. I estimate that three-fourths of tue spring wheat, and one-tenth of the oats is already sown. There is some gardening done, Fall wheat looks remarkably well. Stock cattle are doing finely; they have been on the range more or less since the 10 inst.; of course, they require feed yet, and will for some time to come, Fat cattle doing well. A small num. ber of cribs still uncovered, and some corn not gathered yet. Peach trees almost in bloom. J. K. TRUEBLOOD.

A young lady in Winneconne, Wis., refused an offer of marriage recently on the ground that her father was not able to support a larger family.

"That's our family tree, said an Arkansas youth, as he pointed to a vigorous hemlock."
"A good many of our folks have been hung on that tree for borrerin' horses."

WIFE: My dear, do you notice how green and beautiful the grass looks on the slopes of those romantic hills?" Unpoetic spouse: "Well, what color would you expect it to be "Ma!"screamed young Matilda Spillkins the

other morning, when she got the paper, "Ma, Silver bill has just passed the House." "Has he, my dear?" replied Mrs. S. from up-stairs. Why didn't you ask him in?" It is said that a minister's son of Waterloo,

Y., cast a gloom over an entire church fair by walking up to the grab-bag and prize cake table, and demanding that the game be ex-

She was quoting, "There is more joy in ter, of St. Cloud, Minn., got the same year for the United States is only 100 bushels per ____." "Yes," interrupted Filkins, "more jaw from one pound of seed, 1,694 pounds of the acre. What shall we say then? Shall we in this house than in the combined show-cases of the Bowery dentists." An ominous silence has hung up its footfall on the door-

Good clothes make more difference with the Gardening next engaged the society's atpounds each from a pound of seed of the Ruby average is now very much better? One thing world's opinion than a good many people are tention, and was introduced by a humorous variety. The year privious J. L. Perkins, of at least seems clear. If the progress of the willing to admit. How do you suppose Senatalk from Mr. Sedgwick upon Adam as a Little Sioux, Ia., obtained 1,666 pounds from next two or three years shall correspond to tor Conkling would look climbing the heights the same period of the past, it may safely be of fame with a patch on his pantaloons?

Latrous of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: John T. Jones, Barton, Ark. Secretary: O. M. Kel-ly, Louisville, Ky.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeks, Scoretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia. COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Janover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

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

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

PROCLAMATION.

WORTHY PATRONS: I have this day been officially notified by the Worthy Master of the National Grange, that the amendment reducing membership fees for men, to three dollars, and for women to one dollar, has been ratified by the requisite number of states and incorporated into our organic law, and that the proposed amendment giving states an increased number of votes in the National Grange, has been rejected.

WM. SIMS, Master Kansas State Grange.

Topeka, Ks., March 20,1878. SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE

After a six week's trip among the granges f the Sixth District, and meeting with the membership of six different counties, we feel much encouraged as to the present condition

and future prospects of the organization. In many localities, the grange is less prosperous than we could wish, but in very many places it is in much better condition than we expected to find it. In closing our labors as lecturer of the 6th District we feel like offering

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

just what the individual members make it. For example ; two years ago a little grange in Wabaunsee county; was upon the eve of surrendering their charter, but on suggestions of a few earnest members, concluded to try bus. iness co-operation on a small scale. By strenuous efforts they succeeded in raising a fund of (\$60,) sixty dollars and placed it in the hands of an earnest and trustworthy brother to invest in staple articles in the grocery line All concentrated their trade as much as possible and bought and sold through their business manager and now their \$60 of stock has become \$600; they have built a little store costing \$385 and their total assets as repre-sented by the \$600 of stock amounted on the 1st of January 1878 to a little over \$1100. It is needless to say that Mission Creek Grange is now in flourishing condition, and the last we heard from there, one of the "old bachelor " brothers was about to engage in matrimonial co-operation and the grange were intending to take advantage of the occasion in the evening to give a grand entertainment, the net proceeds of which is to be the commencement of a grange library.

This is only one example among many of what individual effort has and can accomplish where the membership are united and can work together in one direction.

mark that in the same neighborhood where tion;" hence, if we would prove our "faith by the grange above referred to is located, there is our works," we should educate our children to a cheese factory running successfully upon the co-operative plan. And some of the members sible. informed us that they had realized as high as \$25 to \$30 per head, for the milk of each cow taken to the factory during the past season. The cheese is sold through their coroperative store.

SECONDLY, we remark that, The Grange helps those that help themselves.

In many localities members are shipping their own grain and stock, some granges are buying scales and building cribs and preparing to ship their own corn at such time as the market suits. The grange is founded upon the principle that in " Unity there is strength, in division weakness." It is a fertile, broad field into which all tillers of the soil are invited as laborers that a rich and ample harvest may be secured; but the true patron must be an active "worker" and not a dull " drone."

THIRDLY, we observe that, Grange Co-operation is of three kinds, social, educational and financial.

the grange are so closely interwoven that any benefit the other two. And as a means of giving interest, mental profit and material benefit each farm represented in the territory of a cry aloud for a "dry resting place," given grange be numbered by the secretary, and under the head of "new business," let the roll of farms be called by number together with the name of the brother or sister having the management of the same. When a given give an account of how things are progress; be for sale or to be purchased. The grange itself is but a representative farm-an organiunited family, the farming population of a not prevail.

and experiments in farm operations; thereby, months? not only making them better farmers but making the grange gathering a kind of advertising medium-a sort of general intelligence office, where all may have an opportunity of imparting and receiving information as well as enjoying a social family reunion?

In addition to the above, a question box at the secretary's desk, where any member may drop a question upon any subject they may see fit, to be read and discussed under "suggestions for the good of the order," will often form a source of amusement and profit. Of course the calling of roll of farms, nor the question all winter it will indeed pay every stock-man box will not be understood as intending to in- to have a field if it is only to keep the stock terfere with debates, essays and select readings out of the mud during such a winter as the or other literary entertainment which may form the special order for a given meeting. Holding an open grange gathering at some of the members dwellings has often proven of benefit. We find in our travels that one of among dormant granges is " lack of promptness on the part of members in attending upon stated and special sessions of the grange."

And this lack of punctuality in attendance grows out of the fact that the meetings themselves are not as interesting or profitable as they should be and might be by a little timely forethought on the part of each individual member. In Riley county we find Manhattan Grange taking steps to secure a building fund that will at some future day result in an appropriate grange hall. The co-operative store at Manhattan is based and run purely upon the Rochdale system as recommended by the national grange, and bids fair to be one of the most successful enterprises in the state.

In locations where business co-operation

ucceeds best our order is most prosperous, It is a fact that cannot well be overlooked that in order to hold our membership steadfast there must be a "financial benefit" constantly accruing to each individual from their connection with the order.

All admit the social and educational advan tage, but many have an eye alone and single the whole trouble. Another attributes it to to pecuniary profit. It is the fostering of this FIRST: The grange in any given locality is feature that will add to the numerical strength of the membership in every locality.

The educational feature of our order in its bearing upon the younger portion of the farm; ing community has not, as yet, received that attention in the subordinate granges that its importance would seem to demand. discussing this matter with some of the members in Davis county,a sister of the order, who was one of the board for examination of teach ers in that county, suggested that our graded schools, now provided for by law, and which outside of cities and towns are a thing almost unknown, should be so reconstructed as in all country localities to embrace an entire township, and be known as graded schools of agriculture wherein pupils that have passed examination in the common school course, should be taught six months of the year in those branches most needed by the practical farmer in every day life; thus bringing home to the very doors of our agricultural population that industrial education which at the present time is attainable only at heavy expense by sending the children away from home to the Agricula tnral College; a thing which not one farmer in fifty is able to do for want of means. We believe the idea a good one and entitled to the careful consideration of all parents living upon the farm, whether patrons or not.

Our National Constitution recognizes One step in co-operation soon leads on to "Knowledge as the foundation of happiness, another. And in this connection we might re- and "Happiness as the acme of human ambithe fullest extent and in the best manner pos-

> In conclusion we feel like making one other Suggestion for the good of the order' and farmers in general.

The importance of dry shelter for tools and stock, and the advantage of a little green pasture in winter as a preventive of disease in tion of a lower form of life within or upon a

As we have traveled on horseback and passed farm after farm, from county to county. we have beheld all kinds of agricultural impliments aggregating thousands upon thousands of dollars,lying out of doors exposed to all kinds of weather and diminishing in value from rust and decay, far more than from use. The following query has been suggested to us:

out by the farmers of Kansas, on account of loss and depreciation on agricultural implements occasioned from exposure when not in use?"

Upon many farms in the state, we venture the assertion that the wastage in three years These are the three pillars upon which the for want of proper shelter for tools would organization rests. These three features of build a first-class tool house. This might be made a profitable subject for discussion in the thing which promotes one is very likely to grange room. And there are those stock corrale;hoge and cattle in mud two feet deep and not a single dry spot to lay dewn upon. The to grange meetings, we would suggest that poor brutes shivering in mud and wet seem to cease to get sick.

During a winter like the past this lack of the loss to steck-men in dollars and cents.

In some localities we have visited, single farm is called let the member representing it individuals have lost over twenty head of cattle during the past fall and winter by turning ing. Give a statement of any thing that may into stalk-fields as they claim. This disease would seem to be in the nature of "dry mura as on top, of the perches. If there are any rain." One fact we have noticed, that where zation embracing within its jurisdiction a cattle have had access to a green field, either than others, apply it there, also. In fact,

While in Williamsport township, Shawnee brother C. C. Gardner where we had the please above method checked the spread of the disure of walking across 40 or 50 acres of as fine English blue grass sod as one need look upon. one hundred and twenty five, with a loss, all A large herd of cattle during the entire win- told, of nine. ter had access to 25 or 80 acres of this sod ground, yet it was not badly out up by tramp. ing, although the grass itself was eaten very short. The ground was sloping prairie. If this is a fair sample of what English blue

grass will do on high prairie when pastured past has been. Parties wishing to try English blue grass can obtain the pure seed from C. C. Gardner, Wakarusa, Kansas.

The prairie grass will soon go the way of the Indian and the buffalo. Is not the fuour most common causes assigned for decline ture wealth of Kansas more in its tame grass than in its cereals? This might be a good question for discussion for a grange meeting. But we have prolonged this article to much already, and in closing we wish to urge patrons, one and all, to be encouraged.

In a thousand ways our order is accomplish. ing and will ever continue to accomplish much good to the tillers of the soil. The grange is the farmer's best friend and the country's JOHN G. OTIS. brightest hope,

Legt, 6th Dist.

journals and poultry columns of agricultural papers have been filled with communications from enthusiastic investigators of its nature, cause and cure. Some writers after giving the subject a thorough investigation, arrive at the conclusion that errors of diet produce the presence of lice; others, diving deeper into the mysteries of creation, find a sufficient cause in a weakened constitution, the result of too fine breeding, or injudicious crossing.

Along with accounts of the disease come cures and specifics innumerable, some valuable, some otherwise.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written, the disease continues to rage, threats ening in some localities to extinguish the entire poultry interest; as human endurance is liable to give out, when year after year you are compelled to witness the taking off of scores of your finest birds, just as they ap proach maturity.

If anything, Mr. Editor, has a tendency to make a young fancier wish he never had been born, it is to enter his yards and find half a dozen or more of his choicest specimens with their necks drawn up, feathers reversed, and other evidences of the enemy's presence. The majority of us have been there.

After reading what can be gathered on the subject, and from a number of years' actual Young MARYS. YOUNG PHYLLISES, BELINAS. ROSE experience in dealing with it, the writer is of opinion that about all of our exact knowledge of this subject can be summed up in a very few words, as follows: Chicken cholera is an acute, contagious and infectious disease: and when once developed in a subject, not amenable to treatment of any kind, but preentable.

Without renewing the controversy as to the Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. nature of contagion in general, let us accept the views of the latest and ablest investigat tors and writers on the subjects of infection and contagion, and the rationale of the process of prevention becomes simple enough. During the last ten years there has been a singular unanimity of opinion among these men, that all contagious and infectious disease is caused by the growth and multiplicahigher form. In other words, the germ theory of disease has been generally adopted, and there is little doubt but that it is the correct one. Therefore, to prevent the disease in question, agents destructive of the lower forms of life would be indicated, both by the use of proper food and its being rightly used.

For internal use, good results have been obtained with something like the following: "What amount of money is annually paid Take carbon (charcoal), 1 tb.; sulphate of iron (copperas,) 1/2 fb.; sulphur, 1 ft., salicylic acid, drachm. Mix and grind to a fine powder. Dose, a tablespoonful to twelve fowls.

If the disease threatens or exists in the vicinity, give in the food, in moist screenings by preference, about twice per week. If it has made its appearance among your fowls, remove the diseased ones at once, and give every day. (In most instances it would be better to kill and bury out of sight as soon as possible.) Continue this course until they

For use about the premises, nothing is equal to carbolic acid. The author prefers the crude dry sheds for stock would almost seem like article, such as can be purchased at about "cruelty to dumb animals," to say nothing of seventy-five cents per gallon. About one gill of this is added to one gallon of water, in a common gallon pail, and the mixture should be sprayed over the entire interior of the poultry-house, after every cleansing, using care to apply it thoroughly beneath, as well portions of the yard or run more frequented number of farms, and aiming to bind in one of rye or tame grass this fatal disorder does make it an object to saturate the atmosphere of your premises with the drug, thus foregiven district. What more interesting or Would it not be well for our stock-men to stalling any germ that may bappen that way. profitable subject for members at their grange have a field of tame grass upon which to oc. As a spray-producer, a wisp-broom, or an old

meeting than to discuss their successes, failure casionally graze their cattle during the winter kalsomine brush, answers every purpose, and a few trials will enable any person to make the application without protection for the county, we had occasion to visit the farm of clothing, even. During the past season the ease at three distinct outbreaks, in a pen of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw



Walnut Grove Herd



CHICKEN CHOLERA.

During the past few years this subject has been one of paramount interest to poultry raisers and fanciers, both on account of the extent of its prevalence and the great fatality usually attending its ravages. The poultry

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-AT THE-

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SHOW HEIFERS

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Ornamental trees and Shrubbery, also the largest stock of Evergreens to be found in the state.

We shall have a sale ground in Tornake during the We shall have a sale ground in Topeka during the transplanting season, where will be found a good selection of the above. Price list sent on application. Address W. E. BARNES, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

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Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White, Guineas.,
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Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY A. H. & H. C. GRIESA, Proprietors, Lawrence, Kansas. We offer for sale home-grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Orange Quinces, Small Fruits Roses, Flowering Shrubbery and Hardy Evergreens Straight 2 year apple trees. 4 to 5 ft. at \$7.50 per 100 Price list to applicants.

WATSON & DOBBIN. Best of assorted Hedge Plants one and two years old, wholesale and re-tail, shipped to any R. R. station, freight guaranteed address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit. Jack-son Co., Mo.

700,000 Apple Stocks, 1.000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

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Kansas City, Mo.

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General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially
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25,000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old.
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200,000 hedge, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum, Peach, Grapevine, S anal fruits, Ornamental trees and Evergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send for price list. E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kansas.



A CENTS. Mica Lamp Reflectors, 35c, 32,00 a Dozen. Nigger Head Match Safe 35c 32,00 a Dozen. Patent Pocket Stove \$1.50. Send for Circulars,

C. W. FOSTER & CO., 62 Canal St., Chicago, Illinois. 'HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE. COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE

PIGS. Premium Castle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Cor

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topoka, Kan

HOW TO PLANT A TREE.-TO BEGINNERS! More trees are lost from careless exposure of the roots of the tree before planting, and from improper planting, than from climatic or other causes. To the new beginner, who wishes to save himself from the expense of several years' losses in planting before he learns how to plant successfully, we would say: First, when the trees you wish to plant are taken from the nursery or forest, use the greatest care to prevent the small, fibrous roots from drying out, as it is upon these that the tree depends for its life. If the roats are mangled and broken, cut them off smoothly. Commonsense will indicate that the roots and the top should be balanced when planted. If three-fourths of the roots have been cut off in taking the tree up, the slightest thought will suggest that the original top should not be left to demand support from one-fourth of the roots which originally belonged to the tree. After you have cut away the top so that the tree may have an even start, having carefully protected the roots from the sun and wind, you are ready to plant. If the trees are to be planted in an orchard where they will receive cultivation, as they most certainly should, for four or five years, the holes need only be large enough to nicely straighten out all the roots in their natural positions. If they are to go into a yard or lawn, make the holes from twelve to eighteen inches larger all round than the length of the roots. Dig up the bottom of the hole so that the tree stands on six to twelve inches of well pulverized, rich surface soil, and in filling in around the tree, see particularly that the fine soil is packed closely to the roots. Don't put in ten inches of dirt over the roots and tramp it down, but let each layer of roots be held up until the soil is filled in to reach them, and when all the roots are thus covered the soil should be firmly tramped and the tree left so well planted as not to be easily shaken by the wind. It is best to plant in fresh soil, but if it has been most convenient to have the holes prepared beforehand, it adds much to the safety of the tree or vine to puddle the rootsthat is, to make a thin mud in a tight box or tub into which to put the roots before the tree is planted. Put a mulch of six or eight inches of straw, or coarse manure, around the trees in your yard or lawn. Ground set out to orchard should be cultivated and if possible given up entirely to the growing of the trees. If you want to grow a crop in the orchard, take root crops in preference to corn. and in no case put in small grain unless it is the fourth or fifth year after planting, when you wish to put it down to grass. Don't see lect the poorest, rocky point or hillside for your orchard in the belief that waste land is best used when growing an orchard. Take the best drained piece of ground convenient to your residence you have got, and set out and care for your orchard with a view to making it a saccess. It requires care and thought every year. Those who give their young forests and orchards up to weeds during the summer, browsing their cattle on them during the winter, paying no attention to the trees after they have set them out, will find tree-growing a vexatious, losing part of their

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

farming.

We are indebted to the Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, for the fifth annual report of the Board. For completeness in detail, for accuracy, and for typographical elegance, this report has never been excelled by any state in the Union. It is a volume of over six hundred pages, printed on tinted paper, and profusely illustrated with diagrams, maps and fine engravings. The first half of the volume contains the reports of the State Board of Agriculture ; this is followed by the reports of the Academy of Sciences, and closes with the report of the Centennial managers, which embraces a clear and succinct account of the entire Centennial Exhibition, and the brilliant record made by Kansas at that great World's Fair. The volume from the beginning to the end, is a credit to the Board and an honor to the state. Nothing that we can say will more graphically put the subject than the following from a review of the book by Hon. Web Wilder, of the St. Joe Herald. He says :

If Kansas should be blotted out of existence to morrow, this report alone, of her conquest at Philadelphia would give her animmortality of glory. The state went into the national while in in her sixteenth year, and bore away the renowned and peaceful victory. There were states with two centuries and s half of history, and the Union itself was a hhndred years old, but they all united in placing the crown upon imperial Kansas, the sweet sixteen of the river, the prairie and the mountain. And now the girl tells her story of her summer by the sea shore.

The report contains seventy-eight engravings, each worthy of Scribner's Monthly. It is the only history of the Centennial Exhibition yet published, and is a history of not only what Kansas did there, but what was done by every other state, by the general government and by foreign nations. There are fine illustrations of all the State exhibition buildings, and pictures, with a brief record, of the London Exhibition of 1851, the Dublin International of 1853, the Paris Exposition of 1867, and the Vienna Exposition of 1873. Many a squatter in his dug-out will now read his triumphs over modern civilization, for the first time, and while he reads it on the Kansas frentier, the same volume will be lovingly per rused by Don Pedro, in Brazil, by John Welsh in London, by the American people, and by issue.

the civilized world. The Kaneas book circumnavigates the globe, and years hence the traveler will speak with wonder of finding it in Pekin, at Calcutta, and on the banks of the Euphrates.

CORN SMUT.

This fungus affecting Indian corn is known o cryptogamic botanists as Ustilago Mayidis,segetum, as stated by Commissioner Le. Due in his letter to Congressman Phillips, The amount of land seeded to fall wheat is published in the last Kansas FARMER. Du-long's analysis, quoted by General LeDuc, was made some sixty years ago, and has been There is but a small amount of corn raised in of course understood that what is popularly termed smut is simply the mass of spores of analysis of smut has just been completed :

Sulphate of magnesium, Sulphate of lime, Phosphate of lime, Chloride of potassium, Phosphate of potassium, Chloride of ammonium,

.... 3.502 per cent

For a full consideration of this subject of agriculture for the current year .- Prof. Kedzie. ter wheat on this farm is fully one foot high

Silica, Oxide of iron,

tinguished commissioner had won on corn Mr. Collins lost over two thousand dollars on smut are thus ruthlessly torn from his manly his wheat crop last year, through grasshoppers brow. When the commissioner endeavored to and rust. In the past two years but par resuscitate the south by the introduction of tial crops of wheat have been raised in Dick tea-culture, some barbarian rose to say that inson and Saline counties, and it will take an that was an exploded theory twenty years extra good crop of wheat this year to make up ago; and later when he suggested the emigra- the loss of the last two years. tion of the unemployed thousands of the I found Mr. Collins packing pork for his east to western plains to grow dates, he was family use. The following is his recipe which met with ridicule by unbelievers. It was ever he has used for many years with good suc thus—the magnitude of the ideas of true cess: For eighty lbs of pork, take 1 pint of genius comes to generations after he has salt, 1 pint of sugar, and 3 ounces of saltpetre passed away.

PLANT EARLY.

The Kansas FARMER advises Kansas farm ers not to be in a hurry about planting. Its editor says he has been watching the season since 1861, and that it has seldom happened not occur in the month of March .- Newton

The editor of the Times has been watching the seasons since 1857, and has observed that,

published in a Kansas newspaper is that givhundred and ninety-nine out of every thouurged to plant early just as frequently and as appearance of his bull. earnestly as they are urged to plant trees.

They are far more likely to get their planting done too late than too early—if indeed, planting can be done in Kansas too early, which we very much doubt.—Atchison Champion.

I was astonished to find that the hip bones and all the projecting points of these animals were thickly covered with a heavy mass of flesh and fat. One distinctive feature about

stated that it was safe to defer planting until go hundreds of miles to examine this stock. ence, they would have understood that a sugv imported Cotswold beat anything I had eve work with the greatest vigor.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Mail advices to March 7, with reports of the apiece. live-stock markets of the kingdom from March 4 to March 7, inclusive, show more than usual kets, but no special advance in prices. At a passage way through the centre both ways. London the supply was short, amounting to and firm. Best Scots and crosses sold at 6.s a long; 21/2 stories high, and is conveniently are 6s. 2d. per 8th sinking the offal. Among the ranged. 630 foreign cattle shown were 28 from America which did not attract special notice. Off, bridge at Solomon City; the arches are superings of sheep numbered 9,150, and the mar- ported by iron pillars; the "approach" to the 4d.a 7s.6d. per 8 lb for choice Southdowns and kind I had ever seen. It is made of poles and half breeds. The supply of cattle at Leeds brush laid crosswise of the road, and upon this and trade was dull at higher prices, or 81/2d. was placed sods, closely and evenly packed in a 91/2d. per lb for fair to choice cattle; and fair alternate layers. The length of the approach to good sheep sold readily at 10d.a 11d. per th. is about 20 rods, and the width is 50 feet at Much the same story comes from Wakefield, the bottom and 17 feet at the top. The height ferings of cattle and sheep were fair, and full winds beat against it, yet it will stand for many years. prices were maintained. Beef cattle ranged from 7d, 71/6d, to 9d per 1b mutton from 81/6d, to 101/2d per th. During the week 275 tons of fresh meat were landed in Liverpool from

THE ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE FARMER. We point with pride, a remark for which we claim no originality, to our splendid advertising patronage. The support thus given a paper by the most sagacious business men of the country is one which can only be secured for the good reason that it pays them to give it. seem to be going crazy on this wheat busi-A paper that returns to advertisers a profit on their investment must have an undoubted ly more successful than the cultivation of one general circulation among citizens able to patspecial crop, and in this case I am inclined to
ronize the firms taking trade through its colthink the raising of cattle, sheep, hogs, and ronize the firms taking trade through its columns.

Every body wants to read Ross & McClintock's advertisment in the supplement in this

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XVI.

A large proportion of the wheat raised in Ottawa county is sown in the fall; it is looks ing exceedingly well, and the farmers are anticipating a better crop than ever before. Last year, the winter wheat in the county only averaged about fourteen bushels to the acre. this county.

Four miles east of Delphos, is the fruit farm the fungus itself, and which correspond to the of J. W. McLaren; here I found one of the seed of phenogamous plants. The following handsomest peach orchards in the state. It consists of three thousand fine, thrifty, wellbranched trees, twenty-five hundred being of bearing age and size. Upon this farm is about eleven acres of young forest trees set out four years ago, eight hundred of them having been transplanted from the nursery row without the loss of half a dozen trees. Mr. McLaren claims that there need be no more loss in setting black walnut trees than any other kind, if proper care is taken in the

corn smut as a suspected poison, the reader is referred to the secretary of the state board of wheat farm of Hon. A. P. Collins. The wins Two miles south of Solomon City, is the There it goes again! The laurels our distand gives prospect of an extra good yield.

> this to be thoroughly rubbed on the fleshy side. At the end of three days rub on 1 pint more of salt, and then pack the pork away in barrels without brine.

Five miles southeast of Salina is the "High land Stock Farm," owned by Hon. Thos. H that some of the coldest weather of winter did Cavanaugh; I found Mr. Cavanaugh on a hurried visit from his duties as secretary of state. He is making preparations to engage largely in the breeding of pure-blooded stock. His as a rule it is best to plant early.-Eldorado fine herd of Hereford cattle are the delight of every one who has had the pleasure of seeing The worst piece of advice we have ever seen them; the pedigrees of some of them were on by the FARMER. The experience of nine given in the FARMER, last fall. To those who have never seen any of this stock, I can sand in Kansas will justify the assertion that say, examine the cut in the advertisement of the earlier crops are planted in this state, the this stock, in this paper, and you have a pretmore certain they are to mature well and pro-

The readers of the FARMER very well know this breed is the perfect uniformity of color; year. that we have urged each year the value of So far as color and marking were concerned. early planting. During eight years' experi- it is almost impossible to tell one from anothence as a farmer, in Kansas, we practiced and er. The herd, at present, consists of twelve proved the value of early planting. Early animals. This breed has the quality of easily planting, however, may be overdone, and we taking on fat, and to those who are looking have seen potatoes and corn rot in the ground for a profitable investment in a fat-producing by injudicious, early planting. The FARMER breed of cattle, it would well repay them to

about the 20th of March. Had our over-saga- But the sheep! I thought I had seen sheep, cious friends above had more practical experi- yet I must acknowledge that these pedigreed, gestion, the first week in March, was not in before seen in this line. I send you some wool tended to hold good during all the spring from one of these sheep, which is over one months. From and after the 20th of March, in foot long. It was not a lock saved over from ordinary seasons, it well pays to push farm last shearing, and allowed to grow two years, as is sometimes the practice among some sheep-raisers, but the whole fleece is like it. These sheep weigh over two hundred pounds

There is a very convenient barn upon this farm. It is 60 feet square and 291/2 feet high, steadiness and strength in the several mar- and when finished will have 40 stalls. It has Mr. Cavanaugh's residence is the finest in only 2,780 head, and the market was steady this vicinity; It is 34 feet wide by 57 feet

The Smoky river is spanned by an iron ket was decidedly firm at higher figures or 7s. bridge, upon the south side, was the first of the where an early clearance was made at 8s 6d to is about 15 feet, and the whole cost was \$776, 10s 6d per stone of 14 fb for beeves and 81/2d and is a very complete and neat job. The a 101/2d per ib for sheep. At Liverpool the of- rains may pour and the floods come, and the

Around Abilene, the home of Hon. T. C. Henry, are immense fields of wheat that could hardly be better at this time of the year. Besides conducting his large farm, Mr. Henry is New York, 1,242 qrs. from Philadelphia, and and it is through his personal efforts that a large amount of railroad lands have been sold extensively engaged in the real estate business

to speculators and settlers. In September, 1876, I passed through this locality, and I cannot help but note the large increase of cultivated land, in this short time. By making a rather rough guess, I should say that there was twenty per cent. more land in Dickinson county, in 1877, than there was in ness. In all ages, in all climes and in all na-tions, diversified husbandry has been uniformfruit, and other grain besides wheat, would insure to the farmers of any of those wheat. producing countries more certainty of profif than the exclusive cultivation of their favorite cereal. Abilene, Dickinson Co., Ks.

LETTER FROM THE ARKANSAS VALLEY

On my table I find gathered a large num ber of letters from persons in the east asking information in regard to Kansas Nearly all of them want to know what part of the state is best adapted to their wants, which as a general thing are clearly specified. Wheat-growing appears to be the all important topic with most of them. While a dozen letters relate to stock-raising. One man inquires about sheep-raising, and not a few want to know about general agriculture. while all of them are interested in knowing how much it will cost to establish a home in Kansas. To write a letter to each of these correspondents, would take too much of my time; so with the permission of the editor of the FARMER, I will try to answer these questions here, and perhaps such information as I can give will be of interest to other than my correspondents.

WHERE TO GO.

Now the first question, which is, What part of the state is best adapted to the diferent occupations named, I must answer from my own knowledge, trusting that I may not be charged with prejudice by residents of other portions of the state, and to do justice to all let me say that the whole state is free from any fault as regards either soil, climate, or productions; yet, all men have a choice, and my own leads me to regard the valley of the Arkansas as the place to advise my friends and correspondents to locate. Reno, Rice, Barton, Pawnee and Edwards are counties where can be found all the requirements, either for wheatgrowing, stock-raising, wool-growing, general agriculture or mixed husbandry. In these counties the lands are cheap and all the various branches of industry mentioned above are in successful operation; and the wheat crop last year which in Barton county averaged twenty-five bushels per acre; Pawnee, twenty-eight; Edwards, twenty-eight; Rice, twenty-two and Reno, twenty, tells the story of what has been done under circumstances not the most favorable. This year the increase in the number of acres in wheat is so great as to be a convincing arcounties have in the soil, for wheat producing. Here are the figures: Reno county, increase in acres over last year, 26,486; Rice county, 24,438; Barton county, 18,801; Pawnee county, 10,000; Edwards county, 1,408. Here we see an increase over last year of 81,133 acres in the five counties named, and from the present appearance of the wheat fields, we

Now as to cost of cultivation, all that pared with that of the same crop in the practical. east. Breaking, if it must be hired, costs from two dollars to two and a-half per acre. occur in this state than any other. STOCK OR CATTLE-RAISING.

mild in winter, and an unlimited space cov- here than in any other place. ered with nutritious grasses; all these are what is needed in the business, and lastly, a shipping point so near at hand as to enable a stockman to take advantage of the markets. The conditions are suited to the man of large capital or the poor man with only a limited amount of money. In my mind there is less risk in this business than in any other occupation. But it must be understood that success will not come unless there is a large amount of pluck and perseverance; and no man should enter into the business of cattle-raising unless he is willing to endure hardships and give his willing to endure hardships and give his a fractional reaction from the highest prices. business the benefit of his entire attention. We do see men who fail, but ask them why and they will tell you that it was purely their own fault, for this is like every other business, you must pursue it in a business-like way. Young men fail in all branches of business in the east, thousands of them every year, and no notice is taken or comment made on it. They fail there because their money is invested in business that pays only a small margin of profit. They strive hard and in spite of their best efforts they go down; under other circumstances they might have succeeded, but their profits must be small because the business is overdone. Had the same money been put in stock here, and the same diligence shown, it would have yielded a profit of not less than forty per cent. These are not fancy figures, but the experience of cattlemen in Kansas.

SHEEP AND WOOL. Now a word about sheep and wool-growing which is attracting considerable attention in many portions of the state. Sheep

many of the states but in none more so than in Kansas. Some of the most successful breeders of sheep have turned their attention to Edwards county, and here I am told the business can be pursued with great success. The small cost of maintaining a very large flock of sheep and the ready sale for wool and mutton makes it so to speak a sure business. The mild climate permits a winter range which not only reduces the price of maintenance of the flock but insures the health of the sheep and brings them out in the spring strong and in fine condition. Diseases among animals in the locality are almost entirely unknown. With proper management sheep can be made to pay largely; a profit of fifty per cent has been realized in wool-growing and sheep

husbandry it is admitted is profitable in very

on a large or small scale suited to the capital of those who engage in it. GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

raising in the Arkansas valley, and breed-

ers all over the country are of one opinion

as to the advantages of sheep husbandry in

this locality. The business can be pursued

Very many who desire to come to this state appear to have very little idea as to the branch of industry they will follow; they are ready to raise wheat, cattle, sheep, or to engage in general agriculture. To the man of large means I have no advice in particular to give; for, if he has means and uses his powers of observation, he can hardly make a mistake; but to the man of small means and a large family it is a matter which requires careful thought on his part, and a word in season may serve him well. First, he must see to it that he raises enough of everything to keep his family; once enough to eat the way is clear. A few acres in wheat, corn and other necessaries of life are the first, then comes fruits which can be produced in a very few years.

The man who has a little money and good management will succeed, but without either, he has a hard task before him. He may live easier here than in some other places, for a little work goes a long way in producing the necessaries of life, but woe unto him if he does not make up his mind gument as to the faith farmers in these to carefully manage his affairs. He may have a fine crop, but recklessly spend the proceeds, and sooner or later he must be on the down-hill road, and once on that road it is astonishing how soon a man reaches the bottom. His next step is eastward, to see his "wife's people." We have had plenty of these characters in Kansas, but there is one consolation, ours is not the only state which has known them. But what can look for a much better yield than last shall a man with limited capital do to succeed? To tell him just what to do would be a long story, but to tell him what not to need be said is that it is only a trifle as com- do, is short enough, and perhaps more

First of all, do not build a fine house until you have the money to spare to build it. All the labor of putting in and harvesting Do not buy anything that you can do withthe crop being done by improved ma- out, and don't buy anything you cannot pay chinery from first to last, and at a mere the cash for. A very little debt often leads nominal cost; it will be seen that wheat- to bad results, and a debt contracted foolgrowing in the Arkansas valley is a profita- ishly is very hard to pay. You can profitble occupation. True there are at times ably run in debt for land, for that will, with drawbacks, but they are no more liable to proper management, pay for itself in a single year. But do not buy too much land, for you cannot manage it profitably unless Next, let me speak of stock or cattle- you have large means. And lastly, if you raising. In the three last named counties— are not willing to work to get a foothold, do Barton, Pawnee, and Edwards, there exists not come to Kansas. A man who desires many conditions peculiarly favorable to the to secure a home, and surround himself raising of cattle. Extensive ranges for with all the comforts of life, and is willing stock, pure water in abundance, a climate to work, can reach the end desired easier

Hutchinson, Kansas. March. 25th, 1878,

Markets.

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, March 25, 1878.

GOLD—Opened and closed at \$1.01%, with sales during the day at \$1.01%. Carrying rates, 3% to 5 per ent.

SILVER—Bars, \$1.20% in greenbacks; \$1.19% in old; coin, %@1 per cent. discount,

BONDS—Governments, steady, Railroad, firm.

STOCKS—The feature of the stock market to-day

Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, March 25, 1878.

WHEAT—Steady and quiet; No. 3, \$1; No. 4, 90c. (10RN—Steady; No. 3, 30%c; rejected, 29%c. OATS—Nominal. RYE—Nominal. RYE-Nominal. BARLEY-Nominal. Kansas City Live-Stock Market. Kansas City, March 25, 1878.

CATTLE—Receipts, 511; shipments, 827; a little weak; sales of shippers at \$3.90@4.50; feeders, \$3.40 @3.70; some left over.

HOGS—Receipts, 440; a shade higher; sales at \$2.95

New York, March 25, 1878.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Quiet; rejected spring. \$1.01½; No. 2,
Milwankee, \$1.28; No. 2, Chicago, \$1.24½@1.25.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady.
CORN—Moderate demand and unchanged.
OATS—Mixed western and state, 33½@35c; white
western. 35½@39½c.
COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Raw, firm; refined, 9½@10c.
MOLASSES—New Orleans, 20@25c.
RICE—Steady and unchanged.
EGGS—Firmer; western, 10½@11c.
PORK—Mess, fromer, 210.2020.

New York Produce Market.

-Firmer; western, 10 k@11c. -Mess, firmer; \$10.20@10.50. BEEF-Dull.
MIDDLES-Western long clear quiet and firm; 5%c.
BUTTER-Unchanged.
CHESSE-Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY-Dull; \$1.08%@1.07.

St. Louis Produce Market. ST. Louis, March 25, 1878. HEMP-Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and prices unchanged.
WHEAT—Quiet; No. 3. red, \$1.11% Q1.11% cash;
\$1.12% April; No. 4; \$2.05%; spring algher; No. 2;
\$1.0761.07%.
CORN—Steady; 39c cash; 39%c April.
OATS—Dull; 25% bid cash.
RYE—Quiet; 56% \$25%c.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.03.
PORK—Nominal; \$9.75 cash.
DRY SALT MEATS—Nominal.
BACON—Quiet; 4c, 5% \$25%c.
LARD—Nominal; held at \$7.
BUTTER—Steady demand for choice fresh dairy packed at 25% 36c; roll, 16@22c; fresh country packed.
16@20c; roll, 12% 18c.
EGGS—Steady; 7c in cases.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. St. Louis, March 25, 1878. ST. LOUIS, March 25, 1878.

CATTLE—Firm, fairly active and unchanged; common to choice native steers. \$3.371/6.05.25; common to choice cows and heliers, \$2.4024; corn-fed Texans, \$3.6504.25; Colorados, \$3.8064.50; stockers and feeders; \$2.5024.30; receipts, 3.400.

HOGS—Opened weak and 10c lower, closed fairly active; light, \$3.2503.50; packing, \$3.2023.45; butchers', \$3.4023.60; receipts, 6,100.

SHEEP—Unchanged; steady shipping and butchers' demand for good heavy muttons.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, March 25, 1878.

CHICAGO, MARCH 25,1878.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; spring extras, \$4.25

4.75; western extras, \$4.75@5 50.

WHEAT—Unsettled; generally higher and active;
No. 2. spring, glit edged, \$1.09, regular, \$1.06% cash;
No. 3. \$1.01%.

CORN—Unsettled; generally lower and irregular;
41%c cash or April.

41%c cash or April.

OATS—Quiet and steady; 23%c cash and April.

RYE—Good demand and a suade higher; 55%c.

BARLEY—Steady with fair demand; 45% @47%c.

PORK—Good demand and a shade higher; 39.36 cash; \$9.27% @9.30 April.

LARD—Fair demand and firm; \$7.07@7.17% cash and April. and April
BULK MEATS—Steady with fair demand; short
ribs, 5½c; short clear, 5½c.
WHISKY—Nominally unchanged; \$1.04.

Chicago Live Stock Market. CHICAGO, March 25, 1878.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1616.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000; all grades dull and a shade lower; mixed rough; \$3.80@3.60; light, \$3.50@3.60; choice heavy, \$3.70@3.90. All sold.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000; 15@20c lower; shipping steers, \$3.80@5; feeders fairly active; \$2.80@3.85; butchers' weak; steers, \$3.25@3.80; cows, \$2.50@3.70; many used. many unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; 20@25c better; everything sold at \$4.50@5.75.

Lawre	LAV	Market VRENCE,	March 26,	1878.
Wheat, No. 3				.90@— .8044—
" rejected				.60@80
Corn				.20@-
Rye				.88@-
HOGS-Heavy, gross	\$2.0	0.		

CATTLE-Butchers' cows, \$2 50@3.00; steers, \$3.00

CALTLE—Butchers cows, \$2 50@3.00; steers, \$3.00
@4.25; shippers, \$3.75@4.50,
CALVES—\$5.00@7.00 per head.
SHEEP—Live, \$2.50@4.00.
HIDES—Per lb., green, 7c; green saited, 7@8c;
green calf, 8c; dry fint hides, 12@14c; 50@60c each.
One-third off on all No. 2 hides.

Atchison Produce Market. ATCHISON, March 25, 1878.

WHEAT-No. 3, fall, \$1.01; No. 4, do., 90c; No. 2,

ring, 88c; No. 3, do., 83c.

RYE—No. 2.41c.

OATS—NO. 2, mixed, 18c; No. 2, white, 19c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 25c.

CORN—No. 2, 30c; rejected, 28c.

FLAXSEED—95c.

WATHE NO. Doniphan Co.. March 26.—Wheat, winter, 75@1.0; spring, 65@85c; Rye, 35c; Corn, 24c; Oats, 20c; Flour, best fall wheat, \$3.25@3.50; best spring wheat, \$2.75; Bran per ton, \$10.00; Shipstuff per ton, \$12.00; Potatoes per bu, 25c; Butter per fb, 15c; Eggs per doz, 5c; Hams per fb, 6%c; Shoulders per fb, 4%c; Sides per fb, 6%c; Lard per fb, 6c; Chickens per doz, \$2.75.

Bublington, Coffee Co., March 26—Flour per cwt., \$3@3.75; per eack, \$1.50@1.87; Buckwheat, \$5; Corn per bu, 20c; Oats per bu, 16c; Wheat per bu, \$1@1.25; Bran per cwt., 40@50c; Shorts do., 50@00c; Chickens, live. \$1.25@1.50; dressed, £@7c; Turkcys per bb. 5@-7c; Potatoes, 75@1.00; Sweet Potatoes, 3@4c; Green Apples, \$1.00@1.20; Turnips, 15@20c; Onions, 75@1.00; Cabbage, 2@5c.

Howand, Elk Co., March 26.—Flour per 100 lbs, \$3,25@3.59; Butter per lb, 10@12c; Sorghum per gal., 40@50c; Potatoes per bu, 50@60c; Eggs per doz., 8c; Dried peaches per lb, 6@7c.

LA CYGNE, Linn Co., March 25.—Wheat per bu. \$1.10; Corn per bu, 18@23c; Oats per bu, 20c; Flax seed per bu, \$1.10; Corn per bu, 18@23c; Oats per bu, 20c; Flax seed per bu, \$1.04@31.25; Potatoes per bu, 40@60c; Apples per bu, 20@50c; Eggs per doz., 5c; Butter, fresh per b, 12%@11½c; Lard per lb, 7@8c; Chickens dressed per lb, 4%@5c; live, per doz., \$1 25@1.50; Turkeys dressed, per lb, 52%c. Good shippers, average 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, \$3.90@4.00; Shippers, second class, \$3.75@3.90; Butchers' stock, \$3.50@3.75.

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

APPLES-Per bushel		
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 2.25		
Medium 2.00		
Common		
Castor 1.25		
BUTTER—Per 1b—Choice		
Medium	1	
CHEESE—Per lb 10 to 121/2	1	
EGG8—Per doz—Fresh		
HOMINY—Per bbl 5.25to5.50		
VINEGAR—Per gal		1
POTATOES—Per bu		
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz 2.00@2,25		
VINEGAR—Per gal		
Geese.		
ONIONS—Per bu		
CABBAGE—Per dozen		
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu 1.00. to .1.27	,	
and the second control of the second		
Leather Market.	18	
Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.	1	
HIDES—Green	5	
Dry Flint		
Dry Salt		
Calf, Green		
Kip, Green		
Sheep Pelts, green	0	
Damaged Hides are bought at 1/4 off the price0		
TALLOW in Cakes	5	
Topeka Retail Grain Market.		
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly w. Edson.	7	
WHEAT-Per bu. spring	0	
Fall No. 2 1.1		
" No.8		

Topeka Lumber Market. Joist and Scantling. \$
Rough boards....
No. 2.... Fencing ... No. 2.
Common boards, surface.
Stock " D ... C ... C ... C ... C ... B ... C ... B

Topeks Butcher's Retail Market.

SEND US A LETTER.

Write us a letter about your county. Give us the price of land improved and unimproved. What land rents for per acre. Give also market price of your products, what cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc., are worth in cash. In this connection if you have the time give us the relative acreage of small grains this year compared with last year, how planting progresses. What last year's crops averaged, and such information citizens in other parts of the state want and also state these things for the benefit of those who are thinking of coming to Kansas. We want nothing but facts; leave out exaggeration and puffery in the interest of emigration.

Shawnee County, Kansas offers all, the inducements to emigrants that any other county in the state can offer. You can purchase from Ross & McClintock as good lands within 6 to 25 miles of the capital at \$3 to \$10 per acre, as can be found in the state at the price. Then you have the advantage of competition of the two great leading roads which cross each other at Topeks. Our fine streams and broad prairies afford the finest stock ranges in the state, our bottom and slope lands produce as fine wheat as can be raised, and Shawnee county beats the world on corn. As fine fruit grown here as anywhere in America. No herd law your stock can roam at large, and you can cut thousands of tons of hay outside. All persons visiting Kansas. Should never leave without seeing the capital and call on the wholesouled enterprising firm of Ross & McClintock.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Every one of the 311,050 Charter Oak Stoves now in the hands of as many housekeepers have proved eminently practicable, easily kept in order doing all kinds of cooking quickly, cleanly, and with great economy of fuel and labor.

Ladies will find relief from from their headache, costiveness, swimming in the head, colic, sour stomach, restlessness, etc.,etc., by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

Persons living in unhealthy localities may avoid all bilious attacks by taking a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator occasionally to keep the liver in healthy action. It should be used by all persons, old and young. It is not unpleasant, is a purely vegetable compound; is not injurious to the most delicate constitution, and will keep the liver in healthy action.

To Consumptives.—Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public for ten years and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

Seed oats, seed corn, English blue-grass seed, and German or Golden millet seed. DOWNS & Co.

Topeka, Kansas.

8 and 9

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

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C. A. Stultz, Dentist, has re-opened his office over Funk's hat store, Kansas ave., Topeka, Kansas,

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,) printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money, KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka Kansas.

ODESSA OR GRASS-SEED WHEAT. We have received a car load of this wheat, and are prepared to fill orders promptly.

Downs & Co.

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From choice Light Brahmas, \$1.25 per 18. J. F. ROE Vinland, Kansas. Farm Seed For Sale.

Seed Oats, Hungarian, and Millet Seed for sale by W. EDSON, Topeka. Kansas, Red Cedar Seedlings!

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Manufacturers of cane mills, address ER, Eagle Rapids, Smith Co., Kansas.

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I have three fashionably bred, recorded Short-Horn bulls, ready, for service. Will sell them for \$50 each. Address H. H. LACKEY, Peabody, Marion Ce., Kas.

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"Carrots, Mangolds and Sugar Beets. What kinds to raise, how to raise, and how to feed," By mail, 30 cents, Also, my three works, on "Cabbages, and How to Grow Them." "Squabhes, and How to Grow Them." "Unions, and how to Grow Them." Full of just such minute details as farmers want. Each, 30cts by mail. My large Illustrated Seed Catalogue free to all.

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Delivered on cars here or at Kansas Cityat fol wing pri-ces per bbi;South-ern Queen, \$3.25 yellow Nansemond \$3.50, Red Bermu-da and Red Nanse mond \$3.75. Black Spanish \$4.00. All *xtra choice stock, assorted to modium size for sprouting. size for sprouting. E. C. CHASE, Glenwood, John-son Co, Kansas.

The Earliest Matured. The Largest Crain. The Smallest Cob.

Nost Productive Corn in the World.

Nost Productive Corn in the World.

Sixteen years' experience in corn-growing, feeding and improving has demonstrated this to be the best, bec ause, it contains more oil (hence its name) and yields a larger crop of better feeding, quicker fattening corn than any other variety in this country. Matures from four to six weeks earlier than the common varieties. By the common measure of corn in the cob, it shells one bushel and one gallon to the bushel of ears. The ears are compact, the cob small—about 12 inches long, and one inch in dlameter—and from 14 to 16 rows to the ear.

The corn has been sold the past two years throughout Indiana with general satisfaction. Some of those who bought a 25 cent package last year, have refused \$5 for what they raised from it; some have refused twice that amount, while others will not part with an ear at any price. We give a few comments published by the Indiana Farmer. "I know of several who planted the White Oil Corn and it turned out better than any corn that was raised in the County." "The White Oil Corn is better than any yellow corn for feeding." "I never saw any thing that would beat it in yield." "I am well pleased with it." "I claim the White Oil Corn is the best corn I have ever raised." "I tried a package of the White Oil Corn and will never regret it." "If it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind, it pays better to raise fine stock than any other kind

CHARLES JOSLYN, 117, N. Ills, St. Indianoplis. Ind.

The Western Queen Bee Hive



This hive is acknowledged by competent judges to be the best, cheapest. and most conveniont. State and county rights low for cash or good trade. Price for mode hive and farm right. \$7.00. Hive, Bees, and right for \$12.00. For particulars, address H. STACOS, Patentse

Portable Engines

suitable for running corn burrs, shelling corn, or furnishing power for small Elevator for sale cheap by the FORT SCOTT FOUNDRY, Kansas.

A . WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cata-

5,000

B ushels of Hungarian Millet, and German Millet Wanted. Let us know at once if you have any of the above seeds for sale, and what you want for it. We furnish sacks and pay freight. Send some samplest possible. Address, B. J. GRIMMELT & COWholesale Seed Dealers, 212 Market St, St. Louis, Mo.

Amsden Peach Trees.

Fine 6 foot trees, delivered at any R. R. Station in Kansas or Missouri, at \$15 per 100, C4 must be paid before shipment.] This king of early peaches sold at \$5 to \$7 per bushel in Joplin, last season, 20 other sorts of peach trees. JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

NOTICE, WE have the LARGEST and best selling Stationery Package in the world. It contains 16 hever the Large world it contains 16 hever to the world it would be contained to the world in the BRIDE & CO. 11 Clinton Place, New York

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50 Elegant Mixed Cards, with name, 13 cents Outfit 10c. Seavy Bros, Northfield, C

INFORMATION WANTED.

I wish if possible to get information of the whereabouts of the following named family, or any of its me mbers, who moved to Kansas in 1861, where last heard from in 1861, they were in Oekaloosa. Jefferson County. The family consisted of the father, three sons, one son-in-law, and three daughters, as follows, John Bond, Sr., John, James, and Edward the three sons, Sarah, Amelia, and Elizabeth, the three daughters, and Henry Fisher the son-in-law. Fisher if is living a wagonmaker by trade. Any Information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address RICHARD DAVIS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



GREAT PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horn Cattle Convenient Arrangement,

Villisca, Montgomery Co., Iowa. ON WEDNESDAY MAY 15th, 1878.

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The sale will include 125 head of well bred Shorthorns, and as individuals rarely excelled.

Imp. Lord Hillhurst, 2371, (a Pure Bates) Airdrie 9th. 21884 (a Renich Rose of Sharon) and several imported csws, and their calves are included. The stock will be found to meet the wants of either breder or farmer; 2nd to no sale ever held in America, and the most attractive one of the coming season, will be positive, no postponement on account of weather.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on approved bankable note bearing 10 per cent interest, or a liberal discount for cash.

Catalogues ready April 10th, and will be sent with full particulars on application to R. F. Tubbs. Villisca, lows.

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Fowls and Eggs For Sale.

I will sell eggs from eight varieties of pure bred, high class, poultry. Bramahs, Cochins, Games, Leghorns, Hamburgs and Pekin and Aylsbury ducks. Some good fowls for sale. At the Leavenworth poultry show, held in Dec. 1877, I won 12 regular preminms out of 13 entries. Write for prices. Address, J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas.



POTATO AND SEED CATALOGUE, FREE TO ALL.

BEND FOR IT Udina, Kane Co., Ill.



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OUR IMPROVED PEST
Is a Safe, Sure a
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Is a Safe, Sure and Cheap of the POTATO Surranted to kill be sure and cheap of the BUG!

Warranted to kill be sure to use, and not injurious to plants. Cosis 25 to 50 cents an acre. Our Cabbage and Currant Worm. Powder is warranted wor prossorous, but sure death to worms. Samples simflicint for tirls of either preparation senten receipt of 15cts. Postage stamper or cash. 1-41b bor of Pers Poison mailed for 30sts. Send for Circular with hundreds of testimonials. Discount in the trade, or REARNEY CHEMICAL WHANS. P. O. Mov. 3120



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Write plainly your name, town, county, and State, and address.

Parisian Lace Importing Co., 152 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, C. This is the only offer, and only good until July 1, 1878.

Ziterary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MES. M. W. HUDSON.

SPRING TIME. The boyhood of the year .- Tennyson.

The pleasant Spring, the joyous Spring!

His course is onward now;
He comes with sunlight on his wing,
And beauty on his brow!
His impulse thrills through rill and flood,
And thr. be along the main,
'Tie stirring in the waking wood,
And trembing o'er the plain.

—Cornelius Webbe

Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees.

The spring is here—the delicate-footed May,
With its slight fingers full of leaves and flowers,
And with it comes a thirst to be away
In lov-lier scenes to pass these sweeter hours,
A feeling like the worm's awakening wings,
Wild for companionship with swifter things.

—N. P. Willis

When well-apparelled April on the heels of limping inter treads. - Shakespeare.

Welcome, sweet season of delight;
What beauties charm the wand'ring sight
In thy enchanting reign!
How fresh descends the morning dew,
While opening flowers of various hue
Bedeck the sprightly plain.

—Elizabeth Bentley.

When every brake hath found its note, and sunshine niles in every flower,—Edward Everett.

The love-thrilling hedge-birds are wild with delight Like arrows loud whistling the swallows fit by;
The rapturous lark as he sears out of sight,
Sends us sun-lighted melody down from sky,
In the air that they quaff, all the feathery throng
Taste the spirit of Spring that outbursts in a song.

—Horace Smith

For lo, the Winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the sing-ing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land,—Bible

In that soft season when descriding showers
Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flow'rs;
When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And each relenting feels the genial ray.

—Pope.

RUTH THORNBY'S SECOND LIFE.

BY COR CORRELLI.

I do not suppose you will call Ruth Thornby a heroine after all; only a patient, suffering woman. From her childhood she had been metherless, a sorrow deep enough to cloud all her early life; still there were gleams of sunshine which she lovingly remembered.

Some hopeful hearts cling to the belief that "every cloud has a silver lining." Ruth Thornby felt that her life was a strange contradiction to that consoling theory. For five years the cloud had never lifted; it darkened instead, shutting her out from all hope of peace or happiness. Not so much as the sympathy of one true heart; scarcely the kind wishes of the few whom she met in her daily toil. It is not strange that at times she questioned the justice of Him whom she had been taught to trust. Daily her lips repeated the words "I will be with you," but she could not feel it. Her heart was turned to stone. What she suffered would have crushed one less brave, but fortunately she possessed a strong constitution and she still lived-toiled to keep life, wretched as it had become. Bread for herself and child!

But I must tell you more of her history. Ruth Thornby began existence in the little village of Ryburn,-the coziest nook in all New England. Her father was a generoushearted Christian gentleman, and a scholar; for many years he had been principal of a preparatory school for boys, but when Ruth became motherless this good man gave his time and care, and surrounded her with an atmosphere of Christian love. So Ruth grew to womanhood, her father's all. Without companionship her life was very quiet, alas! and dreary too. Ah! there was yet something which gave it a rainbow hue. Once a year Grant Thornby came to Ryburn to see his old instructor. Sober, quaint, little Ruth looked forward to these little visits with more pleasure than she cared to own. How she watched the Balm o' Gilead buds! for when they were bursting with fragrance she knew he would come.

But one spring she waited in vain, waited until the flowers she loved and tended drooped, faded and died! "The melancholy days were come," and Ruth learned in her weary watching and waiting, her woman's heart.

For the third time the air was balmy with the sweet breath of spring, and Ruth grown sadly stern and distrustful, said "he will never, never come again!" and so believing was strangely silent and shy, when one glad, sunshiny morning he appeared at their door. But he did not lack a welcome. The kindhearted old man greeted his former pupil with a tender affection that touched the heart of Grant Thornby. The days flew by on golden wings and too soon the time came for his departure, alas! he could not go, a tie strong as love could make it bound him there. How could he leave the gentle Ruth, whose heart, won from its shyness and distrust throbbed for him? Circumstances seemed to hasten their fate.

Ruth's father was dying; and under an impulse of tender respect for the dying man and his great love for Ruth, he hastened to make legal his right to protect her ere she was indeed orphaned. It was a wrong thing to do, without consulting his only living parent, who had purposely persuaded him to this very vist it for fear, in his "recklessness," as she termed it, he might disgrace them by enlisting as a common soldier.

Grant Thornby thinking of all this, said to himself many times, "my proud mother loves me too well to disown me for this, and my haughty Helen who is ice to every one else, will plead for her only brother. Besides, they

as I do," and so reasoning, dismissed that part Thornby's future would have been assured could but contrast her own broken and pitiful of the affairs from his mind.

Very tenderly he strove to lighten Ruth's to rest, seemed utterly crushed. But Grant might find its way to Ruth. was a tender comforter, and long before the first frost withered the wreath of forget-meisfaction of seeing her smile cheerfully.

Ryburn seemed to have forgotten their exist, and thus those whom she had known from childhood, remained ignorant of her affairs, and Ruth. Never a word from her all this time not answer, but slowly raising her hand points his own way be clear, he did not care for this, but-he dared not contemplate the bare possibility of the reverse. He had received sevout my boy." Should he return, brave his mother's anger and abide her decision?

Consulting Ruth he found she would by no means accompany him. Could she, a simple she insisted on his procuring a furlough and sobbing disturbed them, and then Helen revillage girl, tace this proud mother and sister in their fashionable home? No, no! "I should only injure your cause" she said, "that I must not do." And so acting upon her entreaties he finally, and after long delays start! his heart's deepest feelings, and made him ed alone on this, to him, fateful journey. But long to throw away the life they had tried to such impossible promises as he made! such a save. "Ruth would not accept aid from glad future he painted for poor Ruth, who yet them,"she said, "and publicly denied her marboding pain at her heart, and a face white as three, yes, twice three weeks passed wearily by without a word from her husband, Ruth Thornby feared—she knew not what.

Alas! human nature is the same, go where picion on the "foppish stranger hangin' round there."

The winter was scarcely over, the depth of which found the wretched and deserted wife quite destitute, before she felt all that medwidowed," she heard the deacon's wife say: ever since she could remember this woman had been a second mother, now when she so much needed a loving triend, filled with rights eous indignation, she stood aloof.

Day after day, week after week, and month fter month did the desolate girl await the arrival of the mails, until hope fled and strength failed. I dare not think what she must have suffered had not one, a stranger, hearing her story,full of sweet Christian charity, visited her, and finding her sick and des titute, provided for her present need and future comfort.

When the sweet mid-summer came, Ruth Thornby came forth from her deep peril, broken in spirit it is true, but with a new call upon her love and care. Something to live for! So gathering her shattered energies she prepared to battle with life, its toils and hardships. To the kind friend, who had stood by her in sore need, she confided her sad story. It was received with an incred. ulous shake of the head,"poor misguided girl! I fear you have a sad future, before you," she said not unkindly. But oh, this cold, doubting charity she could not receive! One morn ing in the early autumn Ryburn awoke to find the object of its unjust suspicion gone. Then O human nature! Ruth's character began to rebuild itself. This and that were put together, Ruth's version of the story circulated. (how they had loved her), and the verdict was 'more sinned against than sinning.' If she could have known this! but she was far away from the scene of her trials and humiliation. Diligent inquiry was made by the deacon's wife, who began to feel that she owed a duty to the lonely child of the good old man who slept in the churchyard near by, but no trace of her could be found.

And what of Grant Thornby? the villain they thought him? Never! After parting with Ruth he hastened with all possible speed to the city. The warm welcome he received smote his heart, but with a lotty courage, rare indeed for him, he immediately made known his hasty marriage. But if he thought that proud, haughty woman, his mother though she was, and he her only son, could forgive him for such a thwarting of her highest hopes and ambition for him, he was speedily undeceived. It was over, -the summer's mad folly. Grant Thornby left his mother's elegant home forever. Helen indeed tried to soften the decision but that was all. With a few pitiful dollars in his pocket he determined to return to little Ruth who would love him as truly as when heir to his mother's wealth. He would work for himself and her, and try to become the man God meant he should. But his destiny seemed to be controlled by an invisible power. When over half the journey he met an old college chum just enlisted. Grant was easily persuaded, and was soon enroute with his friend to join the-th volunteers. How or when he enlisted he could scarcely realize. But he was not sorry. Indeed he secretly wondered why he had remained idle and his country demanding his aid so. At the first rendezvous he wrote to his sister Helen, telling her what he had done and giving her Ruth's address, begged her to

remit something monthly until he received

his pay. Helen was quite moved by this let-

ter so full of wild patriotism, and tenderness

But she wavered, then consulted her mother life with the warmth and sunshine of this. bereavement, who, after seeing her father laid ed and means taken to intercept any that ers, oppressed her; a weight was on her

hard at best; and Grant went through with out let the rain plash on her forehead. Feels nots on the new-made grave, he had the sat- all its chances and changes. At one time he ing revived she closed it and turning, beheld was lying sick in the hospital, he had been on the wall that which made her cold and colence, Ruth always reticient had no confidented sufficiently recovered, thus suffering a serious support. Mrs. Avenel entering the room, relapse. So near death, how he longed to see spoke kindly to her. The poor woman could Grant was quite too happy to give it a thought. to gladden his perilous life. Was she still ed to a full-length portrait of a man in splen-Just now something more important claimed alive? Had she forgotten, that she was thus did uniform—Major Thornby! and uttering a his attention. After settling Ruth's affairs he silent? In his moments of consciousness he piercing shrick fell senseless. Help was found there was little or nothing left. Should lived over again that giad summer time with speedily summoned, but while she lay unher when life seemed so worth the living. O conscious a great contusion was heard in the Ruth! he mouned, and a soft hand touched his hall. Mrs. Avenel hastened out, and there forehead, soft lips touched his. Starting up sure enough was Grant Thornby in the flesh, eral letters lately from his mother and sister, he saw not Ruth, but his mother. Very ten-'home,"the mother wrote, "is not home with- derly she nursed him, but with a cold, cruel Avenel felt guilty and ashamed. The meetdetermination she listened to his delirious ran vings of Ruth and their quiet sunny life at Ryburn. When sufficiently able to travel, accompanying her home. This he would not do, for pride was strong, and he had by no means forgotten his last visit there. Then she told him of Ruth, said things that stirred had to drain her cup of sorrow to its very riage; when last they heard she was very illdregs! She saw him depart with a dull force dying, very likely she was dead, anyway she had proved herself unworthy his name." A the new-fallen snow. A vague presentiment sad, despairing look came into his eyes, and of coming ill troubled her, and when one, two, he gasped, "enough! do not tell me more," and this hard cruel mother satisfied with her work, caressed him fondly and promised extravagant things. But he wanted to be alone. How he suffered no one knew. Not you will, and Gossip found listeners in dear yet could be doubt his wife's tender love, ah! old Ryburn. They had ever looked with sus- he remembered their last sad parting, and bitterly did he chide himself for not returning before his enlistment. No doubt she believed herself forsaken; but had she received none of the loving messages he had sent? With a sad heart he sealed the sorrowful past and ling tongues dared to say. "Worse than went on duty once more. Wherever there was an engagement in which his regiment shared, there was rejoicing at the danger, resolving to throw away his wretched life if possible. But he seemed to bear a charm against south ern bullets and came out of it all with but a few scars and won for his daring and bravery a major's straps. But what mattered it to him?

> was dead; he mourned her sincerely, for he had not learned of her treachery; she did him justice on one point, at the last she changed her mind and left him a rich man. Helen was married and removed to a distant western city, but she wrote often, and when the war ended sent a loving invitation, imploring him to come to her. But he did not go then, he had a work to do. He meant to discover how far he had been wronged. In one of the companies belonging to his regiment, was a man who lived previous to his enlistment in the vicinity of Ryburn. Learning this, Grant made inquiries and gathered a few vague bits of information which gave him a faint glimmering of the truth. But he decided to keep his own counsel, and quietly withdrawing himself from the many fetes, given in out on his mission. His first visit was to Ry burn, the scene of his happy love. No one recognized him. Tall, bearded and bronzed he looked older by ten years than the youth whom they remembered with such distrust. He wanted to find Ruth's grave, but failing, he searched out the old sexton, and from him learned more than he dared to hope. Ruth was alive! O, how they had wronged her, and their child! He would find them if he searched the world over. First, he would go to Hellen; she was even now expecting him, and she might aid him when she saw how determined he was.

The mother who so cruelly deceived him

In the thriving city of Cory, stood the elegant mansion of Lawrence Avenel, the rich and prosperous merchant. Mrs. Avenel was was in trouble; cook had taken it into her obstinate head to fall sick, and such hosts of company expected; "brother will make his appearance soon and no end of fussing to be done!" she said, while holding a convention in the kitchen; "can you not find some one, Marie, to supply your place, while you take cook's?" addressing the chambermaid who had on several occasions assisted in cook's department. "No one ma'am unless it be the little widow round in Oldham street. It was her as made me new delaise; she seemed awful wretched-like in that litle rain-soaked tene ment." "Go and see," said the mistress," some thing must be done." Well, the little seamstress came, looking wonderfully pale and sad close beside her was her little boy, a beautiful child with hazel eyes, full of frightened wonder at the beautiful things around. In obedience to instructions she began puttings rooms in order for the expected guests, deftly arranging the fanciful appointments to the complete satisfaction of her employer. Take ing her dinner with the servants, the boy still beside her, and both eating with a famished eagerness pitiful to behold.

"Arrange the flowers in this room," was the last order given. A cold, dreary rain was falling, a real November rain.

Mrs Avenel resolved that however cheerless without, there should be nothing wants ing of cheerfulness within. Flowers, music, for the gentle girl left so desolate. Had she birds gaily caged, everything perfect in its

have only to see my pretty Ruth to love her obeyed the first, generous impulse, Ruth arrangement. Poor Ruth, for it was her, and the end of it was, the letter was destroy- The air, laden with the perfume of rare flowheart which she tried in vain to lift. Go- 50 NICE CARDS, Plaid, Repp. Silk, Block, &c., with heart which she tried in vain to lift. Alasi the soldier's life we all know. It is ing to the window she opened it and leaning was lying sick in the hospital, he had been on the wall that which made her cold and colseverely wounded and went on duty before or less as the marble on which she leaned for Ag'ts outfit 10c. DOWD & CO., Bristol, Conn. but looking so grandly sorrowful that Helen ing was very tender on his part, for Grant loved his sister dearly, though he knew she cased her heart in a shell of pride. A child's membered the fainting woman. Explaining to her brother, she returned to aid in restoring her to consciousness. He followed with a curious surprised feeling; slowly he came up to the group of frightened women. Marie was chafing her hands, while his sister held wine to her lips. He saw it all at a glance, and that glance was a revelation. It was his wife! was she in truth dead? For a moment he gazed speechiess into his sister's face. Then taking her in his strong arms, laid her on a soft couch in a quiet room, Helen leading the way, for somehow she divined what was coming; besides she was quite crushed by that stern awful look in her brother's eyes. When they were away from the crowd of astonished servants he said, "Helen, that woman is my wife! my lost Ruth! say one word, or let her lack attention or respect, and I will expose you as you deserve." What a dilemma! Had she not been sounding his praises to all the young ladies of her set? why, she had actually promised him to a beautiful young heiress who was soon to become one of her guests. But she promised humbly enough, she could not do otherwise with those stern eyes searching her face. Together they sought to bring life again to that death-like form, a few mo. ments of terrible suspense, and success crown. ed their efforts. But it was quite impossible io realize in its fullness, the cup of happiness held out to her. She was almost afraid of that tall, bearded major. Worn with toil and suffering she tell the difference keenly. But love is magic in its influence, and love and care she had in abundance.

Helen soon had arranged the explanation she would give to her world, and a very pretty romance she wove out of it too; and in eudeavoring to make the best of it, quite outdid herself in preparing suitable apparel and in kindness to her "dear sister."

The little Richie accepted the situation quietly, his large beautiful eyes looking the wonder he felt. Well, it was so like a fairy tale, who could believe it! A few days later the other guests arrived. Mrs. Avenel gave a grand dinner and presented Major Thornby and his wife. "After all," she mentally exclaimed, "she looks every inch a lady, but there's Madeline so rich and handsome! Well, honor of the brave soldier's safe return, he set my pretty air-castle has fallen; no one buried neath its ruins though, I think." Removed from poverty and haunting care, Ruth soon bloomed afresh, and even the haughty Made line decided they were a handsome couple. But a gay life ill-suited the reunited husband and wife. With the early spring they paid a visit to Ryburn, and Ruth had the satisfaction of seeing a marble shaft rise from her father's

> On a lofty eminence, overlooking a beauti ful stream, stands a pretty cottage. Around it are lovely well-kept grounds; there in this quiet, restful spot, surrounded with comfort, pegan Ruth Thornby's Second Life.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

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WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp, and address American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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25 Cardinal, Navy Blue, Seal Brown and Bottle Green Cards, with name in gold, 20c, Hull & Co. Hudson, New York. 25 Fancy Cards, with name, 10c., 50 for 15c, Plain or Gold. Tryus. W. E. Hull & CO. Hudson. NY

50 PIECES FINE JEWELRY FOR SI. Address P. Hannberg & Co., Osage City, Kas. AGENTS Wanted to sell our Watches, Free, Outfit Free, G. M. HANSON & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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\$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate, Particulars free Address J. WOETH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Salary, Salesmen wanted to sellour Staple Goods to dealers, No peddling. Expenses paid, Permanent employment, address S. A. GRANT & CO, 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

\$3300 A YEAR. How to Make 14.

\$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a fit free, J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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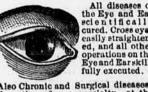
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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farner, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st
day of November and the first day of April, except when
found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.
No persons, except citizens and householders can take
upa stray.

upa stray.

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affiday it, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State n double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of caking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

The shall rise determine c

mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00. Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith.

THE STRAY LIST. Strays For Week Ending March 20, 1878.

Brown County.—Henry Isely, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by A. E. Miller, Washington Tp, darak P. O.) Feb. 12, 1878, one dark red steer nearly 3 yrs d, some white hairs in forehead, hind feet white, some hite under brisker running back to flank, no marks nor ands. Valued at \$25.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

HEIFER.—Taken up by J. U. Gregg, near Lenexa, one
speckled roan heifer 1 yr old, white spot in forehead, underbit out of left ear. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Irwin Fletcher, Oxford Tp, Feb.
14, 1878, one red and white steer supposed to be 1 yr old
past. Appraised at \$12.

LaBette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H. W. Savege, Md. Valley Tp, Feb. 16, 1878, one bay mare about 12 yrs old, 15% hands high, left hind foot and inside of right fore toot white, white strip in forehead, harness marks on back. Valued at \$25

Lyon County-Wm. L. Ewing, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. C. Gardner, near Hartford one red and white yearling steer, silt in left ear, hole in right ear, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. H. Phillips, Waterloo Tp, one yearling heller, red start in forehead, white under belly one white spot on back, left ear smaller than right valued at \$12. Miami County-B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

STRER—Taken up by N. Childers, Middle Creek Tp, Jan 2, 1873, one spotted roan steer, 1 yr old, white face and back, red neck and ears, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

M ARE—Taken up by Elias Neiswinder, Rockland Tp, Feb. 15, 1873, one bay nare two years old, black mane and tail, white star in forehead, white spot on left hind foot, white spot on nose, 14 hands high. Valued at \$30.

Osage County-E. Spaulding, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by John. Altch son, Ridgeway Tp. n. 16, 1878, one gray horse pony, about 14½ hands high dium size, 6 yrs old, branded Z on left shoulder. Val medium size, o yrs old, Drandez Joneta Sonder.

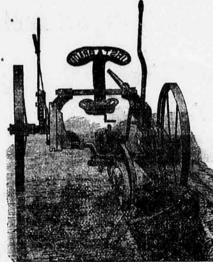
MARE—Taken up by David C. Gray, Arvonia Tp. Nov.
15, 1877. one bay, two-yr-old mare, white spot in forchead,
no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

GELDING—Taken up by Moses B. Andrews, Scranton
Jan. 10, 1878, one bay gelding, 10 yrs old, white feet, white
spot over right eye, lame when taken up, Valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by T. D. Rose, Wabaunsee Tp. one red and white yearling heifer, no other marks nor brands V alued at \$ 12.

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Stubble Plow or Breaker Attached, as may be desired. It embodies

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many times tapped. \$5 a pint, \$10 a quark. TestiREMEDY. DR.H.F.WEIS, Prop'r, Dayton, O.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Theron Tucker deceased will make final settlement of said estate at the April term of the Probate Court of Shawnee County Kansas, on the 8th day of April A. D. 1878.

J. WILLETS.

DR. ROOT'S How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties Hand Book of Finance.

This work which contains 236 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Greenback side of the money question. Sent postage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARM-ER, Topeka, Kansas. BURKHARDT & OSWALD.

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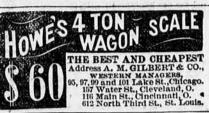
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Habit Cured at Home. No publicity, Time short, Terms moder rate, 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr.F.E.Marsh,Quincy,Mich

SKIN Cure Guaranteed. Especially those of a squamous or scale character. Don't fall to write, as I positively cure these obstinate eutaneous diseases in a few weeks. Address, for these or other chroic affect'ns, Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quiney, Mich.

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Recommended and used by all the leading horsemen and the Veterinary Faculty; also invaluable for bitters and cribbers. Refer to Chas. Backman, Robert Bonner, Henry N. Smith, Budd Doble, Col D. McDaniel, Gen A. Buford, Maj. McDowell, and scores of others.

Price, \$5.00 Each.

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Agricultural Implement Warehouse, MUSCATINE PLOWS.

wood and steel beam. To the local trade we warran CROSSLEY SULKY PLOW.

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Oall and see it. We waveant it to be as good as the best Sulky Plow made. We have Corn Planters, Cultivators, Spring and Farm Wagons, Reapers, Mowers, and all other Agricultural Implements. We are agents for the Stover Wind Mill, and for Aultman and Taylor Threshing Machine and Engines.

To the local trade we say, it will pay to call at our warehouse for Implements, Consignments of goods to be sold on commission or for storage, is solicited.

Orders for Grain, Produce, or Implements promptly filled at lowestrates. Warehouse on A. T. & S. Fe. R. R. Track, South of 6th St. S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas.

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Parties wishing to contract for Texas Cattle to be delivered the coming season can do so by addressing the

Parties Wishing Texas Beeves and Cows, that are now being wintered in Kansas, can be furnished by WM. B. GRIMES.

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IF YOU want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age,

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11 years credit with 7 per cent interest. 381/4 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Fare over A.T. & S.F. R.R, refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address, A. S. Johnson, Act'g Land Com'r, Topeka, Ks.

Great Bargains

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Good Land in Kansas. Apply to STECKEL & OVERTON, Bloomfield,

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES

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On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

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Kansas display of products at Centennial sur-passed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Pleity of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAN PACIFIC HOME-STEAD," address, Land Commissioner, K. P. Riv., Salina, Kansas.

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Who desires to test the Celebrated Early Brazilian Corn should order at once, Plant May, green corn in July and August. The genuine, \$1.00 per pound, or 50cts % pound. Remit in letter to L. M. FUGET, St.

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N.W. AYER Advertising Times BUILDING,
Get our Estimate before making any advertising
contracts. Our business is large. Facilities unsurpassed. Prices the lowest. Terms the best.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED & PLANTS, the best in the market, and at very low prices. W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill.

Concord Grapes

Apple Grafts,

A No. 1.. Hedge Plants, No. 1. and No. 2.,1 and 2 yr. Apple Trees, 2 and 8 yr. Evergreens, all sizes and kinds, small fruits including Currants. Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, and Strawberries. The above at unusually low rates. Will pay pu

chasers to get our prices before buying. Also usual assortment of Pear, Plum, (Wild Goose and Minor), Cherry, Peach, Ornamental, &c., &c.

Address CLOSSON BROS. Prairie Nursery, Prairie City, Ill.



Trees, Trees, Trees.

I have for the spring trade a large and varied assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Plants. Bulbs, Grape Vines, &c., &c., of nearly all the varieties that succeed well in our elimate. Look at the prices of some of my surplus light stock suitable for shipping. Cash must accompany all orders and stock must be taken-as specified. Price lists wholesale or retail sent to all applicants. At annexed rates I will pack in good condition and deliver at R. R. or express offices.

Apples, our selection of varieties, 2 years, or selected. 1 year old.

Per 100. 1000

Evergreens and Larches.

Great inducements offered to Farmers and tree planters. Special rates given to Clubs, Grange Associations, etc. All nursery grown stock, and prices low. Send for Catalogue Free, D. HILL, Dundee, Kane Co., Ill.

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Privet is a beautiful ornamental Hedge Plant. Out tings for sale by the 200 or 1000. Price at Stone's Narsery Cor 8th and Kansas Avenue, or at my farm 5 miles 8. W. of Topeka, 50 cts per pages of 200, per 1000 \$2. Delivered at express office in Topeka, boxed per 200 75cts. per 1000. \$2.0.

Also Whits or Silver willow cuttings, good for hedge in low wet lands for sale. D. E. WHITE, Box 744. Topeka, Kaneas

Lane's Seed Annual.

My annual catalogue, a complete garden and floral guide, 90 pages, of choice northern grown seeds, 1000 varieties, bulbs, garden and aplarian impl's; ag'l books, bees, Queens, &c., &., is now ready, sent port paid on application, Address C. F. LANE, N. W. Apiary and Seed Warehouse. Koshkonong, Wis.

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Matthews' Drill and Cultivator combined surpass all others. Send for circular before you buy. Manufactured only by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

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\$57,60 AGENTS profit per work will prove it or forfeit \$500. New articles just patented. Sample sent free to all. Address W.H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton St., NY.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers, 26 different artistic designs. The entir- pack sent free for 25 cts, currenc; or stamp. Van Delf & Co. 20 Ann St., New York.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS RASPBERRY PLANTS \$5.00 per 1000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS 350 1000 ASPARAGUS 4.00 1000 RHUBARB (2000 for \$40.00) 25.00 1000 For small lots, send a list of what you want and let me price it. Address, A. G. CHANDLEE, Leaven-worth. Kansas.

You need a Berkshire. 3 model Boars and 2 Sows, 3 months old, \$12 each, 2 model Boars and 3 sows, 2 months old, \$9 each, 2 model sows, 6 months old, \$15 each, pat on cars of A. T & S. Fe, or L. L. & G. R. R. Address F. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

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Farm of 260 Acres. An Improved Farm for sale or to rent, located in Shawnee County Kan., 14 miles south-east of Topeka, and 12 miles south-west of Lawrence. The residence is situated one-half mile from station on Lawrence and Southwestern Railway. Information obtained by addressing S. A. FELTER, Topeka, Kan-

AN \$18.75 ELGIN WATCH, COIN SIL-ing Case, for 30 subscribers to the KANSAS CITY TIMES, at ONE DOLLAR cach. Anybody can get up a club Coupon tickets, premium list, and all particulars SENT FREE. Address THE TIMES,



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BROOM-CORN SEED.

The Improved Evergreen fine brush, good length and never gets red under any circumstances, Seed raised expressly for planting, by mail postage paid, 50 cts. per quart, by express or freight, expence paid by purchaser, \$1,50 per pk., \$1 per bushel. Deduction on larger quantities, Address, SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicaville, Bucks Co., Pa.



Evergreens 3 to 8 feot high for Parks, Cemeteries, Lawns. Door Yards Hedges, Screens and Shelter Bolts, or Windbreaks, at lower rates than ever. Evergreens, Larch, and other forest trees. Seedlings, all Nursery grown at very low rates, in large or small quantities. Send for catalogue and write to us for earload. Evergreens and Forest Tree Seeds. We call special attention to our American White Ash, European Larch, Sootch, Austrian and White Pine, Norway and White Sprace of small sizes for Nursery and Evergreens and they are very fine. Address, ROBERT DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

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THE most practical work on Gardening yet pub lished. Contains a list of upward of 2,500 varieties of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, with explicits directions for culture, and much other useful matter. Mailed, post-paid, upon receipt of 33 cents.

Bliss' illustrated Poiato Catalogue contains a list of 500 varieties, with a description of those recently introduced, with many other desirable sorts; beamifully illustrated, also useful imformation apon the cultivation and chemistry of this valuable esculent. 10c. Bliss' illustrated Handbook, for the farm and the garden, and sortidged Catalogue, of Garden. Field, and Flower Seeds, Fertilizers, Agricultural Implements, etc., etc.. One hundred illustrations, 3 cents, Bliss' illustratod Catalogue of Plants; for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, Lawn & Flower Garden, free.

\$250 IN PREMIUMS PRINGLE'S NEW HYDRID SPRING WHEATS.

PRINGLE'S NEW HYDRID SPRING WHEATS.
Two New and Distinct Varieties of Spring Wheat
CHAMPLAIN (Bearded) and DEFIANGE (Bald). Afteracareful trial for six years, they are now offered to the
public with full confidence that they will prove a valuable acquisition to the farmers of this country.
Price of each Variety, \$1 per pound; 3 pounds.\$2.5
by mail, post-paid.
Premiums to the amount of \$250 will be paid for
the largest qualities grown from one pound of seed, and
or 20 of the largest heads.
For full particulars, send for ourLIST OF NOVELO
TIES, for 1878.

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CLIMAX and struction, case and perfection of operation.

BOSS two herse crace:

CAPARIAGES

of latest style, good work, passed for excellence of work.

canable, simplicity of con
Ask your dealer for them.

State where you saw this advertisment.

Baskets and Fruit Packages of all kinds. Vancers, Cheese Box Hoops, Head Lining, &c. All goods war-ranted to give satisfaction. Send for reduced price list. INGHAM, LESLIE & CO., Benton Harbor,

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ROOT'S Reliable Carden Hot Bed Plants in their season. Man-ual and Plant List. Sent for stamp. "Fresh, practical and sensible,"—Am. Ag. J. B.ROOT, Rockford, Ili.

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COMPLETE SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING

Farmers, Planters and Gardeners, BY A. L. CAMPPIELD. Every one should keep a strict account of all business transactions, and thereby save themselves and their children after them, much trouble that comes of neglect. This is a plain, practical system of book-keeping, easily understood, and especially adapted to the wants of the Farmer. Full instructions in each book. Can be carried in an ordinary pocket; 180 pages, bound in sheep skin.

Price 75 cents. Send all orders to this paper.

Address, KANSAS FARMER,



A Beautifully Illustrated Monthly, For Boys and Girls.
Sample Copies sent for two 3 ct stamps.

J. K. HUDSON, - - Topeka, Kansas,

THE SONG OF THE MILKMAID.

Turn! turn! for my cheeks they burn;
Turn by the vale, my Harry!
Fill, pail! Fill, pail!
He turned by the vale,
And there by the stile waits Harry.
Fill! fill!—fill; pail.—fill!
For there by the stile waits Harry,
The world may go round—the world may stand

still.

But I—can milk and marry.

—Harper's Weekly. Now, that all sounds well, but we happen to know the milkmsid didn't say it just that way. As near as we could each the words, she sung:

could eatch the words, she sung:

So! sc! brute! huddup your foot!

Look at ye now, where you've stuck it!

Hold still your tail

Stiff as a fail.

And both hind feet in the bucket!

There stands a tramp by the barryard gate,

And—so there! you brute, er I'll lam ye!

So, now; so! Ah, beast! There you go!

And there goes the pail, too; dog—

gon a cow, anyhow.

"Cat's can't live at a greater elevation than 18 000 tert above the level of the sea;" but if a wood-shed was built 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and a few families lived that high in the vicinity, it is pretty certain that cats would get on top of the shed to howl, or perish in the attempt.

Montana has a population of 50,000, and not one business failure has occurred during the past year. This prosperous showing is due to the fact that when a man is on the verge of bankruptcy his accommodating neighbors take him out and hang him to a tree. Thus business integrity is encouraged and thrift is stimulated.

They were sitting together, and he was arduously thinking what to say, when he burst out in this manner: "In this land of noble achievements and undying glory, why is it that women do not come more to the front, and climb the ledder of fame?" "I suppose," said she, biting her apron-strings, "its on account of their pull-backs."

A person who was looking at a house the other day, said he couldn't afford to pay such rent. "Well, look at the neighborhood," replied the woman, "you can borrow fiat-irons next door, coffee and tea across the street, flour and sugar on the corner, and there's a big pile of wood belonging to the schoolhouse right across the alley."

The art of advertising is being brought down to a decidedly fine point; and when an agent sends you an inch advertisement to insert at your very lowest rates and accompanies it with a six inch local notice, which he wants put in for nothing, you can't help but admire his acreage of "cheek," and wish you had a gun that would shoot a hundred miles, and kill the fellow you are thinking of, without taking aim.

A traveler in western Iowa while riding along came to a large sign, which implored him to "Look out for the locomotive." He accordingly rode down the track for a better view, and while he was obligingly "looking out" for it, it came along. He saw it, but he had to sit in the ditch and wait until a freight train of thirty-seven cars passed by, before he could get back to the other piece of his horse.

The ladies of a Methodist Episcopal church in Cleveland, O., advertise a "Mush Social," at which the following bill of fare is offered "Hot Dishes-Boiled mush with milk sauce, boiled mush with sugar, boiled mush with molasses, boiled mush with maple syrup, five moiasses, boiled mush with maple syrup, five cents extra, Cold ornamental dishes—Cold mush and milk, cold mush, plain; cold mush and sugar, cold mush and pepper sauce. Entrees—Fried mush, a la Rochester; fried mush, a la butter; mush patties, a la Francaise; mush in form, a la Italienne. Dessert—Mush sugared, a la Parisienne, five cents extra; mush omelet, ten cents extra; mush pudding. omelet, ten cents extra; mush pudding, a la Neapolitan, ten cents extra."

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Our readers, in replying to advertisements in their letters to advertisers that they saw this



LIVER DISEASE and In

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REGULATOR

It is not the quantity eaten that gives strength, life, blood, and health. It is the thorough digestion of the food taken let it be much or little. Therefore, do not mulate up the stomache to carve food, but rather sist digestion after eating by taking

SIMMON' LIVER REGULATOR.

Original and only Genuine,

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all druggists.

BEAUTIFUL EVER-Roses

10 Beautiful Roses for \$1, 16 Bedding Plants for \$1,20 Verbenas for \$1, 10 Choice Geraniums for \$1, and numerous other Plants at equally low rates, sent by mail, poetage paid. Their safe arrival guaranteed. Our illustrated Catalogue for 1878 sent free to all applicants. SKED, PADDOCK & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY.

CEVEN CHOICE VARIETIES of Flower Seeds in-Cluding Aster, Balsams, Phlox, Pansy and Vis Carnia, for 25c. Sample package and Catalogue of Seeds for 3c. stamp. New York Seed Co., Buffalo, New



IF YOU WANT
The best churn in the market, you will buy the CLIMAX. It is Neater, Better
Made, does Better, Rasier
and Quicker work, and will
last longer than any other.
The best Dairymen use it,
Manufactured by
W. P. EMMERT.
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Animal Powers and Com
bined Step and Extension
Ladders.

Freeport, Ills.

BUTTERWORKER



The most effective simple and convenient yet invented. Works 30 be in less than 5 minutes, thoroughly working out buttermilk and mixing the salt. ACENTS WANTED. Send for circuiar. A. H. REID,

N. Eighteenth St., Philad elphia, Pa.

For want of room I will sell very low four tries, each of Dark Brahmas, and Baff Cochins. one year old fowls, choice Breeding Stock, Todd's strains, also two pair each Bremen & Brown China geese, two pair colored Muscovy Ducks, these five varieties, I will close out, also for sale a large lot of young stock, Petin find Aylsbury ducks, white and brown Leghorns, Brahmas Cochius and S. S. Hamburgs. Everything warranted to go'safely by express, and to be pure bred. Address. J. DONAVAN, Fairmount, Lesvenworth Co. Kansas.



NURSERIES KNOX FRUIT FARM

The GREATEST OFFERS of SEEDS, PLANTS and FLOWERS ever made Catalogue and list of great offers free. Send for it. GRIMES & GARROW, Pittsburgh, Pa



One pound to the

rod.

2 Wires with

posts 2 rode

apart makes

a good fence.

CHAMPION HOG RINGER RINGS AND HOLDER Only double ring ever invented. The only Ring that will effectually keep HOGS from rooting. No

sharp points in the nose.

BROWN'S HOG AND PIG RINGER AND RINGS Only Single Ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN. Exclusive Manuacturers, Decatur, Ill. Kelly Steel Barb Wire. makos a Pat. 1868, and licensed under all patents

FREE FROM PATENT LAW SUITS. The Kelly Wire safe to handle. THORN WIRE HEDGE CO.,

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K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

Kansas City, Mo. Dealers in Farm Machinery

Mill Machinery and Engines

The only 2 madewhere both levers are operated on one

This Plow took first Premium over 27 comp't'rs atthegreat Fair at St. Louis,1876

IT GIVES ENTIRE SATISFACTION.



QUINCY CORN PLANTER, Which we claim to be the best CORN PLANTER in the market,

Light **Durable** and All Iron



The Father of all Sulky Plows.

THE SKINNER SULKY PLOW

Winner of the Field Trial at Kansas City, Exposition, September 18, 1877. We also have a full line of Fish Bros. Wagons, Platfrm and three spring wagons, Sidebar and end Spring Buggles. Northwest Walking Cultivators. Davenpot Walking Cultivators. Eureka Combined Riding and Walking Cultivators. Princeton Stalk Cutters. McSherry Grain Drills. Sucker State Corn Drills.

FARMER!

Ask your merchants for these Implements and do not buy until you see them. They will please you'beyond any doubt, It your merchant has not got them write to us. Remember all of Jourgoods are warranted. We make a specialty of Engines and Mill Machinery. Correspondence Solicited. K. C. Agricultural ImplementCo.,

Kansas City, Missouri,

LOOK 50 Fancy Mixed Visiting Cards, with your dreas Gazo. I. SMITH, Fordinand, R. I. Co., IR. A. Columns

WE WILL TRY TO MAKE THEM THE MOST PROFITABLE SPACE IN THE PAPER.

OUR SEED DEPARTMENT

WE OFFER THE PUREST AND BEST FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS TO BE HAD OF ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. TO THOSE WHO CANNOT OBTAIN OUR SEEDS OF THEIR MERCHANT.

Prices are so fluctuating this season that we can only give quotations from day to day. We will meet the

rices of any first-class house in the country, on the same quality of seeds. We make a specialty of Clover,

imothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Common and Geneva Millet, Hungarian, Onion Sets, Onion

Seeds, Osage Orange seed, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatees, Artichokes, &c , &c. WANTED,-German and Common Millet, Hungarian, Flax and Castor Beaus, &c., for which we will

pay the highest market price. Send samples and give quality.

Our Agricultural Implement and Machine Department.



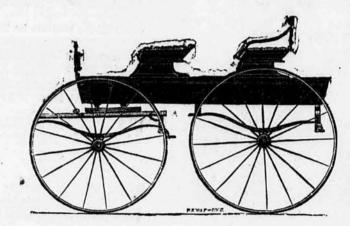
Browne---Sulky Plow.

We sell the Canton Clipper and Rock Island Plows. New Departure Tongueless) Cultivator, Ills. Combined Cultivator Challenge Corn Plante, and Corn Drill, Champion Reaper and Mower. Taylor Hay Rakes, Aultman and Taylor Thresher, Superior Grain Drill, Whitman Corn Sheller, Big Giant Corn Mill, Challenge Feed Mill, Railway Horse Powers, Table Saws Drag Saws, Kansas Double Hay Fork,

The St. John Sewing Machine,

&c., &c., Send for Descriptive Catalogue. If you want the best Implements in the Market do not fail to call for our line of goods. If not kept by your Merchant, send to us direct.

Our Carriage and Wagon Department.



WATERTOWN---PLATFORM WACON.

Is complete with all styles of Carriages, Buggles. Phaetons. Platform and three spring Wagons, of the highest Grade and Finish, also the Celebrated Stadebaker Farm Wagon. We offer the best work for the price of any House in the West.

Send for our handsome illustrated Catalogue containing descriptions of goods in each Department. Also Almanac and Forecasts of weather prepared by PROF. TICE. Sent Free.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen.

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan

TERMS: CASR IN ADVANCE RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, """ 15 " per insertion
Three months, "" 12 """
One Year, "" 10 """

One Year,

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

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

SUGAR VS. WHISKY.

In the Kansas FARMER of February 13th, W. P. E. takes occasion to utter the remarks. ble language: "And in my judgment the sugar bowl and molasses jug are more deleterious, hygenically, than the tobacco-box and whisky-bottle." W. P. E. must be a long possible, and make it deep and rich. An asway shead of this age, or he is blindly ignorant of the effects of whicky, and dogmatically exaggerates the evils of sugar. We respect, row, so as to admit of cutting to the centre fully submit that God, who is perfect, un- without stepping upon them. Set the plants exaggerates the evils of sugar. We respect. changeable and all powerful, could not by any possibility have made any mistake in his creations, or the laws of life and health which the crown or top of the plant will be about were created for our benefit. It has been as, three inches below the surface. In removing certained, by chemical analysis, that your the weeds, have care not to injure the young certained, by chemical analysis, that your shoots, and it is best to do this by hand as mother and mine furnished us with milk, the much as possible. Salt is a good menure for food especially prepared for us and adapted to asparagus, and may be used with such freeour condition and use. This old fashioned dom as to keep the weeds pretty well subdued and useful fluid contains 6.50 of milk sugar; west-old plants are set a little may be set the and useful fluid contains 6.50 of milk sugar; butter, 3.55; casein, .152; saline matter, .55, second year old plants are set, a little may be cut the second year. The part used is the young and water, 87.98. You perceive the sugar pre-shoots which commence to appear early in dominates over all the other solids, and hence the spring, and they should be cut when five we cannot escape the conclusion that it plays a conspicuous part in the health and wellbeing of the infant. Cow's milk is not practically, near so well adapted to infant life for the reason that there is considerably less sugar and more cheese. The doctors, in case of necessity, use cow's milk, but they dilute it with water and add sugar from that wicked "sugar-bowl" to make it more nearly resemble the mother's milk. The mother's milk Often, when planted, the young shoots will for young infants is all-sufficient to supply have made a little growth, but this is no inthe child's every need in the way of food, and jury .- Vick's Illustrated Magazine. the child will grow faster and be more healthy than if fed other food. The child thus treated to sugar milk prepared by the unerring hand folks paper in the United States, and it is too of nature, will not send out a wail of suffers ing at midnight, and kick its father out of bed to get that curse of infant life-"soothing syrup." The system of a healthy child or arimal must have starch or sugar to supply the carbon given off in respiration. The mother's milk exactly supplies the sugar required, and if the infant is not fed articles of food which its comparatively feeble digestion can manage, it will retain its health and grow as rapidly as is consistent with healthy digestion Withhold the sugar and attempt the use o

The simple fact that sugar enters so largely into the food of man and animals, affords s rather than injurious. The fattening of the negroes, young and old, when making sugar and molasses is sufficient proof that even in large quantities sugar is healthy instead of injurious.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan. Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, BEN VANDELF & CO.. 20 Ann St., N.Y.

Friend E. says: "We all know dezens of men women and children whose stomachs are unnatually excited by sugar, molasses and cake." Don't we know full as many "whose stom achs are unnaturally excited' by bread and butter, meats, cheese, etc.? All this, were it essentially true, would be an argument of great strength in the hands of the drunkard to uphold whisky-drinking. Alcohol cannot be assimilated as food for the building up of any part of the physical frame, or for any useful purpose in the physical economy that other medicines will not abswer as well, Indeed almost pure alcohol has been found in the ventricles of the human brain, showing that it is entirely indigestible, and therefore must be injurious. Sugar does better-it turnishes one of the important needs of involuntary life, and in infancy no substitute can fill its place. Whisky fills our poorhouses, jails and state-prisons with paupers and criminals; sugar does not. Whisky starves and freezes children and wives, while sugar furnishes an important need to the system. Whisky fills seventy thousand graves annually with the loathsome bodies of drunkards; sugar not one. Broken-hearted wives and wailing orphans raise a prayer to heaven to suppress drunkenness, but not a single prayer to cut off the supply of sugar.

That sugar, like any other farticle of food, may be wrongly used or abused, we do not

deny. Sugar may be made into candy containing poisonous coloring matter; it may be used to sweeten a whisky-sling or egg-nogg. I never yet have known of any person being injured by the use of unadulterated sugar, though used in quite large quantities. Little Jimmie, a neighbor's boy, about four years old, would find the sugar-box every few days. and often would gorge himself, and without any injurious results, and he has now grown to be a large, healthy and robust man. From a child we were fond of sweet cake and milk and we have no doubt we have eaten enough to make a breast-work a mile in length and four feet high and we are still healthy.

Now if W. P. E. will examine the subject a little, he will find he is awfully mistaken. and that his sweeping assertion needs a special revision for truth's sake and the sake of the R. K. SLOSSON. children.

Verona, Grundy Co., Ill.

MAKING ASPARAGUS BEDS.

The quickest way to obtain asparagus is t purchase plants, because by doing so the beds are fit for cutting one or two years earlier than would be the case were they started from To commence with the beginning however, obtain seed as early as possible in the spring, and sow in wide drills, say five inches in width, and fifteen inches apart, about as peas are sown. Keep the soil mellow and the weeds destroyed, and in the autumn. if the goil is good, you will have one-year-old plants to transplant. One-year-old plants are pretty small, and many prefer to keep them in the seedsbed until two years of age. An ounce of seed is sufficient for a drill about twenty five feet in length. In making a bed for the plants select a good, mellow soil, if paragus bed once made will keep in good condition for half a century, so the werk should be well done. The beds must be narnot less than twelve inches apart in the epreading the roots out naturally, and not crowding them into a hole, and so deep that or six inches in height, and when the head is close and firm. Take them from a little below the surface, with a sloping cut. It is not bes to continue cutting late in the season, unless the shoots are very strong. After the season is over, allow the tops to grow and bear flows ers and seeds. When ripe cut them close to the ground; cover the beds with a few inches of manure, and upon this throw the old tops Early in the spring, remove the coarsest of the manure with a coarse rake or fork, and the asparagus bed is ready for its spring work.

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Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.

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By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin, as Scrofals, or Ring's Evil; Tumors, Ulcers, or Old sores; Blotches; Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of 'fts Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections; Incipient Consumption; Lingefing Coughs; and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagoge'; properties render it an unequaled remedy for Billiousness; Torpid Liver, or 'Liver Cemplaint;' and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

ly efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples or where they are scrofulous swellings, and affections, a few bottles of Golden Mcdlcal Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizxiness, bad taste in meuth, internal heat or chills alternative with hot finshes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated you are suffering from Torpid Liter, or "Biliousness." In many cases "Liver Compaint," only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cares, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

P. P. P. P. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

No care required Purely Vegetable.

Purely Vegetable. No care required while using them.

The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or Multurn in Privo Physio, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, and are sugar-coated. They remove the necesity of taking the great, crude, drastic; sickening pills, heretofore so much in use.

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PRESCRIPTION.

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary, of which Dr. Pierce is the chief consulting physician, in adapting remedies for their cure. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO

Favorite Prescription is a Powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is mervine of unsurpasst ed efficacy, and, while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked magic cures, viz; Leucorrhea, or "Whites," Excessive Flowing. Palnful Menstruation. Unnatural Suppressions, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uterns, Anteversion, Retroversion, Bearing down Semeation, Chronic Congestien, Imflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, and very many other chronic diseases peculiar to wowomen, but not mentioned here.

The following Ludies are a few of the many thousands who can testify to the efficacy of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, from experience and observation:

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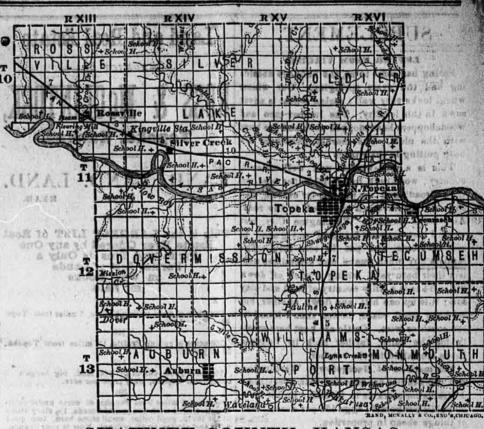
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SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

The general surface of the county is un dulating, but some portions adjoining the depth below surface, 15 to 20 feet; crops Kansas river are bluffy. The average width of the bottoms of the Kansas river is three miles; of Mission creek, one mile; of the Wakarusa, one mile; and of the smaller streams, various distances. Of the land, 31 per cent. is bottom, 69 per cent. upland, 8 per cent. forest, and 92 per cent. prairie. There are numerous good water-powers, The timber is confined to the water-courses, and the varieties are elm, cottonwood, boxelder, hickory and ash. The Kansas river flows southeasterly; tributaries from the north, Boubien, Cross, Soldier and Indian 89,418.21 are under cultivation. The percreeks; tributaries of the Soldier, Little Soldier, Moccasin and Half-Day creeks; 25.98. tributaries of the Kansas from the south, Vesser, Mission, Shunganunga, Deer, Stinson and Tecumseh creeks; tributaries of tribe of Indians, whose original reservation Mission creek, Haskell and Blacksmith in Kansas embraced a considerable portion creeks. The Wakarusa flows southeast; of the county. Square miles, 558. Poputributaries from the north, Six-Mile and lation in 1860, 3,513; in 1870, 13,121; in-Linn creeks; from the south, Two-Head crease in ten years, 9,608. Population in and Berry creeks. The springs are not nu- 1875, 15,417; increase in five years, 2,296; merous, but there are some excellent ones; increase in fifteen years, 11,904. Populagood well water is obtained at a depth of tion in 1876, 17,363; increase in one year, from 18 to 40 feet. There is no estimate of 1,946.

the area covered by coal. Thickness of veins discovered, from 14 to 20 inches; out in the ravines in some localities; quality, fair; used to quite a large extent for local, domestic and manufacturing purposes. Good limestone is found in abundance in all parts of the county; fire-clay is found above the coal, but has not been tested. but they have not been utilized, except to a very limited extent.

The number of acres in the county is 357,120, of which 344,170 are taxable, and centage of cultivated to taxable acres is

Shawnee county was organized in 1855, and received its name from the Shawnee

STOVER COMPANY. FREEPORT, - ILL.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual testro run in a lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; has a patent self, regulator, will stop itself in gales and start again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grinder for far

and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for circular.

The undersigned has been for a number of years en-

gaged in importing Clydesdale Horses. He announces to the farmers and Breeders of Kansas, that he has now on hand four Head of Stallions of this splendid draft stock for sale. One of the Horses, Imported

Scotland's Glory

may be seen at Dr. Huntoon's Stable in Topeka, Kansas. Person wishing Draft Stallions, can address J. D. MCKAE,

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And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons. We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconstates and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. On work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warrant. Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks

A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops. The above Line of Goods are for sale by V. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

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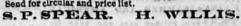
We are now prepared to furnish a full assortment of

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We Guarantee the Durability of All Goods

We many facture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of th MILWAUKEE CEMEN P. which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIO CEMEN T. Walch we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIO CEMEN T. Walch in THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots, either it a bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Michigan Ci ampion brand, Stoco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Creek white line. Hair and plasterer's musterials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured.

CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING. AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS. C all and see us and we can satisfy you that it is fer your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the m serit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list.



SUPPLEMENT.

LETTER PROM VIRGINIA

Spring has some to us, the buds are unfold. ing and the grass springing. Our winter wheat looks very well ; spring wheat is never sown in this locality. The lumber-men and woodchoppers have stopped work, and are busy with the plow. The market gardeners are busy putting in their truck.

This is a well-wooded and well-watered country; wood only brings \$2.50 per cord, on the railroad, and we pay 50e for cutting, and 25 to 50e for having it conveyed to the road. As I drove down to Washington City, last week, I met wagons bringing out guano to now with cate, and put in corn-hills. The farmers buy much guano, and semetimes negless their barn yard, letting it wash off down hill. This is a hilly country of sand and clay soil; it is up one hill and down another, but we have good roads, better than I found in the south or west. Cattle are kept here mostly for the dairy, further back in Virginia herds are raised for the butcher.

The markets of Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria are supplied with everything desirable for markets to farnish; butter from 20 to 80e per pound ; eggs 15e per dozen ; oth er things cheap in proportion.

On March 6th was commenced the first railroad ever entering into Georgetown, D. C.; it is a narrow guage, and to be called the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. It crosses the Potomae at or near Aqueduct bridge where the Chesapeake and Ohio canal crosses about two miles below tide-water mark, and passes through Virginia to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to St. Louis, Mo. The contractors are paying laborers 75c per day, and \$1 50 for se and cart. . This railroad will open a line for shipping that will be profitable to counties in Virginia bitherto without a road.

Poor Virginia is bankrupt, and her legislators are devising every scheme to pay up.

I was down in Washington seeing abou getting pensions for widows of soldiers of 1812. The Commissioner of Pensions seems to be a very efficient man of business.

I passed the Penny Soup House, and saw lot of ragged, dirty boys sitting on the curbtone before the door, who assailed passers-by for pennies and soup tickets. I thought it would be well if some of the government ands were turned into government farms, and compulsory homes provided for tramps, beg-gars and unprotected and unprovided for chiliren, separating the good from the bad as far

While in Washington, I tried to sell Carl Schurz a horse; he said he wanted one, but l don't think he did. I offered him a thoroughbred, Hambletonian mare, 16 hands high beautifully proportioned, with the chest of a grayhound, perfectly sound, which, without training, can trot one mile in three minutes. and only five years old; yet he evinced no admiration of the beautiful animal. Some of his friends say he wants an old horse that he can make caper a little by using whip and spur and make a show at times, then mope along. The day I showed my horse was unpropitious as it was the 18th inst., the day on which ome western congressman accused Mr. Schurz of some wood or wooden crookedness.

Does Lonesome Ben ever make light corn bread? If he does, the corn dough when raised, will serve to raise his yeast. Thicken the hop ten with the light dough, when it becomes yeast, then bottle or make into cakes.

My next letter will be more on farm subjects. Your paper is a good one; health, wealth and happiness be the portion of the A LADY FARMER OF VIRGINIA. editor. Fairfax Co., Va.

GRAPE GROWER'S MAXIMS The following rules are given by the Raral

1. Prepare the ground in the fall plant in the spring. 2. Give the vine plenty of manure, old and

well decomposed; for fresh manare excite growth, but does not mature it.

3. Luxuriant growth does not always insure 4. Dig deep but plant shallow.

5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but

old vines produce the richest. 6. Prune in autumn to insure growth, but in

the spring to promote fruitfulness. 7. Plant your vines before you put up tral-

8. Vines, like old soldiers, should have good arms.

9. Prune spurs to one developed bud; for the nearer the old wood, the higher flavored

the fruit. 10. Those who prune long must soon climb. 11. Vines love the sun; the fruit the shade.

12. Every leaf has a bud at the base, and either a bunch of fruit or a tendril opposite to

13. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch-

bunch of fruit a productive tendril. 14. A bunch of grapes without a healthy leaf opposite is like a ship at sea without a

rudder-it can't come to port. 15. Laterals are like politicians; if not checked, they are the worst of thieves.

16. Good grapes are like gold-no one has

enough.

17. Grape eaters are long livers.

18. Hybrids are not always high bred. 19. He who buys the new and untried varieties, should remember that the seller's maxim is. Let the buyer look out for himself.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for

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LAND. LAND. LAND.

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160 acres of good rolling Prairie, 5 miles from Tope ks. Price \$600.

100 acres of rolling Prairie, 19 miles from Topeka

160 acres good smooth prairie land, big bargain.

miles from Topeka, only \$8,00 per acre.

80 acres, 6 miles from Topeka, 40 acres under cultivation, fenced with hedge and boards, 1½ story stone house 16:18, good cellar, small stone barn, two good weils and cistern, small orchard, Now is your chance, only \$1600.

435.

80 acres, nine miles from Topeka, 26 acres bottom, balance alope with a little high land, 10 acres young timber. 45 acres under cultivation, frame house, 13c atery, 18x18 with addition of 1 story 18x14, good corn crib 9x24 covered with shingles, stable 18x18 covered with flooring, with cow shed 12x12 attached, 60 acres fenced with stone, post and plank. Lynn creek runs through place; good well, 200 fruit trees. Apple, Peaches and *Cherries. Plentyfof small fruit. 5 miles from R. R. Station. New schools and churches. big bargain, only \$1600.

This is the best bargain offered yet; 50 acres, 3 miles from city, 13 acres timber. 36 acres under cultivation. 3 sides fenced with hedge. Shungauunga runs through place. Price only \$1000,

300,000 acres of land at \$1.25 to \$3.25 per ong time or 35 per cent discount for cash.

20,000 acres selected lands in different counties, \$g to \$5.00 per acre. & cash, balance on long time, 6 per cent interest, or 20 per cent less for cash. In addition to our city list we have several hundred lets and residences on sale.

415.

160 acres, 40 under cultivation, 9 room stone house, 100 acres under good stone and board fonce, 2 good wells, 2 acre orchard on Mission Creek, splendid farm worth every cent asked for it, 15 miles from Topeka, \$3,500. Cash and time.

417. 91/4 acres foins city, good buildings, splendid little house, fruit and shade trees, will trade for good prop-erty in the city, or will rent to a good tenant.

418. 108% acres, 70 under cuitivation, hedge and boardenes, good well and spring, 500 fruit trees, one miletom Fauline. 6 miles from Topeka, \$3.000. Trade for farm in Missouri.

480 scres, bettom and upland, some timber, 100 scres under cultivation, 2 scres orchard, 40 bushels of apples last year, house, stable and granary, 6 miles from Wamego on K. P. R. R. and 12 unles from Manhattan. Spiendid stock farm, Just think \$2 500, buys this farm.

15 acres one mile east of city, only \$600. Don't ask us to give you property when you can buy for that

243% acres, 85 bottom with timber, 50 acres under cultivation, frame house, 6 rooms, 100 acres fexced with hedge and board 2% miles from Granville R. R. Station, 3 miles to Newman, 10 from Topeks, In Jefjerson Co., only \$14.00 per acre, rime and cash.

Confound it I guess this man wants to give his farm to some one, 80 scres, bottom, all fenced, 70 acres cultivated, good 2-room frame house, cellar, well, fruit trees, 2 miles from good station, 10 miles from Topeks, \$1,600,81000 can run until 1883. 494.

Jackson county, well this bests all, 640 acres, 30 of timber, 2 houses, 1, 4 rooms, 1, 2 rooms, 50 acres fence and under cultivation, plenty of running water, 2 or-chards, the whole for \$6000. Cash and long time, 7 per cent interest only, 15 miles north of Topaka. 427.

Neceho county, 156 acre farm, good frame house, 5 scres cultivated, and small tenant house. 2 good wells, and young orchard, only 4 miles from Gaage Mission. \$2 250. Will trade for Illinois farm. 429.

Now for the finest farm in K Row for the heat tarm in hanca or any other state \$40 acres, all bottom, plenty of living creek water, Rail Road Depot on the place, School house across the road, splendid gothic house, 9 rooms finished in modern style, splendid barn, all well fenced with hedge and boards, best grain and stock farm in Kansas, Can be bought for \$10.000, only 5 miles from

One of the best farms in Wakarusa valley; 180 acres sailes of good hodges; poor house and stable; some sub-limitary; 300 besing: fruit trees; bottom land; senty of living water, etc.; 2 miles to depot on A., T. & F. R. & Fried Edit.

No. 283.

Righty acres, all under tence and good cultivation; one story frame house, two rooms; good corn-crib. All Kansas river bottom. Five miles from Topeks.

No. 269.

One hundred and one acres, all Kaw bottom; 75 acres ander cultivation; poor house, 1% story; good wire and bedge. Three miles from city. Choice farm; \$3,000.

One of the best farms in the county; 160 acres; 31 miles southwest of the city; 60 acres bostom under cultivation, 30 acres timber, balance; choice slope land good stone house; good orchard of 12 acres; plenty of living water; plenty of ocal. Frice \$5.00.

No. 374. One hundred and sixty seres; all under fence, stone and rail; 60 acres timber, 50 bottom under cultivation; 14 story stone house; stone stable; good running water. Splendid stock farm. Four-and-shelf miles from City. Good orchard; all for \$5,200. Can be beught for less.

No. 279. One hundred and sixty acras, so under cultivation; 1 story frame house, 5 rooms; all under hedge lence, cross hedge; good well and coal on the place; 1% miles seuth east of Carbondale. This is a desirable and cheap farm for \$1,800, cash and time.

No. 281.

No. 281.

One hundred and six acres, 60 under cultivation; 13/ story new stone house; good stable; 100 acres under good board fence; all bottom and slope land; 4/4 miles from 8t. Mary's Mission, on Cross creek. Stock and farm implements can be bought with farm, all at a bar-

No. 292, Two hundred scres, 90 under cultivation, 40 acres good oak timber; good double log house; good old-isebloned rail fence; running water to exchange for Topeks property. This property is situated 3 miles from St. Catharine, Lyon County, Missouri. Price 3,500.

One hundred and thirty-flye acres, some timber; no buildings; 85 acres under cultivation; 470 rods of good stone fence. This farm is 12 miles from Topeka, in a splendid neighborhood; plenty of range. Cheap at \$5,000. No. 297.

Beventy acre farm, 33 under cuitivation, 35 timber an water; poor buildings; small orchard; 6 miles from Topeka; \$300. Cash and time takes it. Good stock farm

No. 300.

Jefferson county—119 acres, 5 of timber, 70 under cultivation; one story frame house, 3 rooms; frame stable; grain bins; 100 acres under fence, hedge, board and rail. Rock creek runs through the farm, Good apple and cherry orchard; 1½ miles from Meriden Station, on the A., T. & S. F. B. H.; \$1,000 can run four years. Price of farm \$2,000—cheap as dirt. Only 12 miles from Topeka. No. 300.

No. 801.
One hundred and twenty acres, some timber, 80 under cultivation: 1% story frame house, seven rooms; stone

stable, hay roof; corn-crib and grainery; all fenced, rait, board and hedge; good orchard; near railway statica on A. T. & B. F. H. it 19 miles south east of Topoka; 225 per are-norhantess.

No. 385

One hundred and forty seres, 8 or 10 acres timber, 70 under cultivation; 1 story and basement stone stable; frame cornerib; 90 acres icneed, stone, hedge, board and wire; 1% miles from Carbondale; good orchard on farm. Frice \$1,500. Terms to suit.

No. 305.

Four hundred acres—a big bargain if it is as described— 50 acres timber and water; all inclosed with stone wall 110 acres under cultivation; good 5 room frame house; all under fence, board, stone and wire; 5 fields; 2 wells spring and creek; 9 miles west of Lawrence, 16 miles east of Topeka, 5 miles from railroad. Only \$5,500, cash and time—a big bargain. No. 305.

Beventy-three acres, 30 timber, 36 under cultivation; 13, story good frame house; frame stable corn-crib; sheds and other out-buildings; fenced in four fields, board and wire; watered by well, cleaters and creek; 2 miles north from North Topeks. Price \$4.50. Will take small prairie farm for part pay.

No. 30.

farm for part pay.

No. 307.

Two bundred acres, 15 thuber, 60 bottom; 70 under cultivation; 1% story frame house, 16x18, 2 rooms; stone stable, hay roof; 140 acres fenced, stone, rail and board plenty of fruit; good water, creek runs through farm; 12 miles from Topeka, 1% miles from post office; good neighborhood. Price of farm \$5,000—cheap.

No. 309.

No. 399.

One hundred and sixty acre farm, 30 bluff, 60 timber, 45 bottom, and under poor cultivation; old log and frame house; land all fenced, poor rail fence; 1,000 grape vines; small fruit (apple and cherry) orchard. Situated on the Kansas river, 5 miles west of Topeka. Can be bought cheap.

tion; stone house, 1½ storg and basement; Kansas table; 3 wells and creek; 4 miles west of Topeka, Better look at this for stock farm. Only \$1,900.

acres sences and under cultivation; small bearing orchard; 5 miles from Wetmore. Price \$800.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, 5 acres tinaber, 90 acres under cultivation; all fenced; good buildings; watered by a running stream; 3 miles from Auburn. A big bargain; \$3.200.

No. 384. Fifteen acres adjoining North Topeka; ordinary buildings all fenced and under cultivation. A very cheap place only \$1,500,

One hundred and sixty acres in Jefferson county, bot tom and slope land, 20 acres timber, 100 acres under culti-vation; all fenced; ordinary buildings; living springs; | miles from Meriden. Only \$3,000,

No. 287. Three hundred and twenty acres, all bottom land, in Shawnee county 50 scres timber, 130 acres under cultivation; all fenced and cross-fenced; fair buildings; 3 good wells; 18 acres in orchard; watered by Deer creek. One of the flaest farms in the county. Only 5 miles from Topeka. Price \$3,000.

Six hundred acres in Shawnee County, 6 miles from Topeka, 50 acres timber, 20 acres under cultivation, 40 acres fenced; small nouse, Price \$6 per acre. No. 859.

Twenty-six acres in Shawnee county, 18 acres under ultivation, some timber; all fenced; 2 acres choice rehard; 1/2 mile from Topeka, Price \$3000. No. 392. One hundred and eighty-two acres in Shawnee County, 5 miles from Topeka, 150 acres fenced, 75 acres under cul-tivation, 100 timber; ever-living water. Very desirable; \$55 per acre.

Eighty acres bottom land, all fenced and under cultiva-ion; ordinary buildings; good well and spring branch within 1/2 mile of Silver Lake. Only \$2,400.

Four hundred and eighteen acres, on the Wakarusa, 160 acres under cultivation and fenced, 100 acres timber; small orchard; good buildings; plenty of water; only 2 miles from station and post office. There are but few chances to get such a farm at \$30 per acre.

One hundred and sixty acres on Soldier Creek, 40 unde ultivation, 50 acres timber; never-failing stock of water

Ko. 332. Eighty acres in Osage county to trade for city prop-rty. Price \$300. No. 333. Bixty acres, all fenced and improved except lot of tim-ber; good buildings; good well of water; good hear-ing orchard; 1½ miles from city of Topeka. Price \$3,000.

No. 334. No. 334.

Rolling acres prairie, 12 acres broken; all fenced, rail and pole fence; good ranning water; 12 miles from Topeka; \$700, cash and time. No. 336

Four hundred and sixty-two sore farm, 402 of prairie, 60 timber, 150 meadow, 170 under cultivation; good frame house, 7 room, and one good tenant house; good barns, and other out-buildings; good rail tence; plenty of No. 338.

Righty acres, Jefferson county, choice prairie, 40 under plow; all fenced, rail and nedge; small log house; 3 miles from Meriden, 4 from Grantville and 10 from 1 opeka. Price \$1,00.

Douglas county, 85 acres, 5 of timber, 25 under cultiva-ion, 40 acres fenced, rail fence; good spring; few fruit rees; 16 miles from Topeka; \$1,000, cash and time. No. 341. One hundred and sixty acres of Michigan land, 4 miles from Chessaning, \$1,600; to trade for Topeka property and pay some cash.

No. 842. Eighty acres, some young timber, 40 under cultivation ; mail frame house; 4 miles from Topeka; \$1,500, Worth

Mo. 316. One of the best stock farms in the state, 320 acres, 60 ander cultivation; good 2 story stone house, 24x33; cornerb, and Kansas stable; all fenced, board and hedge; plenty of water and good range; joins Kingville, on K. P. R. R., 16 miles irom Topeka. Can be bought cheap.

Is a cheap farm, 16 miles from Topeka, south west, 160 cres, 80 under cultivation and fenced, wire and hedge; ood range and water 11/4 story frame house.

No. 367.

No. 391.

Twenty acres, well improved: good 1 story frame house, six rooms; stable; corn-crib; 200 bearing select ruit trees; 4 miles east of Topeka A cozy home for 1,500.

No. 401.

One hundred and sixty sores, seven miles erst of Topeks. 60 acres under cultivation, 1-story frame house, good stables and out-henses, stone corral, 200d well, ledge fence well set and five years old, ever dring stream fed by streams, nienty of water for stock, good apple and peach orchari 4 years old, oue-half mile from school-house, three miles from railroad station and one and one-half mile from post office. A very desirable place. Price \$2,000. Mo. 403.

One bundred and twenty acre farm in Warren county, Missouri, 90 acres under cultivation, 30 acres timber—heavy oak, hickory, etc., new frame house 1½ story, 7 rooms, cellar under whole house, closets, pantry and every convenience, large frame house, corn-cribs and aheds, hog and chicken house, good hedge and rall fence, all in first-class apple-pic order, 7 acres orchard, best quality grapes, currants and all kinds small fruits, well watered, one mile from railroad station, church and post office. Will exchange for a good farm in Kansas, or sell. Price \$6,000.

hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county table land. Would trade for improved farm or cash

Ne. 8.

One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county ixteen miles from Topeks, good prairie land, two living prings. Price \$1,000.

No. 9. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, eight niles from Topeka, good prairie land. Price \$1,000.

One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county, five miles from Dover, timber and water. Price \$800.

One hundred and twenty-three acres. One of the best farms in Kansas; % mile from Topeka; good log and board house; stone mile-house; corn-crib; small orch-ard; all tenced with good hedge, board and rail; 25 acres timber; plenty of good living water; 30 acres choice land, bottom, under high state of cultivation. Farm overlooks the city, and the price is only \$5,000, as follows: \$1,500 cash, balance in 5 yearly instalments at 10 per cent. interest.

No. 411.

No. 95. 80 acres timber land, near Mt. Vernon, Illinois. rade for Kansus property. No. 97.

No. 97.

Kighty acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade focity property or land near Topeka.

No. 98.

One hundred and sixty acres near Hartford. Lyons ounty, to trade for city or country property near Toeks.

didition to the above, we have one hundred thouthe acres of land at \$1.50 per acres.

Here is one of the best things yet. 490 acres all bottom land, 250 acres under cultivation, balance timber, in Kaw bottom, 7 miles from Topeka, well tened with boards and ralls, two good tenement houses, three good wells, ever-living spring, watered by the river. Can be made into three fine farms, and will be divided up to suit purchasers.

One hundred and sixty acres, in Pottawatomic county, bottom and prairie, 40 acres fenced and under cultivation; good buildings; never-failings stock of water; small peach and apple orchard; 5 miles from St. Mary's, on Cross creek A good bargain, only \$1,500.

No. \$55.

Forty-four and one-third acres bottom and upland, 4½ acres cultivated; ½ mile from Tecumsch; \$500.

No. \$76.

One hundred and forty-five acres, 20 timber, 75 under cultivation; good stone house, 6 rooms; rall fence; plenty of running water; 5½ miles from city. Can be bought at a bargain.

Three hundred and twenty-seven acre farm, second bottom, plenty of timber; log and frame houses; 70 acres under cultivation, 100 under fence; joins Kansus river. Ought to be bought low. Another Missouri farm, 93 acres; 8 miles from East Summit, Missouri; all under cultivation; good hedge all around; well-watered. Price \$2,400. Will trade for farm in Kanssa, near Emporis or Topeka, and pay some cash. Will put in house and lot, and six vacant lots, in Greenwood, Jackson ceunty, Missouri. Here is a good chance for some one in Kansas.

Forty-eight acres, all under hedge; 4 miles northwest from Topeka. A desirable tract of land; \$1,200.

No. 395.

Now you that wantas good a stock and grain farm as there is in America just read this:—430 acres, 200 hundred of choice bottom and timber; never-failing water; 150 more under cultivation, and under good hedge, stone and rail fence; balance choice slope land, with plenty of range for 10,000 head of cattle, or more; good large stone house, and other out-buildings; or cutard; corral; splendid neighborhood; near 2 cheese factories; post office on the farm; near small nice village, 25 miles from Topeka, south west; splendid roads. Just think: we offer this entire farm for \$7,000; ca-h and time. There is a fortune in this farm alone. We have several small farms in this neighborhood for sale. It is one of the best parts of Kansas.

No. 16.

No. 16.

Forty-seven and one-half acres in Shawnee county, seven miles east of Topeks, on Kansas river. Price \$500. No. 18.

No. 18.

Twelve and one-half acres in Douglas county, adjoining the following fruit trees. Witrade for city property in Topeka. Price \$1,801.

Nineteen thousand four hundred acres in Wabaunse county, prairie land, line range. Price \$2.50 per acre one third cash, balance on time.

One hundred and fifty-three acres in Shawnes county, sight miles from Topeka, good land. Price \$\$ per sors one-third cash, balance time.

No. 22. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, good rairie land, eight miles from Topeka. Price \$1,500.

No. 24.

No. 26. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, seven miles from Topeka. Frice \$8 per acre.

ndred and No. 27. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, two niles from Silver Lake. Price \$4 per acre. No. 36. One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunse county, three miles from Alma. Will trade for mercaand ise or sell cheap for cash.

No. 37. Three hundred and twenty acres in Shawnee county, three miles from Dover, watered by creek, good living spring. Price \$2,000. No. 38. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawner county, good prairie land, seven miles from Topeka Price \$500; one-third cash, balance in one and two years No. 39. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, five miles from Wakarusa station, on Wakarusa river. Price \$500, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 40. Two hundred acres in Shawnee county, four illes from Rossville, in Kaw bottom, very choice. Price No. 41. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, near Pauline station, bottom land. Price \$15 per acre. No. 43. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, twelve miles from Topeka, three miles from Dover, creek bottom and prairie, lays well. Price \$4 per acre.

No. 44. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawne county, ten miles from Topeka, all slope and soil, plent of range. Price \$3.50 per acre. No. 45. Righty-eight acres in Shawnee county, two miles from Silver Lake, prairie slope and creek bottom, plenty stock water, good soil and tine range. Price \$10

No. 46. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, ten miles from Topeka, four miles from Wakarusa station, prairie land, good soil, fine range. Price \$5 per acre.

No. 55. Three hundred and twenty acres in Woodson county, prairie, good soil, lays well, good water and fine range. Price \$5 per acre.

No. 38. Wabaunsee county. One hundred and sixty-acre farm afteen acres timber, ninety acres under cultivation, one hundred acres fenced—hedge, stone, rail and board, 1/x50xy frame house, 15x52 feet, addition 1 story, 2xx0, Kansas stable, well watered, twenty miles southwest of Topeka. Cheap at \$2,700.

No. 351. Now look here! Wahaunsee county. Eighty.

No. 351. Now look here! Wabaunsee county. Eighty cres choice land, good spring. Only \$500. \$400 cash will

No. 352. Here you are! One hundred and ninety-four acres Mission Creek farm, on the Kaw river, 130 or 140 acres under cultivation and fenced, some timber. Only \$1,800. Don't ask us to give you a farm; this is the next thing to it. This farm is only twelve miles from Topeka. No. 333. And still they come. Eighty-six acres, 30 acres timber, 55 acres under cultivation, pole fence; poor 1-story frame house, 3 rooms, log house, Kansas stable, corral chicken house, creek of hever-failing water. Price \$1,200 and only nine miles from Topeka. Splendid stock range No. 35i. Forty acres, choice bottom, 2-room house, timber and water, nice place, three miles from city. Price 2,200. Will trade for city property.

No. 90. One hundred and sixty acres, n e qr 23, 10, 12, Pottawatomic county, I mile from St. Mary's, all bottom, set land in Kansas. \$14 per acre. Cash and time. No. 91. One hundred and sixty acres, s w gr 23, 10, 12.

No. 365. Three lots, 6th avenue, six-room cottage house, blinds cellar, stable, coal-house, all complete, only \$1.350 cash. This is one of the best bargains in the city.

No. 92, Eightacres, n hf s e gr 28, 10, 12. Same No. 98. Forty acres, s w qr of s e qr 23, 10, 12. Same. In addition to the above list, we have 400,000 acres of choice selected lands, at \$10 per acre, to exchange for stocks of dry goods and other merchandise. None of this land to trade for real estate east. We have a large list of other property for sale and exchange. Any information in regard to property cheerfully and promptly answered.

> Very respectfully yours, ROSS & McCLINTOCK, Topeka, Kansas.

We Present, Beneath a Partial List of Property We Have for sale in the City of Topeka. Kansas. Examine the Prices.

No. 127. Three lots, 134 story frame house, six rooms, closets pantry, cellar, well, cistern, shade and fruit trees, lots front east, on Quincy, betwee th and 10th. \$2,000 cash and time.

No. 129. One lot, 234 Kansas avenue, 20 Inches of stone wall all put. \$2.500.

No. 159. Polk, lots 343, 345, and 347. \$350, cheap as dirt.

No. 132. Polk, lots 14, 16 and 18, \$125.

No. 183. Topeka avenue, lot 320, \$275. To. 134. First avenue, lots 79, 81 and 83, \$450. No. 135. VanBuren street, lots 62, 64 and 66, \$ 104 No 136. Hotel known as Dowdell property North

No. 139. Lot 327, Kansas avenue, \$300.

No. 141. Monroe street, 3 lots, stone house, stable etc., lots 413 to 423, \$550, cash.

No. 143. One thousand dollars buys 2 lots corner Clay and 7th street, 1 story frame house, one of the nicest places in the city, cistern, well, stable all completes places.

No. 144. Now we get you! Corner 8th and Quincy, 2 lots, nice residence 7 rooms, stable, fruit and shade trees, right in the heart of the city, only \$2.500, this is a bargain and no mistake.

No. 145. Here is a place for a railroad man, 2% lots, 1½ story 8-room house, all complete, on Jefferson street, between 6th and 7th, fronts east. Only \$2,000. Cash and time.

No. 146. 308, 310 and 352 Tyler, near Hammatt's esidence, \$375.
109, 111 and 113 Taylor. Only \$250.

No. 347. One of the nicest places on Topeka Avenue, between 6th and 5th. Only \$2,800. Terms to suit.

No. 349. \$630 buys, on Adams street. 1lot, 4-room house in nice order, convenient to A., T. & S. F. R. R. shops. Cash and time. Rents for \$10 per month. No. 350. Two good lots, front east on Jefferson street, 3-room frame house, well, and summer kitchen on Adams street, incar A., T. & S. F. R. R. shops. Only \$550. Cash and time. Rents for \$10 per month.

These are bargains.

No. 351. Fifty-room hotel, all complete, in one of the best towns in Wisconsin, railroad and river town, only good hotel in city, 3-story brick with cottage and grounds. Price of hotel, furniture, cottage and grounds, only \$12,000. Hotel alone rents for \$1,000 a year. Will trade or exchange for Kansas lands, improved or unimproved.

No. 352. Now you that want a house for nothing, now is your chance. Lots 467, 469 and 471 Lincoln street, with new 1-story frame house, fronts east. All for \$300, and front thrown in.

No. 353. Farmers' flouring mill, North Topeka, for ient. These are bargains.

No. 7. 1% story brick house, 5 rooms and basement, all complete, 2 lots on Jackson street, \$1,200, \$550 cash, balance in 4 years at 10 per cent.

No. 8. One lot on Polk street, between 5th and 6th, fronts east, \$100.

No. 9. Three lots on Kansas Avenue, fenced, with good well, fruit and shade trees. Only \$375.

No. 10. Three splendid lots on Buchanan street, with nice stone house, splendid orchard and shade trees, lots front east, well, cistern, stable, etc. Only \$2,300, cheap, for eash and time.

No. 10. Three lots, fenced, on Buchanan street, fruit and shade trees, \$750. No. 11. For sale, or trade for farm, 1-story frame house, 5 rooms, 2 lots on Quincy street, between 1st and 2d.

No. 13. Three lots on Lincoln street, between 7th and 8th, cheap, come and make us an offer.

No. 14. Two lots on Jefferson street, between 1st and 2d. Make us an offer on these lots. No. 15. Three lots on Western Avenue, between 4th and 5th, for \$30, \$10 a number.

No. 16. One lot on Filmore, between 3d and 4th, for \$25. No. 17. Grist mill, complete, in Topeka, dirt cheap, at \$10,000, cash and time.

No. 19. Six choice lots on Harrison, between 13th and 14th. Can be bought at a bargain. No. 28. Three lots, large frame house complete, 7 rooms, closets, pantry, cellar, well, cistern, stable, fruit, on Buchanan street, nice place, \$2,500.

No. 39. Lot 121, Kansas avenne, cheap. No. 42. Three lots, corner Western and 7th, \$200. Come and make us an offer. No. 48. Cheap as dirt and no mistake. One lot, 1%-story frame house, 5 rooms, closets, cellar, stable, fruit, \$850, terms to suit.

No. 50. Three choice lots on Filmore, corner 6th. These lots are a bargain at \$400. No. 51. Three lots, 1½-story frame house, 6 rooms, cellar, pantry, closets, stable, cistern, well, etc., on 8th avenue, between Tyler and Polk, \$1,800, cash and time.

No. 57. Three best lots in city, on Harrison, front east, between 1th and 12th. Only \$1,000.

No. 62. Two lots, corner 6th and Quincy. Price and terms to suit.

No. 64. Lots 673 and 675.

No. 64. Lots 273 and 275, Clay street, \$200. one of the nicest 5-room cottages in the city, everything complete, 2 lots, stable and cistern. This is a decided bargain at \$2,000. Can be had for \$1,700.

No. 68 is a one-story frame house, 5 rooms with blinds, everything complete, nice cellar and elstern, fruit, stable, etc. 13/ lots, on Jefferson, near A., T. & S. F. depot. Only \$1,100, terms easy. No. 79. Eight fine lots, large stone house, good well, plenty of fruit, nice place, the cheapest property in that part of the city, on Monroe, between 11th and 12th. Only \$1,600, lots worth every cent of the money.

No. 80. Tenth avenue, between Monroe and Quincy, 1/2-story frame house, one lot, \$800, terms to suit. No. 82. Store, offices, livery stable, etc., North Topeka. No 88. Corner Filmore and 7th, 5 lots, 1%-story frame house, 5 rooms, cellar, well, stable and fruit, \$1,200; terms to suit.

No. 91. One-story stone house, 2 lots on Monroe.
Only \$850. Lots worth the money.
No. 100. On Topeka Avenue, one of the most complete residences in the city, fronts east. Can be bought at a bargain. No. 102. 38 and 40, 10th avenue, front south, can be bought for \$300. Very cheap.

No. 102. 50, 52, 54 Tyler, \$400; 134, 136 138, \$600. No. 106. One-third 140; all 142 and 144, \$500. No. 111. Here is one of the best bargains in the city. Fine residence, eistern, well, stable, etc., corner iot, fronts east. Can be bought for \$2,000,

No. 112. Three of the finest lots in the city now of-ered for \$700; corner Topeka Avenue and 11th treet; front east.

No. 113. This is a decided bargain. One lot on yler street; nice 3-room house, with basement, llar, well and cistern. Only \$550. Terms easy. No. 126. Fine residence on Topeka avenue, trade for other property or good farm.

No. 121. Another frame house in same block to trade for farm. No. 122. One lot on 4th, two-room frame house, 500. trade for lots.

No. 123. One of the nicest places on Monroe street, 2 lots, front east, seven-room house complete, well, elstern, stable, etc. Only \$3.000, terms to suit. No. 358. Valparaiso, Indiana, fine brick residence, clear of incumbrance, worth \$3,000 cash. Will exchange or trade for property in Topeka, or within one mile or two of city.

No. 361. One of the finest residences in the city for \$4,500.

for \$6,500. No. 362. Another fine residence on Harrison street, No. 362. Another fine residence on Harrison street, \$4,500.

No. 363. Four-room house, blinds, piazza, summer kitchen, closets, pantry, etc., stable and well; 1½ lots; choice location, \$1,500 cash and time. Five-room house, blinds, everything comfortable, \$1,800, both on 8th avenue, front south.

No. 384. Good six-room house, 1½ story, blinds, cellar, basement, well, cistern, stable, etc., on Van Buren, only \$1,500, cash and time, between 7th and 8th, front east, 3 lots.

Correspondence is solicited from those wish.

ing to move to Kansas, or from persons desirous of making investments. Address,

Topeka, Kansas.

the