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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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### FARM BUILDINGS.

#### NO. II.

BY WM. TWEEDDALE, C. E.

Homes are made, not built, or more correctly, they are the results of growth, differing from the animal and the plant in that the growth is by accretion, like the coral, but unlike the coral in that it must be so planned as to admit of expansion to adapt it to the ever-increasing and ever-changing wants of the family.

It is exceedingly difficult in any case, and with the knowledge usually possessed by beginners in a new country, well nigh impossible to fix upon any design for a house that will be suitable for a home. The determination of one's wants is first in order as well as in importance, requiring the most consideration, and that it be adapted to these wants is, more than any one thing, that which adds the most to the value of the house, while at the same time it is usually that which is most neglected. Before a man can intelligently decide what kind of a house he will build, he must know what he needs, why he needs it, what of his necessities are most imperative, for planning a house is but a choice of sacrifices. No one (except, perhaps, Solomon, who we are told built a house and furnished it), ever yet included every thing that was desired; something must be given up, and the question to be determined is, in what order shall they be yielded, and as far as practical that the house now built, while available for present wants, be such as may be utilized in providing for future needs. All this should be done before form or exterior size has been so much as thought of. Added to this is the rigid exclusion from the plan of the house of everything that does not, for the person planning, serve some useful purpose. In construction, whatever is superfluous is not only wasteful but positively detrimental; by this is not meant everything that cannot be dispensed with, but only that which is not consistent with the most perfect domestic enjoyment. By superfluity and luxury is not meant everything beyond mere animal subsistence and saving money, but that which is not required for and consistent with the enjoyment of thought and feeling, the cultivation and refinements of the intellect and taste, compatible with the performance of daily duty. In these respects each person must determine for himself and family what purposes it is most desirable to accomplish. Aside from its bearing on the question of a future home, great responsibilities are incurred in building even the outside of a house; it not only influences others, but it reveals the character of the person who builds. Houses have an expression as marked as individuals, and often more lasting, and as houses and their surroundings are an index of the character of the occupants, so the character of the occupants partake of the surroundings. And as all men and women, and particularly children, can and ought to be healthy, handsome and happy, so to this end as a means even far advance of our boasted school system, they should have homes healthful, beautiful and happy; this is their right, to procure it for them is a duty, and the more its attainment is a possibility, and the more the beautiful, it must never be for-



UPPER TWIN LAKE, COLORADO.

gotten that the true only is the beautiful; the beauty of a building is not extraneous, it can not be thrust upon it as an accessory, but must be born with it, forming a constituent part of it, the result and evidence of its real worth.

With these required variations there are certain points common to all country residences, a few of which we will point out in detail.

The first thing to be considered is the location, for unless this be wisely chosen, all efforts to make it desirable and pleasant will be thrown away, and even then care must be taken to remedy whatever natural defects it may possess, and to make its advantages available.

The first indispensable prerequisite of a suitable site is wholesome air; experience proves that there are few tracts of land without unhealthy portions, and that the distance between them is often inconsiderable. The reason of this difference and the probability of the existence of miasma may not at times be easily determined without the learning and skill of a medical man, if so, his counsel should certainly be had, for nothing is more unwise than to select a site for buildings the perfect healthfulness of which is not assured. To secure perfect salubrity, even where no danger from miasmatic influences are feared, there must be ground near the house lower than that on which it stands, where the heavy vapors may gather by their own gravitation. Every one has seen the fogs on an autumn night, filling the valleys like a lake, completely enveloping the dwellings and gradually ascending until they are dissipated by the rising sun, while the residents on the adjacent higher grounds enjoy dry and enervating air. The same process is in progress at all seasons, though the heavy and noxious vapors are only visible at certain times.

A southern or western exposure is much to be preferred to a northern or eastern one, and for the reason that the prevailing winds in Kansas are from the southwest, a southern exposure is the most desirable, while an eastern one is the least desirable, and the low grounds at the foot of an eastern exposure should by all means be avoided.

A site on high ground is also desirable, to secure dryness around the house; if flat and level, it must be so situated as to permit of drainage, which must be secured by all means and at whatever cost. If the site will not permit of thorough drainage, it is not fit to live in.

### EFFECTS OF TREES ON CLIMATE.

#### NO. II.

The presence of growing trees has a very decided influence on the general humidity of the atmosphere. One important office of leaves is to exhale moisture. The moisture is drawn up from the soil through the roots and trunks of trees and spread out in the leaves, whence it is given to the surrounding atmosphere. By this means a much greater amount

of moisture will be evaporated than would be from the surface of the soil on which the trees grow. These roots penetrating, as they do, the subsoil where there is always a supply of moisture within their reach, even in the driest times, will always supply moisture for evaporation from the leaves. The amount of this exhalation will depend on the condition of the atmosphere as to saturation. The air is capable of holding in suspension an amount of water in the form of invisible vapor, the amount of this depending on the temperature, and, perhaps, to some extent on the electrical condition of the atmosphere. When it contains all it is capable of it is said to be at the point of saturation. When not fully saturated it absorbs water from all moist objects with which it comes in contact. The rapidity with which this takes place is in proportion to the difference between the point of saturation and the amount of moisture it already contains. The leaves of trees being always ready to give up moisture to the air, are an important source of supply for this purpose. The conversion of water into vapor requires the absorption of a large amount of heat, and this has a very cooling effect on the objects from which the evaporation takes place. Hence we find that the air in a grove is always moist and cool.

With frequent and extensive groves of timber throughout the southern, and especially the southwestern portion of our state, it is my opinion that the hot winds that have occasionally visited this part of the country, would never be felt here again. They would be so modified by the moisture exhaled from the leaves of the trees, as to lose all their fierceness of heat and become simply warm, pleasant breezes, stimulating vegetation to a wonderfully luxuriant growth.

There is no question but growing trees exert a very important influence on the electrical condition of the atmosphere. The influence of this force on the health and vigor of both plants and animals, is undisputed. Just how this influence is exerted I cannot take space or time now to inquire, but I will merely state that a single growing tree, covered with foliage, is a better conductor of electricity than a whole load of ordinary lightning-rods.

One of the strongest objections to the climate of Kansas is the strong winds that prevail at times. Not an occasional cyclone or tornado that sweeps over the country with resistless fury, bearing down every obstruction with which it meets—such visit all parts of the country—but the wide-sweeping, steady current of wind that prevails so much of the time, and though not destructive to any great degree, it is exceedingly annoying. Our state seems to be situated in a great aerial current that flows from south to north during the spring and summer months. On account of the almost entire absence of timber and other obstructions, this current flows very low, hugging the surface of the country quite closely. What is needed is some barrier to check the progress and break the power of this air cur-

rent. Nothing is better adapted to this purpose than groves or belts of timber. Bare hills will not check it, because the wind will flow over them like water; but trees check and break up the current into spray.

Wind and water are governed in their flow by similar laws. In flowing over a very rough surface the rapidity of a current of water is greatly diminished by the friction caused by the inequalities of surface. So it is with the wind currents. It is believed by many intelligent men with whom I have talked, that the presence of long grass on the surface of the country, materially modifies the power of our sweeping winds. Timber in groves, and especially in belts extending for miles across the country, cannot fail to have a very decided influence in diminishing the strong winds of this climate.

L. J. TEMPLIN.

### PLAIN TALKS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

#### NO. IX.

Over-eating is the cause of so many diseases that the grim joke about digging our graves with our teeth instead of being a flippant jest, is a solemn verity. Sylvester Graham said, "Gluttony and excessive alimentation are the greatest sources of disease, suffering and premature death;" and there is but little doubt that ninety-nine out of every hundred persons eat too much.

The popular belief that strength depends upon the quantity of food eaten is very fallacious, and is productive of a great deal of mischief. It is not the quantity one eats, but the quantity one properly digests that nourishes and gives strength. The most nutritious diet indigested is innoxious and hurtful. Every particle of food not taken up and assimilated by the digestive organs, lies rotting in the stomach, and must necessarily scatter disease through the system. And any one who has seen and smelt the fermenting stuff thrown from the stomach by vomiting, can form some idea of the effect produced by such a mass of putrefaction remaining in the system to poison the blood and all the fluids that come in contact with it, while being passed off through the pores and other channels of outlet with which the body is provided.

The adaptation of the quantity of food eaten, to the demands of the body is a matter that receives no attention, and the habit of stuffing is indulged in, and encouraged to such an extent from earliest childhood even, that the digestive organs frequently become deranged, and incapable of performing their functions, before they have had time to develop; and as a morbid appetite engendered by over-eating always craves more food than is necessary for a supply of healthy nutriment, we hear daily complaints of "nervousness, sleeplessness," etc., and see daily evidences of irritability, and ugliness of disposition, the invariable accompaniments of dyspepsia, and the legitimate outcome of gluttony, or excessive eating.

"The stomach," says Professor Caldwell, "may be accustomed to the reception of either

a larger or smaller quantity of food than what the necessities of the system require. If it is accustomed to too much and less than usual be allowed, an unpleasant feeling of vacuity will arise, accompanied by a craving for more; but after a few days the unpleasant sensation will disappear, and the feeling of satisfaction be as great as if a full meal had been taken, and digestion will become more healthy and vigorous; whereas, if more food continues to be taken than what the system requires, merely to gratify the temporary craving, ultimate bad health will be the inevitable result."

Dyspeptics whose digestive organs have been impaired by over-eating, or by eating at irregular or unseasonable hours, are greatly troubled with faintness, "a feeling of giddiness," and other uncomfortable sensations unless they can get some unhealthy trash to nibble, or something "to stay their stomachs," with, at least half a dozen times a day. And because a hearty meal, or even "a bite of something" generally affords temporary relief, the sufferers fancy an additional quantity of food the needed panacea, and upon every recurrence of the unpleasant feelings, they endeavor to dispel them by stimulating their over-taxed stomachs with an extra lunch. Such heroic feeding, however, only increases the evil, and if those who resort to it would reverse their tactics and persistently refuse to eat only enough to supply their natural wants and sustain the natural waste of their bodies, they would, in a short time, realize that instead of being healthy, robust men and women, "capable of digesting anything," as they vauntingly tell us, they were miserable dyspeptics, the egotistic, self-deluded victims of over-eating.

W. P. E.

### A MAMMOTH WHEAT FIELD.

The Edwards Co., Valley Republican, says that Col. Chas. C. Sellers, of Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased 327 acres of railroad land, nine miles south of Kinsley, and will at once locate on the same. Col. Sellers is a man of large means and ripe experience, and intends to engage exclusively in wheat-raising. He will commence breaking land in a few days, and will put in about five hundred acres of wheat the coming autumn. It is also his intention to purchase several adjoining sections, and he will endeavor to make a model wheat farm. By the fall of 1879 he expects to have about two thousand acres in wheat.

All the reports we receive of the condition of the crops throughout the west and southwest are of the most favorable character. In some parts of Kansas the winter wheat has already headed out and one report says that the Jayhawkers will "beat the world this year."—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

The Chanute (Neosho Co.) Times of the 11th inst. says: J. C. Biles this week brought in a bunch of his growing wheat, the stalks measuring over thirty inches from above the roots. The field from which this was taken is of like height, is making rapid growth, and give promise of a heavy yield.

During the month of March there were 243 car loads of freight shipped from this station over the Central Branch railroad, divided as follows: Grain, 168 cars; stock, 68 cars; miscellaneous, 7 cars. Total, 243 cars.—Concordia Examiner.

Tree-planting has been the order of the day for the past two or three weeks. Maples, box-elders, various kinds of fruit trees, cedars and other evergreens, have all been planted to a large extent.

The peaches have not been seriously damaged as yet. The prospect is still good for a large yield of this delicious fruit.—Clifton Localist.

The wheat crop in this vicinity promises the largest yield ever known.—Nemaha Co. Courier.

All who intend to burn the prairies should do that business at once. Millions of quail in the jubescence state are destroyed every spring by prairie fires. By all means fire the prairies before the family matters of the quail are seriously attended to. The birds are the farmers' best friends, and they should be carefully protected.—Courier Leader.

J. H. Hanson, one of our energetic farmers, sold four head of cattle last week, which brought \$235, their average weight being 1530 pounds.

Some of the Big Creek farmers will try flax this season. T. C. Morrow and J. A. Coulter intend sowing 50 or 75 acres.

It looks now—this freezing Tuesday—as though the Kansas FARMER'S advice to plant early but not too early, was opportune.—Blue Rapids Times.



## THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

EDITOR FARMER: The article copied by you from the *Commonwealth*, with apparent approbation, is certainly not calculated to forward the reformation of drinkers. "Teetotaler" proceeds upon the idea so common, that it is an easy thing to quit a practice which he wishes to make a crime. Did "Teetotaler" ever drink, chew tobacco, smoke, eat opium, drink coffee, etc.? If so, did he ever quit any of them? If he did will he tell us whether he finds the task an easy one?

It is very easy to say to young men, don't drink! "See those ruined men who have come to ruin by drink." "Drink fills the poor-houses and prisons, builds nine-tenths of the scaffolds, and populates the asylums for imbeciles and lunatics."

But will this keep "Teetotaler's" sons from drinking? No, he knows it is no protection. The young man who takes up the little, frozen snake, does not dream that it will become a python and crush him in its folds. It does not destroy all that come within its reach, and we may almost say the more is the pity, for it is this fact, that some escape, that is the false beacon leading many upon the rocks.

To nature like that of John W. Griffin generous to prodigality, somewhat deficient in firmness, a lover of good things, good company as well as good wine; a lover of all that is beautiful in nature and art, now bounding as high with hope and expectation as the mountain tops, and presently sinking in gloom and despondency below the valley's depth, the coming of a craving for drink might fairly be predicted by one versed in philosophy, and that if he ever yielded to the first glass, the rest would follow.

"Oh, it will be said, 'he ought not to have taken the first glass.' True, but who was by his side to tell him this, and to seal it in his mind. The first step taken, the rest was inevitable. He tried to quit; swore off often; but the power that gnawed within was more potent than the strongest oath that human ingenuity can frame, when imposed upon such a nature, especially when weakened by years of indulgence.

"But such men must be held responsible for their acts." What penalties can be imposed to those imposed by Nature, that will give sanction to your law? When the tippler has passed the bounds of "respectable moderation" in his cups, does not society, business, friends, and all draw away from him in exactly the same temper exhibited by "Teetotaler," when he denounces the drunkard as a scoundrel, a worse than thief and highway robber. These are quickly turned away, but they are slow to return and offer a confiding, trusting hand.

"The drinking man should have observed the progress which led him step by step to this unfortunate end." Most assuredly! But who ever knew he was forming a habit until it had clutched too tightly to be shaken off, except by great effort, if at all. Let smokers answer; let chewers answer; the opium-eater, the absinthe drinker. Let ladies who must have their tea and coffee, though well knowing that they are injuring their health and shortening their lives, answer.

Merciful heaven! We can no more compare the effects of these habits to the insatiable craving of mind and body produced by thirst for drink, than we can compare a spider web to a ship's cable. The quivering of the former produces disquiet, discomfort, restlessness, indigestion, and headache. The quivering of the latter causes all these, and in addition, despair. The effort to quit, is to one of those "brainy" topics, or in more becoming language, one of those sensitive natures given over to drink, whom "Teetotaler" proposes to make criminals of, veritable going down into the very jaws of death. He cannot eat, he cannot sleep. There are but two things to produce lethargy; one is drink, the other death. Most return to the former; Griffin, like many others of his temperament, chose the latter. *Requiescat in pace.*

As to him, at least, it is to be hoped that "Teetotaler" will admit that he has been sufficiently punished, and if there is anybody else accessory to his crime, see that justice is, in part, meted out to them. I believe I could name a dozen, besides the "frizzle-headed" bar-tender of the Teft, in Topeka, respectable dignified, temperate (?) men, who knew he had been once discharged by his house for intemperance; who knew that if enticed to play that hell-begotten game called "pool," that he would play, and that if he played he would drink on his checks; and that if he drank at all a frenzy to drink and play would come upon him.

They beckoned him to the falls by reliefs; he has gone over, as they knew he would, in the bitterness of despair. They knew his weakness, the limits of his strength much better than he did himself. As friends, they should have knocked the glass from his hand and taken him from the room where the exhalations only tended to awaken the appetite he had struggled to master. But they drank with him, laughed with him, played pool and billiards with him, and severally went their ways, speaking in the same deprecating manner that is assumed by "Teetotaler." "What a pity that a man of his talents and education cannot control his appetite. But he alone is responsible, he ought to quit. But he gave me a half dozen pool checks he won off of me; let's go and take a drink!"

What killed him? Clearly his nature and a few foolish spree he got into when at Dartmouth. Who will go next? The Lord only knows. But it is certain there have been many who have been equally foolish in boy-

hood, who are no less generous, impulsive, educated and gifted, on the same road. Their little serpent has become a python, and is coiling about them for a crushing embrace. Make it a crime to take up little serpents to play with, is "Teetotaler's" way but it is safer to kill the little serpents. LAOCOON.

## AGRICULTURAL DREAMS AND REALITIES.

NO. IV.  
Says James Gaston: "Mr. Davids, what will be the programme of your farming operations, this season?"

"You know, Mr. Gaston, that there isn't any use trying to raise wheat, oats and barley; wheat is almost sure to prove a failure, for it is liable to be frozen out; to have the scab; to be blasted by excessive hot weather and moisture just as it blooms; to have its juices absorbed by the Hessian fly, or by a few millions of suckers owned by those Lilliputs, the chinch bugs.

This, Mr. Gaston, is an array of enemies which man cannot contend against with a reasonable hope of success. Barley is not much better, and oats are liable to rust, to bugs, and to being lodged before they are in blossom, thus destroying the crop. I tell you, Gaston, the business of raising small grain don't pay; there are too many drawbacks; it is too precarious, and I propose to let them go and turn my attention almost exclusively to raising corn and feeding it to hogs. I intend to put in one hundred acres of corn, and feed one hundred hogs next fall and winter."

"Well, Mr. Davids, I hope you will succeed, but the ablest advisers instruct us that, even if our wheat is a total failure, we can fall back on the successful crops, the cows, sheep, etc., and not suffer very materially from the loss of the wheat."

Mr. Davids, being inclined to worship his own self-judgment rather than follow the advice of experienced neighbors, proceeded according to intention, and in due season and in good order, put in his hundred acres of corn, had a good stand and raised an average crop. This flow from the cornucopia was about equal to his expectations; but, alas! his hogs took the cholera, and right in sight of a good crop of corn, three-fourths of them died. Hogs dead, corn worth thirty cents per bushel, Mr. Davids' face elongates as he lugubriously says luck is against him. Instead of selling two thousand dollars' worth of hogs, he labors long and diligently in hauling corn which cost him 38 cents per bushel to raise, and gets less than half of two thousand dollars. He looks over into neighbor Gaston's fields, and he is almost willing to admit that he has been on the wrong track.

Gaston raises some cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, as well as corn, oats, barley, and rye, and he easily beats Davids and has an excellent sight for the coming year. Davids' dreams, we must confess were spotted with promising figures, and they were very sweet as they dripped from the bright page of imagination into his mental mouth, but the realities were bitter enough. Calculation is one thing and realization is another. One kind of business in agriculture independent of all others, is always fraught with danger. Ten chances, it is obvious, are better than one. Mixed husbandry seldom or never presents the meatless skeleton of entire failure, but scornfully exclusive farming frequently rattles its bones in the coffin of blasted hopes; a lesson to the arrogant and egotistical farmer, who recklessly braves the experience of gray hairs from practical demonstration.

Dreams are enticing, but realities are apt to suck their sweets and turn the dreamer out, exposed to the cold winds of disappointed hopes, and with pockets flatter than buoyant hopes had painted them on the advance sheets of delusion. Making haste to become rich, we are met with obstacles that checkmate our most ardent desires and send us back to the courts of reason and judgment for plans and specifications for a wiser quest of gold.

We must heed the wise experience of ages, or our erring natures will lead us into trouble and the repugnant by-laws of poverty and want. Dream, but let our dreams be booked with the bulwarks of systematic reasoning, guarded by judgment, the experience of the past, and the brawny arm of intelligent labor, will weave the chaplet of success upon honest brows. R. K. SLOSSON.

## EXPERIMENTING WITH FARM CROPS.

A correspondent makes the following suggestions on the above subject, which might be acted upon by our farmers with mutual advantage:

How to produce the most profitable crop or crops, is the study of farmers generally, and just in proportion as an agricultural paper gives that information does it become valuable to the farmer in his special calling. Theories about how to raise certain crops, may be supported by very plausible reasons, but it is only when proven by actual experiment in or near our own state, that they become valuable to the farmers of Kansas.

But experiments are rather too expensive to be properly conducted by the average farmer on his own account and for his benefit only. In raising small grains, but few experimenters have the time and patience to cultivate, plant, harvest, stack and thresh several different plats separately, and keep a correct account of the various modes of treatment and expenses of each plat. Farmers generally err in experimenting in crop-raising, by preparing but one plat to prove their theory, or when they

prepare different plats, they cause them to differ in more than one condition, and frequently attribute the success or failure to the wrong source.

Experiments, to be of any value, should each be made to prove or disprove only one theory, and (in growing crops) should embrace several different plats, alike in every condition except that which relates to the theory in question. For instance, if proper depth to plow is the information desired, the different plats should be plowed, one extremely shallow, one extremely deep, and several grades between, and all other treatment should be exactly alike.

The knowledge the farmer really needs is, not how to raise the largest crop, but how to grow the most profitable one, therefore in all experiments, to obtain that knowledge a correct account of all expenses should be kept.

Experiments in raising and feeding stock, etc., (no matter where conducted) are of almost universal value, and I am glad to see your valuable paper contain so many of them. But climate and soils differ, so much so that experiments in other states, applied to cultivation, are of but little value here. I would recommend that you induce the farmers of Kansas to prove or disprove, by actual experiment, the various theories in cultivating our staple crops, and report the same for publication.

## THE CRAZE FOR STOREKEEPING.

We give below a few extracts from an article published in the *Toronto (Canada) Monetary Times*, under the above caption, which our farmer readers should mark well and impress its truth upon the minds of their sons.

For many years past it has been evident enough to prudent men that in this country the number of storekeepers was out of all proportion to the business to be profitably done. A failure list, representing in 1876 twenty millions of capital, does not seem to have convinced people that shopkeeping, as at present carried on, is a losing business for the great majority of those engaged in it. Too many country stores, too many wholesale warehouses, and too much bank accommodation to importers, has wrought a great deal of evil which manifests itself in insolvent estates and bankrupt stores.

The trade naturally tributary to any business center, is so divided among the numerous shopkeepers, or in part absorbed by the grangers, who are constantly making purchases in towns and cities outside, that there is even with a moderate profit on one's goods, but little money to be made in the business—scarcely, indeed, a fair living for each, if the trade were equally distributed.

A correspondent in one of the counties south of London writes to us very sensibly upon the lamentable ignorance which prevails among those out of trade in regard to the laborious duties and worrying responsibilities of business men. "This ignorance," he says, "is being constantly transferred into the ranks of trade itself, and never fails to bear its legitimate fruit. Comfortable farmers sell or mortgage good property on which they and their families have lived for years in comparative ease, and with a few thousand dollars proceeds they dash into trade in the village or town, and in a year or two lose every cent, and become village drudges or paupers for the succeeding years of their lives. Men seem to think no apprenticeship, or experience, or special knowledge is required to start a store in town; and yet they might see, if they would, that for the last twenty, thirty, or forty years, only one or two men in the hundred has succeeded in making money, while rarely has one failed of success on the farm. Every village has twice as many struggling for its trade as can live; and failures are of weekly occurrence, but, like the fallen in battle, their places are at once filled by men ready to share their fate. The tendency to crowd into towns has huddled up in them more than a fourth of our population."

The picture here drawn is unfortunately too true. From more than one quarter comes testimony to its truth. Leading journals continue to emphasize the plenty which a recent harvest has thrown into the lap of the husbandman; and some of them, in spite of much adverse evidence, discover nothing but prosperity in the condition of our manufacturers and satisfaction on the part of our merchants. The experience of the great bulk of our traders tends to show, nevertheless, that a reduction must be made in the numbers of the commercial army, and a marked diversion of capital from the choked avenues of trade, before a healthy condition of our great monetary and commercial interest shall return.

## SHOT AT AGAIN.

In the *FARMER* of March 13th, Mr. Chase shoots at us again but it does seem to us that the charge is wasted. Brother Chase is pretty positive that he has got us this time for he emphasizes his language and talks with a confident air; this is what he says:

"There is no such medicine as tincture of strychnine nor can it be made. We can make a solution of it by combining acetic acid with alcohol. Mr. Slosson probably refers to the tincture of *nux vomica*."

This is pretty stout talk, but nevertheless Mr. Chase is mistaken. We referred particularly to the tincture of strychnine, and knew what we were talking about, because we had read medical authority on the subject. The tincture of *nux vomica* is not reliable, because of its very variable strength, but strychnine makes a tincture of uniform strength, and is, therefore, greatly preferable. Now the United States Dispensary says very distinctly: "Tinctures are solutions of medicinal substances in alcohol or diluted alcohol." This high medical authority speaks that gun, brother; but for the edification of those seeking knowledge we quote from *Dunglison's New Remedies* the following prescription: Page 424, "Tincture Strychnine. Take strychnine, pure, 3 grains, alcohol 36° (837) 1 oz. Mix. Dose, six to twenty-four drops twice or thrice."

This is used in paralytic affections. On page 435 we find: "Tincture of Acetate of Strychnine," the same that Mr. Chase calls a solution. We don't want to discourage brother

Chase from his artillery practice, for it may be that the very next shot he may hit the mark; so we say, courage and remember the old maxim that often leads to success: "Try, try again!" R. K. SLOSSON.

Verona, Grundy Co., Ills.

THE EARTH'S POPULATION.—The population of the world is rapidly increasing. In 1876 the combined populations of every nation exceeded those of the previous year by about 27,000,000; and according to recent careful computations, the number of inhabitants is 1,428,917,000, or twenty-eight persons for every square mile.

[We think this estimate extremely doubtful.—ED. FARMER.]

BUTTER PROTECTION.—Butter is a substance extremely sensitive to surrounding influences, and any odors in the vicinity where it is stored are rapidly absorbed, even if it is in a closed skin. Great complaint is often made by the purchasers of gilt-edged butter produced from the various dairies in the vicinity of Boston, that the enormously high-priced article is soon spoiled after delivery to the customer. And no wonder! It is often placed in an unclean ice-chest along with cooked or uncooked fish, or meats, and other odorous bodies, and it soon smells and tastes like the unsavory substances with which it is associated. If not placed in the ice-chest, it is often put into the cellar with decomposing vegetables or meats, and hence the delicate taste and odor are soon changed.

A lady correspondent of *Moore's Rural Patches* holes, for drainage, in the bottom of old fruit and vegetable cans, paints them any desirable color, or pastes on "pretty pictures," and uses them for flower pots, finding them quite as good as porous pots, the tin-rust being rather beneficial to the plants than otherwise. Another lady utilizes the cans for starting tomatoes early, keeping them among the flowers at the window at first, and then transplanting into boxes or larger pots as the roots require more room, and removing to the kitchen until the time arrives for setting out in the open ground. She always sows lettuce, cress, radishes, and peppers in the hot-bed, but is more successful with tomatoes treated as above described.

ADVANTAGES OF A SMALL FARM.—Small farms make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wasted; everything is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is tilled better; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, stew and fret all the time.

## SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XX.

Seven miles northeast of Topeka is a very fine honey locust hedge. It is on the farm of Daniel Scott, Esq. The hedges are 4½ feet high 5 feet wide at the bottom, and trimmed to a point at the top. It is 60 rods long and was set in the spring of 1873, the plants being one year old. Not a plant has died since then, nor was it injured in the least by the grasshoppers in 1874, while an osage hedge near it was killed to the ground. The honey locust is readily checked in its upward tendency of growth, much more easily than the osage, and to my mind it makes a prettier, neater and better hedge than the latter.

Eight miles southwest of Valley Falls, Jefferson county, is the stock farm of P. J. Barnes, Esq. Here is eight miles of good osage hedge, well trimmed and in good order. Mr. Barnes is a firm believer in hedges, and will set out twenty thousand plants this spring.

At North Cedar, Jackson county, lives an old Kentuckian by the name of J. S. Saunders who brought with him from the blue-grass region the knowledge resulting from a large experience in raising the tame grasses.

Having great faith that the climate of Kansas was peculiarly adapted to raising tame grasses, he sowed 40 acres of timothy and clover in the spring of 1872. The proportions were 4 bushels of the former to one of the latter. The grass was cut 5 years in succession, commencing with 1873, and the product has averaged over two tons per acre for each year. Since the 15th of February of this year, there has been forty head of cattle feeding on the grass in this field, and they are at the present time in most excellent condition.

In 1874, Mr. Saunders sowed 40 acres more it came up well but was eaten down by grasshoppers.

In 1876, he sowed 5 acres; this was cut in August of the same year and allowed to fall down and act as a mulch. The next year it was pastured, and this year it will be mowed. It is now six inches high, and is a perfect green mat covering the entire ground.

In March, 1878, Mr. Saunders sowed 90 acres to timothy and clover, as follows: 20 acres on a wheat stubble, 40 acres on oat stubble, and 30 acres on plowed land, 13 bushels of seed was sown on the 90 acres; it was all sown broadcast and none of it harrowed in except the 30 acres.

Mr. Saunders has not used any other kind of hay for the last five years. He has a large herd of cattle and 10 head of horses. So sure was timothy of bringing good results, that where manure was hauled out and put on a 5-acre field, in the spring of 1877, there is now an excellent sod, and no other seed has been used than what was in the manure.

It appears from the above that when timothy gets well rooted, it can resist the attacks of grasshoppers, but if they commence on it before it is a year old, they will be pretty apt to gobble it up.

Mr. Saunders has a very convenient barn 33 feet wide by 44 feet long, and 32 feet high to the peak.

Two miles west of this place is a large bearing orchard owned by Mr. A. Dodson; it consists of 600 bearing trees, the land mostly fac-

ing the north. There are 75 varieties of apples raised here, but the following is Mr. Dodson's list of 5 best varieties, viz: Genetling, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Early Harvest, and Maiden's Blush.

I saw 5 head of cattle, at Holton, Jackson county, branded in fifteen minutes, and it was so easily, so quickly and so well done, that I will attempt to describe the process.

The cattle were yearlings and two-year-olds and were confined in rather a small pen. A rope was thrown over the animal's horns and he was drawn up to a post; another rope with a noose at the end, was gently laid over the back and drawn under the animal; the other end of the rope was inserted in the noose, it was then allowed to drop over the hind quarters and down the legs to near the lower joints, and then drawn taut. Two men then took hold of this rope and drew it back until the animal only rested on his fore feet. One more pull and he was on his side ready to brand.

In this position, with the legs drawn taut and the head fast to a post, the skin on the hips was smooth, and a most perfect impression was made with a hot iron. The animal could not move to blur the mark, as is the case with almost any other process.

There is a large amount of unimproved land in Jackson and Jefferson counties, at very cheap rates, that should receive the attention of those in the eastern states who are contemplating a removal to Kansas.

W. W. CONE.

Holton, Jackson Co., Kas.

Several pretty sharp frosts this week, but so far as we are able to learn the fruit crop is unimpaired. It will be immense.

Wheat! Wheat! Wheat! Who ever saw wheat in finer condition? *Garnett Plain* dealer.

So far the fruit has escaped, and the prospect for peaches, apples, cherries, pears, and every kind of small fruit beats all creation, if we know ourselves and we think we do.—*Olathe News*.

A child in the Mennonite settlement of Rush was bitten by a rattlesnake, last Monday; but its life was saved by an older sister, who applied her lips to the incision—sucked out the poison—and then cauterized the wound with a heated iron bolt. Neither experienced ill effects from the operation.

For the benefit of our eastern readers, we once more chronicle the condition of wheat. It is in splendid condition—growing at a rapid rate, and gives promise of an abundant harvest. While crops have not suffered from a lack of moisture, as yet, we could dispose of a shower or two without much trouble.

One hundred colored emigrants from Mercer county, Ky., have located in Hodgeman county. They are better off in this world's goods than the Nicodemus colony, and through the medium of "Mefodism," have laid up an equal number of treasures in heaven. They took possession of their claims last Saturday.

We wish to warn our readers against prairie "greens." Many poisonous plants grow on the prairies of Kansas, and very frequently we hear of death from the use of greens. Only last Monday, Mrs. Grundy, living at Brown's Grove, Pawnee Creek, died from this cause, in the most terrible agony.—*Hays City Sentinel*.

Peaches have been injured some, in the central part of the state, by the late unpleasantness of the weather. They are all right down in this part of the moral vineyard of southern Kansas, the Italy of the state.—*Parsons Sun*.

We have a grand country in the upper valley. Our climate is our pride. Our skies Italian, our soil productive, and with limited means and willing hands, a home—a farm—is within the reach of the masses. But we insist that it is wrong for men to bring their dependent families from the east to these prairies without knowing the situation here, having barely sufficient means to secure excursion tickets to this point. Mechanics and miners have recently arrived, expecting to find a ready demand for their skill, and vacant lands famed for fertility, hugging the great railroad thoroughfare and adjoining our towns, which could be secured almost for the asking. The facts regarding the opportunities here are indeed flattering, but to exaggerate and misrepresent in order to swell excursions, is absurd.—*Edwards Co. Valley Republican*.

Dr. J. W. Turner brought us a bunch of blue-grass, taken from a twenty-five acre lot where his calves have wintered, which measures twenty-one inches in length.

From all sections of the country we receive the intelligence that the farmers are fully up with the spring work, and the indications are that every acre of land in the county prepared for cultivation will be put into crops this spring. With a favorable growing season, Woodson county will take a long stride forward in amount of agricultural productions this year.

The annual meeting of the Woodson Agricultural Society for the election of officers, was held on the 9th inst. Capt. Peck, the president, called the society to order, prefaced the order of business with a few timely remarks, criticizing the action of the framers of the law in setting the time for holding the annual election at a season of the year when farmers are more than usually busy, thus making it inconvenient for them to attend; and hoping that the next legislature would amend the law in this respect.—*Woodson Co. News*.

The County Board has ordered the enforcement of the general herd law, from and after the first of September next. In our opinion, the Board should have submitted the question to a vote of the people. It may be that a majority of the people of the county favor it, but it is fair that the people should have a hearing on all questions of a local nature in which they are directly interested.—*Troy Bulletin*.

Two cattle roughs, named Jack Wagoner and Alf Walker, were shot and killed, on the 9th inst., at Dodge City, by City Marshal Masterson and his deputy, Nat. Haywood. Wagoner first shot and mortally wounded the marshal. Cause, the cow-boys were whiskey crazy.



## Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: John T. Jones, Barton, Ark. Secretary: O. H. Kelly, Louisville, Ky.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: F. B. Maxon, Emporia.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eschbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster.

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 3rd, 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 Sections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

ADDRESS OF LECTURER DELIVERED BEFORE THE GRANGE.

WORTHY MASTER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS:

In these progressive days of numberless newspapers and orators, the agricultural field has been so thoroughly worked over, that seemingly nothing new remains to be said to, or of Grangers. No class has received such overwhelming attentions. The keen, political aspirant who sees in the distance "A flowery bed of ease" in some desirable office, falls not to foundation his plans with subtle addresses to the "honest yeomanry," in which their vocation is lauded to the skies. The brilliant editor who needs dollars to brace his tottering sheet, gives column after column in praise of "the hard-fisted sons of toil." Talented souls in breadth and fine line cramp their delicate fingers in inditing endless essays on the "Arcadian" delights of farm life. Budding genius never fails to make its debut in praises of the country. Indeed agriculture and its devotees appear to receive a vast amount of attention from the great majority of newspapers and orators.

In view of these unlimited attentions, the question naturally arises why the farmer's vocation is honored most in this particular respect. Preachers, editors, lawyers and doctors do not appear to need such bracing in their respective professions. The machinist, blacksmith or carpenter would undoubtedly sneer at those of other vocations who would presume to tender them advice as to the proper method of conducting their business. To-day, operatives, miners and others who work in large bodies, are seldom chased by talented orators or writers ever ready with their flattery. Are these attentions due to the fact that agriculturists, as a class, are really entitled to more honor and respect than those engaged in other vocations?

At some dates in the world's history, agriculture undoubtedly had a high standing in a social and political point of view. Lycurgus, one of the wisest law-givers known in history, appreciated its importance when he established iron money to keep his people from engaging in other pursuits. Cincinnatus was called from his plow to the head of a nation. Ancient Athenians were summoned from their fields to make the laws of the commonwealth. Do our farmers, as a rule, enjoy similar distinction in this more enlightened age of the world? If so, the facts will prove it.

In numerical strength, as well known in the United States, farmers nearly equal all combined engaged in other vocations. In the last government census taken in 1870, we find the different occupations in the Union to number 338, in which number 10,669,635 males are employed. Of these 5,525,593 are farmers, or engaged in farm labor. Hence, as a class, they form nearly one-half of the industrialists of the country, and in a ratio of three hundred to one when compared with any other particular vocation. We find, further, that the total capital employed in manufactures in the Union, amount to \$2,118,208,769, while the capital employed in farming, counting the value of farms and farming implements, is \$9,599,632,290. It is thus plain that the largest proportion of wealth is in the hands of farmers.

With this overwhelming superiority of numbers and preponderance of wealth the inference can be hastily drawn that agriculturists are the dominant, all-powerful and ruling class of our country. Is this the fact? If so, the facts will prove it.

With their predominance in numbers and wealth, we might readily presume they held all power in their own hands, and all offices, elective and appointive, from president down, would be filled by farmers. No presumption could be farther from the truth. No class is less honored with offices than farmers. The higher offices of the nation are rarely, or never, conferred upon them. The census referred to before, shows the number of lawyers in our country to be 40,736, to offset the 5,500,000 farmers, and yet it is a plain truth that not less than fifty lawyers are honored with offices to one farmer, and when farmers are selected at all, it is almost without exception, for the minor offices of small profit.

Kansas is eminently an agricultural state, with much the largest proportion of its voters engaged in farming, and yet its two or three senators are lawyers; two of its congressmen are lawyers, and the third, (to insure reelection) intends to be. The majority of its state senators and representatives are lawyers, while the remainder of the offices are filled by anything else but farmers.

A case has occurred within the past month. A vacancy occurred in the office of United States marshal for Kansas. It is an office of trust and large profit, though requiring no great amount of talent or education to properly discharge its duties. The naming of the

appointee rested with the senior senator of Kansas. Did he appoint a farmer? Not at all! There were not, in his judgment, among all the eighty thousand farmers of Kansas, a single one with the intelligence or ability necessary for the common-place duties of the station. He selected a lawyer! And yet in country mass meetings, prior to an election, the honorable senator will strain his lungs with panegyrics of farmers, and in eloquent terms pay glowing tribute to their intelligence.

It is so with every office above county commissioner or township trustee. For senator, for congressman, for governor, a farmer is no more thought of than a woman. Of all the appointive officers under the control of senators, congressmen and governor, in Kansas, not one is filled by a farmer. With their great numerical strength, our Granges have the power to sweep everything before them, and yet, apparently, they are powerless. With proper investigation we may find the cause.

### SOCIAL STANDING.

It is the boast of our union that all distinctions of rank are abolished, and the whole people stand upon one common equality. This is, however, really a theoretical boast. Practically the proudest and most aristocratic court of modern Europe cannot show more distinctly defined social lines than the smallest Kansas village. In the former, noble blood and ancestry take precedence; learning and intellect the second place, and wealth the third. In the new world, wealth holds undisturbed sway, before which all else must bend the knee. Aaron's golden calf would literally represent our God. In our western world, however, and more particularly in Kansas, where large fortunes have not yet been accumulated, and much skill is required to define the fine lines between the banker and merchant, merchant and grocer, grocer and butcher, education, refinement and culture have a fairer field for taking high rank in social circles. Even vulgar wealth is compelled to confess its inferiority.

Now, as shown before, our farmers represent more wealth in the aggregate than almost any other class; and yet is our social standing of the highest? Not at all. The best society of cities and villages rarely enrolls the name of a farmer on its select rolls. The forty thousand lawyers control the votes of the five and a half million of farmers, and the forty bankers, merchants, lawyers and doctors of a country village hold the social fort, that no disadvantageous results may be admitted, but many a farmer's wife, or daughter, of ambitious tendencies, has mourned their exclusion from intellectual circles.

Village aristocrats court the farmer as assiduously as the politician, with fair speeches and professions of friendship, but in their entertainments and social festivities, in general, as a rule, invitations to farmers are no more thought of than to the cooks who prepare the viands.

It is true, after the hard toil and labor that the present state of farming brings from one day to another, they have but little ambition for anything but quiet rest. This is not said in a fault-finding or detracting spirit, but as the real facts in the case. The plain truth is best under all circumstances. The politician and villager really have a certain kind of respect for the "tiller of the soil," but at the same time look upon him as belonging to an inferior class. The politician has good reasons for so thinking. He blinds them with his oratory and flattery, manipulates their votes, assumes the offices, and naturally prides himself upon his superior merit. And herein rests one great evil affecting the Grange. In trusting their interest almost exclusively to strangers, capitalists and professional politicians, they do themselves a greater or less injury. The professional, with entirely different tastes, pursuits and inclinations, cannot possibly assimilate himself with farmers, or have that personal interest engendered by like pursuits.

### CAUSES AND REMEDY.

We need not seek far for a cause for this state of affairs. Education and intelligence never fail to attain supremacy. To a lack of these, in a great measure, may be attributed the discouraging features of the Grange. All farmers are not uneducated and ignorant, it is true, but as a class they lack that education and culture that are an absolute necessity in the professions, and require more or less in nearly all other vocations. The lawyer must be educated or he cannot be a lawyer, and to this may be attributed lawyer supremacy.

Education is not imperative in farming. The man who cannot read or write can raise as good potatoes or corn as the Greek or Hebrew scholar. Not being a necessity, it is too easily neglected. We have many intelligent farmers, it is true, but the small leaven of education is mixed with too great a mass of ignorance. In these days of school-houses and newspapers, we seldom find a farmer without the benefits of a primary school education, his two or three newspapers, and a general knowledge of the current topics of the day. With these he is content, and seldom aspires to more. But in reality he has not advanced far enough to appreciate the fact that the great book of knowledge is to him a sealed book. It requires a high order of intelligence to realize our own ignorance. The learned savant or scientist whose days have been spent in incessant study, has a much more humble opinion of his acquirements than the self-satisfied soul with common school rudiments. It might be claimed that the farmer has neither time nor opportunities for a higher

order of culture or improvement. A more false excuse cannot be given. It is a want of inclination, and not opportunities, that stands in his way. It is true that but few farmers can afford to purchase any great number of books, but this can be remedied. If every member of a Grange or farming community would contribute a small sum towards the purchase of a Grange or neighborhood library, the incidental cost would not be felt, and each one would have the opportunity for lifetime study and the acquirement of knowledge. How few there are who appreciate the fact that if cut off from all other opportunities the great book of nature with its boundless store of knowledge, is always open before them. The scientist spends a lifetime in the study of effects that the farmer considers beneath his notice.

A college education is not at all a necessity with any one who does not choose a professional occupation. The farmer with limited opportunities can, if he will, attain as ripe a scholarship as the learned professor who immerses himself in Greek, Hebrew and mathematics.

Scholarship does not consist alone of a knowledge of the more abstruse branches of science. The farmer who can name, classify and explain the order and nature of all plants growing on his farm, can give the geological structure of the stones in his wall, and name and arrange in a cabinet the bugs and insects that fly before him every hour of the day, has attained, practically, a scholarship equal to a college professor. The taste for science thus engendered, causes him to enlarge the scope of study and research, his intellect is expanded, reflective faculties enlarged, new interests are awakened, new tastes acquired, and instead of a dull, plodding farm animal, with contracted views and ignoble ambitions, he is the peer of the most cultured classes of the land.

If Grange libraries were established throughout the country, and clubs organized for study and scientific research, not only would neighborhood harmony, and a good feeling be increased, but granges would no longer be the dupes of professional politicians, nor would the forty thousand farmers be the masters of the five and a half millions of agriculturists.

Were the farmers of Kansas, all well read, intelligent men, with the cultivated intellect, and comprehensive understanding resulting from study and intellectual learning, the state would not have its present lamentable history! Counties and towns, would not groan under enormous bonded indebtedness, wealthy corporations, would not rule them with rods of iron, and mortgages would not be the most conspicuous ornament on the majority of the farms.

The Grange organization has already accomplished much towards elevating farmers, but there is still room for improvement in its plans and objects.

Political matters, instead of being prohibited as at present, should properly come within its jurisdiction. Farmers are more affected by the acts of rulers, changes of policy, and mistakes of governments, than almost any other class. The Grange should be the proper place to discuss men and measures in a broad gauge liberal spirit, and the collective views of the community be obtained. The past history should teach us that something better than mob law could be enforced. By united action the farmers could suppress the unprincipled crew of dishonest politicians, who by co-operation and every wile known to crafty minds, succeed so well in making their rules the laws.

Our offices should be filled with men of known established integrity, and in sympathy with, and having a knowledge of farmers' needs and wants. Our officials should have other qualifications and recommendations than an elastic conscience, a face of brass, and the power of blinding simple minds with skillful rhetoric. It rests with farmers to effect these needed reforms. They have the power, but are not aware of their own strength. But I would reiterate it here that the crust of apathy and ignorance must be broken. Higher aims, must indite us, than merely the animal needs of nature. The task of self-education, should be faithfully followed. Each Grange should have its library, each house its small cabinet, religious bigotry and personal animosities be laid aside and all co-operate in a system of mutual instruction. Literature and science should receive a share of the attention, too often devoted to neighbors' foibles. The severe toll and drudgery of farm life should be lightened by more intimate social relations, and frequent pleasure gatherings. Our sons and daughters should have the needs of their expanding minds met by the investigation of the wonders of nature surrounding them. Where culture and refinement find lodgment in a house it is always a pleasant home, and thus should our children find their homes pleasant.

To lighten our burdens, to increase our pleasures, to bring the greatest return for our labors, and to elevate our social and political standing, should be the work of the Grange.

AGE OF THE HORSE.—The average age of the horse, when allowed to live without the risk of accident or disease, which he incurs in his usual work, is about twenty-five years. Instances of greater longevity are recorded, on good authority, and there is reason to believe that occasionally he has reached thirty-five or even forty years; but these are rare exceptions, and there are few which live beyond the twenty-eighth year, while a large proportion die before the twenty-fifth.

## Fowls and Eggs For Sale.

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

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BATAVIA, ILL.  
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Eggs for setting now. \$2.50 for 12, \$4.00 for 26. Address, H. DWOLFE, Chillicothe, Livingston Co., Mo.

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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, Iowa.

H. N. MOORE, Red Oak, Iowa.  
A. F. WEST, Villisca, Iowa.  
R. F. TUBBS, Villisca, Iowa.

COL. J. W. JUDY, Antioch, Mo.

Eggs—Villisca is on C. & N. O. R. R. 40 miles west of Creston, 60 miles east from Omaha, and 16 miles east of Red Oak.

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 12 miles south of Rossville.

## Walnut Grove Herd,

S. E. WARD, Proprietor.  
Breeder of Pure bred Short-Horns. 1st Duke of Walnut Grove, 3518, S. H. Record. A. H. Book \$26 413 and Mazurka Lad 3rd & 513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

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## PRACTICAL EDUCATION!

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No Tuition or Contingent Fees!  
Students can enter at any time and earn part of their expenses by voluntary labor. Send for catalogue to JNO. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshire pigs in Kansas. Catalogue Free.

## GEO. M. CHASE.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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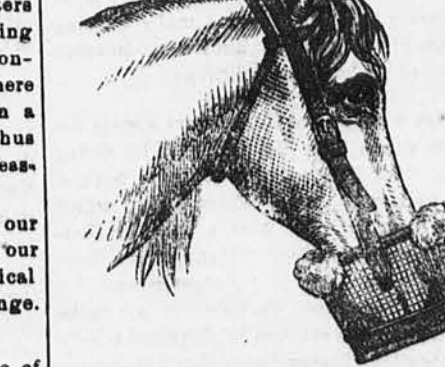
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BERKSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE

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M. P. STAMM.

Breeder of choicest strains of Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs.

Hamilton, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

The fine Imported boar, "Achilles," at the head of my Berkshires, bred by Mr. Hamley, of England, and "Don Pedro" at the head of my Poland-Chinas, bred by A. C. Moore of Illinois.

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

## Breeders' Directory.

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochins & Brown Leghorns. Stock not advertised in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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

J. J. IVES, Mount Oil, Lin Co., Kansas, make a specialty of Brown Leghorn Fowls bred pure from the best strains in the U. S. A few choice birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per 12; \$3 eggs, \$5.00.

J. E. DUNLAP & CO., IOLA, KAN., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and F. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill. Hinds, Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable; References furnished.

A. LESTER CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 800 head. Also Berkshires.

R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahma Chickens. All Stock warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D.

W. H. COOPER, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17943 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 50 competitors.

H. M. & W. P. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill., Breeders of Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Importers of Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks, F. Partridge, Cochins fowls, and White, Guinea, Write to me.

L. E. DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as imported by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphreys' importation in 1872. Also Chester White Hogs, premium stock, and LEIST BRAHMA CATTLE, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$25-500 KANSAS FOR SALE this year.

O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best stocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

## Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Best of assorted Hedge Plants one and two years old, wholesale and retail, shipped to any B. R. station freight guaranteed. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

50,000 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, Lodi, Kansas.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cat. alogue of Greenhouse, and bedding plants, free.

## Dentists.

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

## W. W. ESTILL,

LEXINGTON, KY.

PROPRIETOR OF

Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds,

From Imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

## Kaw Valley Nursery.

Must Be Sold.

25,000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old.  
2,000 Cherry, 1 to 3 years old.  
200,000 hedge, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum, Peach, Grapevine, 8 nail fruits, Ornamental trees and Evergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send for price list. E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kansas.

## A CENTS.

Micro Lamp Reflectors, 35; \$2.00 a Dozen. Nigger Head Match Safe 35c \$2.00 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 Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

M. P. STAMM.

Breeder of choicest strains of Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs.

Hamilton, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

The fine Imported boar, "Achilles," at the head of my Berkshires, bred by Mr. Hamley, of England, and "Don Pedro" at the head of my Poland-Chinas, bred by A. C. Moore of Illinois.

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

Price, \$5.00 Each.

also Gedney's Invaluable Kicking Straps, especially adapted for breaking Colts, sent only on receipt of price \$2.00 each. Address, JAMES W. GEDNEY, Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, 1714, First Ave., New York, City.

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

Price, \$5.00 Each.

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April 24, 1878.

The people in northeastern Kansas believe in good fences. I am quite sure that if Prentice had traveled much in this part of the state, he would not have said that "the fences of Kansas would not turn anything but the stomach of the traveler." The system most generally practiced in raising hedge fences here, is to let hedge grow three or four years and then splash it. This will make a fence "hog-tight."

Evidence of prosperity can be seen upon all sides. Large orchards, good fences, fine, commodious farm houses and ample barns and out-buildings, and last, but not least, a happy, contented expression upon the countenances of the farmers, attest that universal good success has attended all their efforts to make a happy home in Kansas.

While at Hiawatha, Brown county, I visited the nursery and greenhouse of R. C. Chase, Esq. Having known Mr. Chase for many years, I was fully prepared to find his trees in good shape and his stock generally first-class, and my expectations were realized. The entire business of the green-house is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Chase, who takes intense delight in the culture and management of plants. Ladies generally take a great interest in floriculture, and I am not sure but that in many cases they might make the raising of plants a lucrative business. It is certainly a light, easy and fascinating employment.

W. W. CONE.

Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kansas.

## LETTER FROM JOHNSON COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish to give the readers of your paper my experience with the black locust. About ten years ago there was a peddler through this country selling the seed of the black locust for forest planting. Well, nearly all of the old settlers bought and planted the seed. It came up and grew nicely for two or three years, after which every farmer who had this pest on his farm, wanted to get rid of it. But that was the question—how was it to be done? I suppose every means imaginable was tried, without success, with the exception of the old and laborious mode of grubbing them out by the roots.

I will give my method of destroying this curse, one which I have found to work successfully at several trials on my farm: It is simply to cut the trees down after they are two or three years old, or when they have sufficient size to make wood enough that will make a good fire. My way of doing this is to cut the tree all up into pieces like stove-wood, leaving the stump about two feet from the ground, then pile this in a little pile over and around the stump. Leave it there until perfectly dry. When the young shoots from the stump will have grown up through the pile of wood and brush, that is around it, and now perfectly dry, you will proceed to fire each and all of these heaps of hedge, and if the work is well done, I will warrant every one of your black locust will bother you no more.

In every case the above cannot be practiced without danger of killing other trees and shrubs in the immediate vicinity. In such cases I would suggest that you keep a few sheep, say one for every acre of trees you wish to destroy, and when you put the sheep in the lot where you want these trees killed, have every one of the trees cut down, and my word for it, your sheep will keep them down and finally kill them all out, by constantly nipping off the young shoots as they come into sight.

We are having very fine farming weather at present. The most of the corn is planted, and some of it up and looking well. We never had better prospects for wheat and the grasses in this country since the country was new. They have grown all winter past. There is being considerable flax and oats sown here this season. Corn, No. 2, 27½¢; No. 3, or Rejected, 25¢@26¢; hogs and cattle, about 3¢ per pound. Fruit prospects very good.

A. R. COOK.

## Markets.

## New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1878.  
GOLD—Steady at 100½.  
LOANS—Carrying rates, 3¼ per cent.  
GOVERNMENT BONDS—Strong.  
RAILROAD BONDS—Firm.  
STATE SECURITIES—Steady.  
STOCKS—The stock market was generally lower in the early dealings, when prices yielded ¼ to 1½ per cent. At the first board a firm feeling set in, and there was a full recovery in some instances. The death of Mr. Orton was the general topic of conversation early in the day, especially as the event was so sudden and unexpected. The market was strong in the afternoon, and a higher range of prices prevailed in the entire list. The improvement from the lowest point ranged from ¼ to 1½ per cent., and the closing quotations were about the highest of the day.

## Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, April 22, 1878.  
The run here this morning is very light. All the morning train in. The indications are a steady if not a higher market during the week, markets cast firm; market here quoted at quotations. Freight rates unchanged—\$30 to Chicago and \$12 to St. Louis. We quote:  
Choice native shippers, 1400 to 1500, \$4 70@4 85.  
Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400, 4 50@4 70.  
Texas and native butchers' steers, 900 to 1250, 3 80@4 25.  
Native stockers and feeders 950 to 1200, 3 60@4 20.  
Choice fat oxen, 800 to 900, 3 50@3 75.  
Fair to good oxen, 700 to 800, 3 00@3 50.  
Choice fat butchers' cows and heifers, 800 to 900, 3 25@3 75.  
Fair to good butchers' cows and heifers, 700 to 800, 2 50@3 25.  
Bulls, stage and scalawag steers, 1 50@2 50.  
Milk cows, 1 50@2 50.  
Sales this morning: 15 shippers, averaging 1,370 pounds, \$4 75; 9 shippers, averaging 1,210 pounds, \$4 35; 11 native feeders, averaging 1,200 pounds, \$3 70; 5 butchers' cows averaging 950 pounds, \$3 10; 56 rough butchers' steers, averaging 1,200 pounds, \$3 75; 25 rough Oregon cattle averaging 1,735 pound \$4; 4 hogs averaging 256 pounds, \$3 05; 72 hogs averaging 250 pounds, \$3 05; 2 choice butchers' cows, averaging 1,250 pounds, \$3 65.  
HOGS—Firm at \$3 65.  
SHEEP—Choice mutton grades, \$4 25@4 75; fair to good mutton grades, \$3 75@4 25.  
BARKER & SNIDER.

KANSAS CITY, April 22, 1878.  
CATTLE—Receipts, 23; shipments, 234; opened active and closed weak and lower; sales, shippers, \$4 40@4 80; cows, \$3 90@3 65.  
HOGS—Receipts, 270; steady; sales, \$3 12½.

## Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, April 22, 1878.  
WHEAT—Quiet; No. 3, \$1.06½; No. 4, \$1.04.  
CORN—Quiet; No. 2, 53½¢; rejected, 52½¢.

## St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 22, 1878.  
HEMP—Unchanged.  
FLOUR—A shade lower; full super, \$2 70@2 90; extra, \$4 15@4 20; XX, 4 20@4 25.  
WHEAT—Str. (wheat); No. 3, red, \$1.12½@1 13½; No. 4, do., \$1.06½@1.07.  
CORN—Lower; 57½¢ receipts, 5 000.  
OATS—Lower; 50½¢@56½¢.  
RYE—Better; 60¢.  
WHISKY—Lower; \$1.03.  
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.  
EGGS—Dull and lower; 7¢.  
LEAD—Unchanged.  
HIDES—Unchanged.  
PORK—Dull; lolling at \$9.10@9.15.  
DRY SALT MEAT—Eastern; boxed shoulders, \$3.50@3.55; loose clear, \$4.35@4.50.  
LARD—Nominal; \$6 50 asked.  
BACON—Dull; clear ribs, 5 40@5 60.

## St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 22, 1878.  
CATTLE—Easier and slow; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4 70@5 15; fair to good, \$4 10@4 60; do butchers', \$3 50@4 10; do cows and heifers, \$3 50@3 75; feeding steers, \$3 60@4 25; Stockers, \$3 65@3 85. Receipts, 2,000.  
HOGS—A shade lower; light shipping to best Yorkers, \$3 20@3 50; packing, \$3 25@3 50; butchers', to \$3 25@3 50; 4 30 receipts, 5 000.  
SHEEP—Unchanged; extra heavy shipping, \$5 00@5 50; good to choice, \$4 80@4 85. Receipts, 120.

## Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1878.  
FLOUR—Quiet and steady; spring extras, \$4 50@5 25; western extra, \$4 50@5 50.  
WHEAT—Fairly active and a shade higher; No. 1, spring, \$1.13½@1 14½; No. 2, spring, \$1.11; cash and April, No. 3, \$1.06.  
CORN—Quiet and steady; 40½¢@40½¢ cash; 40½¢ April.  
OATS—Dull and lower; 26½¢ cash; 26½¢@29¢ April.  
RYE—Firm; 58¢@58½¢.  
BARLEY—Firm; 47¢.  
PORK—Fair demand and lower; \$8 75 cash and April.  
LARD—Steady and unchanged; \$9 60 cash.  
BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, \$3 75; short ribs \$4 85; short clear, \$3 20.  
ALCOHOL—33½¢.

## Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1878.  
The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:  
HOGS—Receipts, 13,000; steady and unchanged, all sold before close; choice heavy, \$3.45@3.75; light, \$3.35@3.45; mixed rough, \$3.25@3.40.  
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; a shade weaker, shipping sales \$4 45@4 55; butchers' unchanged; steers \$3 60@4 cows \$2.50@4.  
SHEEP—Receipts, 120; supply too light for the market; sales at \$4 50@5.

## New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1878.  
WHEAT—Quiet; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.26@1.27; No. 2 northwestern, \$1.27½; No. 2 white, \$1.33.  
RYE—Firm; western, 73¢@75¢.  
BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.  
CORN—Fair demand; steamer mixed, 54½¢@55¢; high mixed, 54½¢@55¢.  
OATS—Unchanged.  
COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.  
SUGAR—Strong for raw; refined, 9¢@9½¢.  
MOLASSES—Steady.  
RICE—Buoyant and unsettled.  
EGGS—Heavy; fresh western, 10½¢.  
PORK—Mess cases; \$9 75@10.25; western long clear middles, \$11.50.  
SHEEP—Dull.  
LARD—Prime steam strong; \$7 25@7.75.  
BUTTER—Heavy; western, 7¢@13¢.  
CHESSE—Quiet; 12¢@13¢.  
WHISKY—Dull; \$1.08.

## Lawrence Market.

LAWRENCE, April 22, 1878.  
Wheat, No. 3, 90¢.  
" No. 4, 80¢.  
" rejected, 60¢@80¢.  
Corn, 15¢.  
Oats, 12¢.  
Rye, 35¢.  
HOGS—Heavy, gross \$2.00.  
CATTLE—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, \$3 50@4.00.  
HIDES—For 100 lbs, 7¢; green salted, 7¢@8¢; green calf, 8¢; dry flint hides, 12¢@14¢; 50¢@60¢ cash. One-third off on all No. 2 hides.

## Atchison Produce Market.

ATCHISON, April 1, 1878.  
WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$1.01; No. 4, do., 90¢; No. 2, spring, 85¢; No. 3, do., 83¢.  
RYE—No. 2, 41¢.  
OATS—No. 2, mixed, 18¢; No. 2, white, 19¢.  
BARLEY—No. 2, 28¢.  
CORN—No. 2, 30¢; rejected, 28¢.  
FLAXSEED—95¢.

## Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.  
HIDES—Green, 10¢.  
Dry Flint, 10¢.  
Dry Salt, 9¢.  
Calf, Green, 8¢.  
Kip, Green, 8¢.  
Sheep Felt, green, 75¢@1.00.  
Damaged Hides are bought at ¼ of the price.  
TALLOW in Cakes, 5¢.

## Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb., 12½¢.  
" Round " " 10¢.  
" Roasts " " 10¢.  
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb., 7¢.  
" Hind " " 7¢.  
" By the carcass " " 7¢.  
UTTON—Chops per lb., 12½¢.  
Roast " 12½¢.

## Topeka Lumber Market.

Joint and Scantling, \$22.50.  
Rough boards, 22.50.  
" No. 2, 20.00.  
Fencing, 22.50.  
" No. 3, 22.50.  
Common boards, surface, 25.00.  
Stock, 27.50.  
" C, 35.00.  
" B, 35.00.  
" A, 42.50.  
Finishing Lumber, 35.00 to 55.00.  
Flooring, 25.00 to 35.00.  
Shingles, 3.00 to 4.00.  
Lath, 4.00.

## Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.  
WHEAT—Per bu., spring, 1.80.  
Fall No. 2, 1.80.  
" No. 3, 1.70.  
" No. 4, 1.60.  
" Yellow, 1.50.  
" White Old, 1.50.  
" Yellow, 1.50.  
OATS—Per bu., 1.25.  
RYE—Per bu., 1.25.  
BARLEY—Per bu., 1.25.  
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs., 3.75.  
" No. 3, 3.25.  
" No. 4, 3.00.  
" Rye, 2.70.  
CORN MEAL—90¢.  
RYE CHOP—75¢.  
CORN & OATS—80¢.  
BRAN—50¢.  
SHORT—65¢.

## Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.  
APPLES—Per bushel, 150¢@200.  
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy, 2.25.  
" Medium, 2.00.  
" Common, 1.50.  
" Castor, 1.25.  
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice, 17¢.  
" Medium, 15¢.  
CHESSE—Per lb., 10¢ to 12½¢.  
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh, 8¢.  
HOMINY—Per bu., 5.50@5.55.  
VINEGAR—Per gal., 20¢.  
" 50¢@55¢.  
POULTRY—Chicken, Live, per doz., 2.00@2.25.  
" Dressed, per lb., 07¢.  
" Turkeys, " 07¢.  
" Geese, " 10¢.  
ONIONS—Per bu., 1.00.  
CARRIAGE—Per dozen, 75¢@1.00.  
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu., 125¢ to 1.50.

A set of 8-ton scales for sale. Address S. H. Downs, Topeka.

Hearing Restored.—Great invention by one who was deaf for twenty years. Send stamp for particulars. Jno. Garmore, Lock-box 905, Covington, Ky.

Distempers, Coughs, Colds, Fevers and most of the diseases which Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are subject to are readily overcome and cured by Uncle Sam's Condition Powder according to the plain directions. Sold by all druggists.

Try Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil is superior to any other preparation ever made for oiling leather and harness. It will make the oldest leather soft and pliable as when new and put on a good finish. Sold by all Harness Makers and dealers in leather.

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.

Do not neglect a cough or cold. Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry is a standard remedy, and will cure a cough in half the time required by ordinary remedies. In asthmatic and bronchial affections, and all throat and breast diseases, it is a truly great medicine and has saved many valuable lives. It never fails to give satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.

There is no earthly boon more precious than good health, and it becomes its possessor to endeavor to retain it. If you are assailed with such provoking ills as sick headaches, torpid liver, sour stomach and a general feeling of weariness and disgust, don't go and commit suicide; but take Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills and be cured.

DR. WINCHEL'S TEETHING SYRUP is a safe and sure remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Children's Complaints generally. It should be in every house where there are Children. Mothers give it a Trial; it has been a blessing to thousands. Sold by all druggists at 25 cts. per bottle.

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts, the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Road to Health.—Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acid, corrupt and offensive accumulations and you remove the cause of most diseases, and thus preserve good health, and also, save large doctor's bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is Simon's Liver Regulator, purely vegetable. The trial of one bottle or package will prove to the patient the virtue of this medicine.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty, is sufficient. For sale by E. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scapes), 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.

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

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

25 STYLES OF CARDS, with name in gold, 15cts. J. B. HUSTED, Nansen, N. Y.

\$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

HALF A MILLION  
Sweet Potato Plants.  
Best Varieties. Low Rates. Address C. H. CUSHING, Leavenworth, Kansas.

BERRY BASKETS AND GRATES  
Our Improved Grate is the best ventilated, nearest, lightest and strongest ever made. Our Illustrated Price List is now ready to mail to all growers of berries for market. Prices low. Orders filled promptly. DISBROW MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Agents Wanted to sell the Life and Work of  
MURPHY & REYNOLDS  
Including history of the Temperance Movement. Agents on Temperance Books should write for particulars of the Latest, largest and cheapest Book. Fully illustrated; 642 pages; price, \$2.

SWEET JACKSON'S NAVY  
Chewing Tobacco!  
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellent and lasting character of smoking and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample. See to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

\$1 Buys the perfect check-row attachment for any corn-drill. Applied instantly. AGENTS WANTED. Circulars free. CHECK-ROW CO., 409 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED Parties to represent us every where, for our new Combined Plan for Operating Stocks. Profits sure. No "Puts" or "Calls." Liberal pay. No interference with other business. All kinds of bonds wanted. Circulars and Private terms free. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 21 Broad St., N. Y.

## Young Folks' Rural

For Young Farmers and Farmer's Families, to cultivate a taste for Rural Life and enhance its pleasures and profits. CASH PRIZES to subscribers. Subscribe NOW—\$1.00 per year; 5 mos. 50¢; 3 mos. 25¢; sample 6¢, postpaid. Good pay to agents. Address "Young Folks' Rural," 116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

## BEST CAST IRON ROLLER MADE.

With Shaft Running Entire Length of the Roller, of 2 inch round iron. Has two sections of three feet two inches long and thirty inches diameter. Run Light. Strong & Durable. Box on top for Carrying. SIZES, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100. Will pay for themselves in ONE SEASON'S USE. Address A. P. DICKEY, Racine, Wis.

SMITH & KEATING, Agts., Kansas City, Mo.

GRANT'S "EXCELSIOR" HAY-FORK.  
We are manufacturing and introducing to the agricultural community this new and improved invention for unloading hay, straw, etc. We claim that, for completeness of design, simplicity of construction, ease of operation, strength of parts, and durability of wear, it rivals the world. It was awarded the only medal, with a commendatory report of the judges, at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, over 36 competitors. State and county rights for sale, and agents wanted in all parts of the country. Price of single fork, \$12.  
P. GRANT & CO., Concordville, Del. Co., Pa.

## Special Master's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.

Lydia T. Hawke, Complainant, No. 1973  
vs. David Shannon, Defendant, In Chancery.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, rendered on the above entitled suit, I will, on Friday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, offer at Public sale at auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State and District of Kansas, the following described real estate lands and tenements, viz:  
The east half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) of Section twenty (20) in Township twenty-six (26) north of Range seventeen (17) east, containing eighty (80) acres situated in the County of Woodson, and State of Kansas.

A. S. Thomas, Special Master.  
Alfred Ennis of Topeka, solicitor for Complainant.

## Special Master's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.

WILLIAM J. ALGER, Complainant, No. 1974  
vs. CHRISTOPHER CAMP and EVA ANN CAMP, Defendants, In Chancery.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, rendered in the above entitled suit, I will, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, offer at public sale at auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State and District of Kansas, the following described real estate lands and tenements, viz:  
The west half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) of Section twenty-three (23) in Township twenty-seven (27) north of Range sixteen (16) east, containing eighty (80) acres, situated in the County of Wilson, and State of Kansas.  
A. S. THOMAS, Special Master.  
ALFRED ENNIS, of Topeka, Complainant's Solicitor.

## Special Master's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.

JOHN B. VANCE and JAMES PRINDER, Trustees of the United Society, called Shakers, Complainants, No. 1975  
vs. WILLIAM J. HARRIS, Defendant, In Chancery.

Public notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, rendered in the above entitled suit, I will, on Friday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, offer at public sale at auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State and District of Kansas, the following described real estate lands and tenements, viz:  
The south half (½) of the north-east quarter (¼) of Section five (5) in Township twenty-seven (27) north of Range sixteen (16) east of the principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres, situated in the County of Wilson, and State of Kansas.  
A. S. THOMAS, Special Master.  
ALFRED ENNIS, of Topeka, Solicitor for Complainant.

## The Stallion Season FOR 1878.

The following horses will be found at the corner of 12th and Harrison streets, Topeka, Kansas, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on Thursdays and Fridays, at Silver Lake:

## Young Royal George.

Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend himself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all are his own color and style.  
SIRE BY  
Cumberland's Royal George imported from England His Dam was also an imported mare. Royal George was raised by Mr. Thos. Betts, of Montreal, Canada Terms \$5 for first service, \$1 for each additional service. \$10 to insure a colt. Paid when the mare is known to be with foal. Parting with the mare forfeits insurance.

## Kickapoo Ranger

is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Comus, he by George's Bashaw, Dam Baltimore Maid, he is a good traveler, he has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrino. For extended pedigree call on the owner.

TERMS:—\$10. the season, \$15. to insure. Season from April 15th. to July 4th.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, April, 6th, 1878.  
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S. Rain, Nat. Kinney, Z. Ransdell,  
W. D. Terry, J. Mowers, Silver Lake.

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Bailey. Evidently they were new to the rough of the frontier, and their experience was not exa



