

I have feared that the reports of addled eggs and disappearing insects are based on hopes instead of facts. If so they cannot fail to work an injury by quieting the people with beliefs in a false security. If the eggs in the soil

still unhatched and in a condition to produce in destructive numbers when the weather shall be propitious, it is far better that the people should know the worst and prepare for it without delay.

I am satisfied that a determined and systematic effort will exterminate the locust and save our growing crops, even if the worst be true as to the present hatching. An organization under the township law, or unanimity of volunteer action, with the means now known to be effective in the destruction of these insects, cannot fail of substantial success.

To this end I hope you will favor me with a full report of your tour of observation, together with such suggestions as to mode and time of destroying the locust, as your observation and experience shall warrant. This statement from you will be accepted as authentic by the great majority of our people and will allay fear if there is no danger, and awaken to action if impending peril exists.

Very Respectfully,

GEO. T. ANTHONY,

Governor of Kansas.

SALINA, KANSAS, May 10, 1877.

To Geo. T. Anthony, Governor of the State of Kansas,

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 5th inst. is before me. I am entirely of your opinion as to the importance of getting at the real facts and prospects in connection with locust injury. The despatches to our papers are so often colored in the interest of land owners, and lean and real estate agents, that the community at large places but small reliance on them. It is, moreover, the avowed policy of many journals to suppress the truth about locust troubles, under the mistaken notion that such suppression benefits; whereas no policy is more injurious to a community in the end.

In the present instance the favorable reports are, in the main, warranted; and there is no doubt in my mind that throughout the larger part of Kansas the battle is already fought, and the future injury must be comparatively trifling. For nearly three weeks I have been traveling and observing in Texas and South-eastern Kansas, and feel safe in making the above statement for that part of your State that I have visited. Throughout the locust area of the State south of the Kansas Pacific railroad—which area includes most of the region bounded on the east by a line running from a little west of Lawrence toward Fort Scott, and on the west by another passing up through Hutchinson and Ellsworth—the eggs were laid in sufficient quantities to have given birth to locusts enough to have eaten every thing green by the time they attained full growth, under conditions favorable to them. Many of the eggs were destroyed by the *autumnal* egg parasite, and the other enemies described in my writings. Some of them hatched in the fall, and many more during the warm weather of the latter part of January and fore part of February. The insects thus hatched perished. The bulk of the eggs hatched during the last week of March and the early part of April. The young insects were very thick then; they commenced to do injury and begat general fear. The farmers for the most part fought them with energy. Then followed, from the middle of April on, a period of cold and wet weather; the enemy rapidly weakened and was from all quarters reported as disappearing.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE YOUNG.

In every part of the State which I have visited, and where I have examined carefully the condition of things, the young locusts have very largely—in some instances totally—disappeared; and I now have no doubt whatever, that the reports of such disappearance that are so general throughout the entire portion of the State that was threatened, have their foundation in fact. This disappearance is generally attributed to death and dissolution from the cold and wet weather that followed the principal hatching. That this weather has been largely instrumental in causing death among the hopping pests I have no doubt, because there are always a certain portion just hatched or just molting, which are particularly tender and susceptible to the injurious effects of cold, drenching rains. But they have been dying and are now dying fast during the present warm and sunny weather, and these dead insects are not parasitized, but simply diseased—sick. In my last (9th) report made to the State of Missouri, in stating the causes that might diminish the prospective injury, I wrote:

We may therefore expect that, as compared with 1875, a larger proportion of the young that hatch in 1877, will be weakly and soon perish. * * * There is a bare possibility that, after the bulk of the young have hatched, and before they have commenced to do serious harm, we may have such unseasonably cold and wet weather as to kill them by myriads, and effectually weaken their power for injury.

Both possibilities have become actualities.

It is a singular fact, however, that notwithstanding the large numbers which hatched, no one has been able to discover the dead carcasses of these disappearing locusts in anything like the numbers necessary to account for the disappearance; and in most instances where dead insects have been reported to me, an examination at once showed that the parties had mistaken therefor the exuviae or empty skins of those which had molted; which skins are always abundant under straw and weeds, or at the base of a wheat stool, where the young insects congregate when undergoing their molts.

The young locusts possess remarkable tenacity of life; and the fact that the bulk of those

remaining in the third stage (i. e., have molted twice) and must have hatched before the unfavorable weather set in, is in itself enough to show that other factors than those meteorological have entered largely into the problem of disappearance. The principal of these I will enumerate, because, unlike meteorological or climatic influences, they may, most of them be relied upon in future, are largely within man's control, and may even be rendered still more effective. They are, in short, elements of certainty in the problems of locust destruction.

First—The natural enemies of the locust. These consist in the present instance (the parasites not effecting it till it gets older) of the vertebrate animals which are known to feed upon it, such as snakes, gophers, field mice, etc., and birds. These last have been more efficient than most of us imagine, and I never saw blackbirds, plover, etc., so numerous. Their dung often whitens the fields where the locusts were once thick, and they have been the principal cause of the latter's disappearance. The prolonged cold and wet retarded the development of the insects, benefited the wheat, and gave our feathered friends an excellent opportunity to check them. We should employ all means to encourage the multiplication of the birds.

Second—The farmers. In most parts of the state I have traversed, the farmers had determined from the beginning to make war, and they did make war, and so successfully that the insects were pretty effectually destroyed before the cold and wet occurred. The means employed were mostly kerosene pans and burning—over 700 kerosene pans having been made at Salina alone.

Third—The weather. The continued cold after the principal hatching, had the effect, as already stated, to kill many that were just hatching or molting. The heavy rains also washed many away into the streams, and in some instances on soils which contain sand and lime, and which are liable to crack when dry, the rains doubtless covered up and killed such as were sheltering in such fissures.

Fourth—Climate. The fact that the insects, especially after the second and third moltings, are dying, is simply confirmatory of the views I have always held and advanced, that the species is out of its natural habitat, and can never permanently thrive here. These views I need not repeat at length here. While the number that have thus become sickly and died have not so far begun to compare with those which have perished in the other three ways mentioned, it will doubtless continue to increase as the insects get larger, for already they show a tendency to unnaturally group together during the heat of the day, and feed much less ravenously than when in perfect health.

EXTENT OF THE FAVORABLE STATE OF THINGS.

Such are the generally favorable conditions throughout the area which I have already mentioned, and of which alone I can speak with assurance. How far the same conditions prevail north of the K. P. and in the states threatened, I cannot positively tell yet; but similar reports of disappearance are very general, and I am strongly of the opinion that we shall have a repetition of the comparative harmlessness of 1867.

VIGILANCE STILL NECESSARY.

I am the last to desire that this favorable report should lull your farmers into an undue sense of security. The security against injury will depend altogether on the portion of eggs which have hatched. Thus in the more sandy belt, west of a line roughly drawn through Junction City and Florence, not one per cent. of the eggs remain unhatched while east of that line, where the eggs were laid later and the soil is mostly colder and more tenacious, from one-half to three-fourths of them are yet unhatched and, with few exceptions, sound. In the former area a few fields may suffer, especially along the river courses, but there will be no general destruction; in the latter the injury may yet be great and should be provided against.

REMEDIES.

You request my suggestion as to mode and time of destroying. In the destruction of the eggs, it is too late to accomplish anything now; but I will state that my trip through

your state has more than ever confirmed me in the opinion which I have for some time held, and which was supported by experiments last winter, viz: that harrowing in the fall is the most effectual way of destroying them. Wherever practiced no eggs have hatched. The different means of destroying the young insects I have given at length in the Missouri Reports, and they have been copied in one of the late monthly reports of your board of agriculture. They necessarily vary somewhat with the nature of the soil and of the crops, and I have time only in this connection to give you the principles rather than details. For convenience these means may be classified into 1st, burning; 2d, crushing; 3d, trapping; 4th, catching; 5th, the use of destructive agents:

1. *Burning*—In a prairie and wheat growing country, like that which I have passed through, burning is perhaps the best means of warfare against the young locusts. These, for some time after they hatch, may be driven into windrows of straw scattered around and through a field and burned. During cold, damp weather, they will, of their own accord, congregate under such shelter, and I have known them to be exterminated by burning where no driving was necessary. As to burning the prairie in the spring, while there is much to be said, pro and con, it is, all things considered, beneficial in this connection. Scarcely any eggs are laid on the raw prairie, and the impression that locusts are slaughtered by myriads in burning extensive areas is a false one. It is beneficial principally around cultivated fields and roadsides, from which the locusts may be driven, or will of themselves pass for the shelter the prairie affords. The burning of extensive prairies after the bulk of the locusts hatch, destroys the nests and eggs of some game birds which feed upon the locusts, but the birds themselves always escape and nest again; whereas many noxious insects like the chinch bugs are killed; so that, even leaving the locust question out of consideration, the burning would yet prove advantageous to man.

2. *Crushing*—Can be resorted to with advantage only in exceptional cases, where the ground is smooth and hard.

3. *Trapping*—This is very effectual, especially when the insects are making their way into a field from roads and hedges. "The use of nets or seines, or converging strips of calico or any other material, made after the plan of a quail net, prove most satisfactory. By digging a pit, or boring a post auger hole, three or four feet deep, and then staking the two wings so that they converge toward it, large numbers of locusts may be driven into the pit and buried after dew the is off the ground."

—May 8. Me. Report. Ditching or trenching will come under this head; and after the insects have commenced to travel in schools, proper ditching is the most effectual protection. "A ditch two feet wide and two feet deep, with perpendicular sides, offers an effectual barrier to the young insects. They tumble into it and accumulate, and die at the bottom in large quantities. In a few days the trench becomes great and necessitates the covering up of the mass. In order to keep the main ditch open therefore, it is best to dig pits or deeper side ditches at short intervals, into which the hoppers will accumulate and will be buried."

—Ibid. There will be much sharp judgment passed upon ditching by those who employ it against the very small and newly hatched locusts, which more easily crawl up a perpendicular bank than the large ones; but I speak from past experience, and would urge all who are threatened, to employ this mode of protection from now on. Where the soil is tenacious and water, or a little kerosene can be used at the bottom, all the better; and the side to the garden, orchard, nursery, or field to be protected, should be kept friable by means of a fine rake. In proportion as the soil is loose and apt to fill up by strong winds, ditching will fail.

4. *Catching*—There are innumerable mechanical contrivances for this purpose, and I have already some forty or fifty designs. I recommend, myself, as cheapest and most satisfactory to those intending to bag the insects, a frame two feet high and of varying length, according as it is to be drawn by men or horses, with a bag of sheeting tapering behind, and

ending in a smaller bag or tube—say one foot in diameter, and two or three feet long—with a fine wire door at the end to admit the light and permit the dumping of the insect—will do admirable work. The insects gravitate toward the wire screen and when the secondary bag is full, they may be emptied into a pit made for that purpose. These bagging machines will prove most serviceable when grain is too high for the kerosene pans. The curious suction fanning machine, invented by Mr. J. C. King, of Boulder Col., may be mentioned in this connection. A strong draft sucks the insects up through an elongate mouth with lips, that runs near the ground, and draws them up through two funnels and knocks them to pieces. I have seen the working of that in Mr. T. C. Henry's possession, at Abilene. It is an admirable invention and may be improved so as to be of great service to Colorado; but it will be of less use here, and on account of its expense will never compete with the more simple methods.

5. *Use of Destructive Agents*—Kerosene or any of its cruder forms is the most effective. In Colorado they use it to good advantage on the water in their irrigating ditches, and it may be used anywhere in pans or in saturated cloths stretched on frames, drawn over a field. A good and cheap pan is made of ordinary sheet iron, eight feet long, eleven inches wide, at bottom, and turned up a foot high at back and an inch high in front. A runner at each end, extending some distance behind, and a cord attached at each front corner, complete the pan at a cost of about \$1.50. I have known from 7 to 10 bushel of young locusts caught with one such pan in one afternoon. It is easily pulled by two boys, and by running several together in a row, one boy to each outer rope and one to each contiguous pair, the best work is performed at the least labor. Heavier or longer pans, to be draw by horses, should have transverse partitions to avoid spilling of the liquid. The oil may be used alone so as to just cover the bottom, or on the surface of water, and the insects strained through a wire ladle. When the insects are very small, one may economize in kerosene by lining the pan with saturated cloth; but this becomes less efficient afterwards, and frames of cloth saturated with the oil do not equal the pans. Where oil has been scarce, some persons have used concentrated lye, but when used strong enough to kill, it costs about as much as the oil. The oil pans can only be used when the crops to be protected are small.

CONCLUSION.

I have endeavored, in the above hurried notes, to comply with your request, and have necessarily left much of interest unsaid. Altogether, the prospect is much brighter than I had dared to hope. There is some apprehension from the winged insects that have been for some time leaving Texas, where little was done to fight the pest, and where much injury has been done in spots, particularly from Denison southwestwardly. But in passing from the south, the injury done by the winged insects is never materially felt. They are unhealthy and less voracious, and the crops are well advanced. They also pass over the western part of your state. Permit me to remark, in conclusion, that I have met with few persons who do not feel that if taken in time the young insects are easily mastered and need cause little alarm in future—a fact which I have long since insisted on, and which is generally admitted by all who have had experience. When the locust scourge is fully understood, and the farmers unite in determined effort to counteract it, it will cease to be so much of a bugbear, and no longer interfere with the settlement of the beautiful and productive western plains which it visits at irregular intervals.

I have the honor to remain,

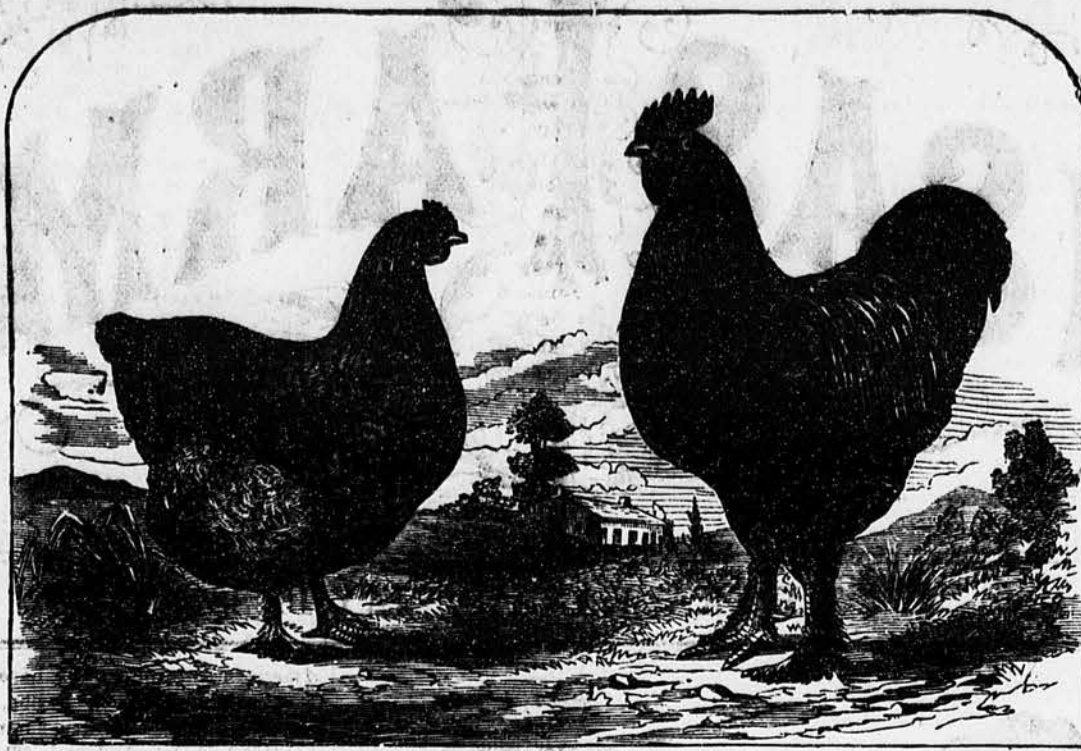
Your truly,

C. V. RILEY.

APRIL MEETING OF POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

Dr. Griggs read a paper on "The Preservation and Utilization of Fruits." The points of general interest are as follows:

It is a well known historical fact, that in the treatment of those smitten with the terrible plague at Athens, by the renowned Hypocrites,



Black Cochins Chickens.

he made great use of the rich wines of Naxos; and his treatment was a great success. What were these wines? They were like the other wines of the ancients—the pure juice of the grape. The authority on this point, I quote Aristotle (born 384 year B. C.) who says: "the wine of Arcadia was so thick that it was necessary to scrape it from the skin bottles," which for drink was dissolved in water. Columelle, a cotemporary of the Apostles says, "In Italy and Greece it is common to boil their wine." Boorhave says, "By boiling the juice of the grape, it loses all its aptitude for fermentation and it may be kept for years."

Many other authorities might be cited to prove that by boiling the juice of the grape the ancients preserved their wines from fermentation.

And such doubtless was the wines that Paul commended to Timothy, "to take for his stomach's sake," and not the poisoned whiskey wine of commerce. The "strong drink" which was recommended for those who were "ready to perish," was not a vile compound made of strychnine whiskey, oil of vitriol, aquafortis, prussic acid, pepper, fusil oil and tobacco, such as Dr. Cox found a cask of "Seygnette Brandy" to be. No! But, according to ancient custom it was hot unfmented wine, with ginger, cayenne or some other diffusible stimulant; and no-dye or tonic.

I make my wine by pressing out the juice of grapes; I then add one-fourth as much water to the pomace, as I have juice, which I press also into the same vessel. This addition of water causes the juice to settle or filter more readily.

When settled, I boil in a glass, stone or porcelain-lined vessel set in another vessel containing water, to one-third of the amount of pure juice first pressed out. To each quart of this syrup, add a tablespoon of salt. In this way I make wines from the various sorts of fruits and melons.

Bottle, cork and keep in a cool place.

Wines thus prepared are a delicious, nutritious and wholesome beverage, and when prepared to drink should be diluted with water and sweetened to the taste.

From the fruits and melons also may be made, by a similar process, fruit butter.

You can make the choicest jelly, by adding a pound of sugar to each pint of the juice first pressed out and boiling down one-third as before.

Tomato Catsup may be made by rubbing the fruit through a Colander; seasoning to taste, and boil as before to two-third the quantity, diluting it for use. The refuse of all these processes will make the best of vinegar.

During the discussion, which followed the reading, in answer to the question, which was the best fruit dryer? the Secretary answered probably "Reynold's Fruit Evaporator" improved by Messrs. Coleman & Son, of this city. G. F. N.

Washington, D. C.

The Ex. Committee of the Michigan State Grange adopted the following preamble and resolution: WHEREAS, The difficulties of establishing a wool and assorting depot for the West, are found by us to be surrounded by insurmountable difficulties; therefore Resolved, That we recommend the Order throughout the State to take this matter into their own hands and through their subordinate or county granges or councils, mass their wool, keeping each member's by itself, or otherwise, having it put up in the very best manner, then holding the same open to the purchaser at what shall be deemed a reasonable and paying price.

Ontario county, N. Y., Patrons of Husbandry organized a Pomona grange last week, the 18th inst., with eighty-five members. Bro. B. Bradley, of East Bloomfield, was elected Master, and Bro. Winfield Scott, of Geneva, Secretary. The organizing officer was M. B. Riggs, Worthy Overseer of the State Grange. The organization proceeded immediately to business by arranging a plan for mutual insurance of farm property against loss by fire. The earnestness and intelligence of Patrons in Ontario county, afford ample guaranty that their business schemes will succeed.

Bro. Farnham, Worthy Chaplain of the Illinois State Grange, writes that Warren Grange received ten by demit, and five or six dropped off. Our neighbors are talking kindly of the grange. We voted to purchase Appleton's Encyclopedia. We expect to save of the grange funds, during the year, enough to purchase the entire set of sixteen volumes, costing ninety six dollars. In our county (Jo Daviess) three granges have consolidated and gone to work; that by waiting for something to turn up, they have been disappointed; but are now resolved by earnest effort to turn up something to their advantage.

We find the following in a letter from Bro. W. W. Lang, Master of the Texas State Grange: These beneficial results of the Order are being realized by the farmers throughout the State, hence the renewed animation in the Grange. To-day I received letters from three granges that have been dormant and had failed to meet for months, but they have renewed their fealty to our principles and re-determined to work to carry out our object and purposes. By every mail new encouragement is received of the ultimate success and permanent establishment of this noble Order among the farmers of our State.

The assessor of Grant township has made his return to the County Clerk, and the following are some of the items from his statistical roll:

Number of acres under cultivation, 4,804; acres under fence, not cultivated, 1,880; acres of winter wheat sown in the fall of 1876, 1,015; acres of rye sown in the fall of 1876, 63; acres of spring wheat sown in the spring of 1877, 7; acres of oats sown in 1877, 187; potatoes, Irish, 138; sweet, 27½; sorghum, 10½; castor beans, 4; hemp, 11; tobacco 2; broom corn, 5; millet and Hungarian, 135; old corn on hand March 1, 1877, 25,590 bushels; products of gardens marketed in 1876, \$2,824; poultry and eggs sold during the year, \$605; pounds of butter made during the year, 10,300.—*Laurence Journal.*

The Kansas Farmer.

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

\$20 Worth of Papers Given to Assist in Making the County Fairs of '77 a Success.

The Farmer's Great Offer to Agricultural Fair Associations.

Under conditions which imply neither additional expense or trouble to Agricultural Fair Associations, the following Special Kansas Farmer Papers have been offered to every Association in Kansas, Colorado, Missouri and Nebraska:

KANSAS FARMER SPECIAL PREMIUMS.
For the best 1/2 bu. of Winter Wheat.....Ks. Fr. 1 yr.
1/2 bu. of White or yellow Corn.....Ks. Fr. 1 yr.
1/2 bu. of Oats.....Ks. Fr. 1 yr.
1/2 bu. of Apples.....Ks. Fr. 1 yr.
[All to be exhibited by the grower.]
Roll of Butter, exhibited by lady making it.....Ks. Fr. 1 yr.
Loaf of home-made Wheat Bread, made by exhibitor.....Ks. Fr. 1 yr.
Bouquet of Flowers, grown by exhibitor.....Ks. Fr. 1 yr.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.
For the best Calf owned and exhibited by boy under 15 years of age.....Y. F. 1 yr.
Calf owned and exhibited by boy under 15 years of age.....Y. F. 1 yr.
Pig owned and exhibited by boy under 15 years of age.....Y. F. 1 yr.
Lot of Chickens of any one breed.....Y. F. 1 yr.
Made Calico Dress, by any girl under 15 years of age.....Y. F. 1 yr.
Roll of Butter, made by girl under 15 years of age.....Y. F. 1 yr.
Loaf of White Wheat Bread, made by girl under 15 years of age.....Y. F. 1 yr.
Bouquet of Flowers, raised and exhibited by girl under 15 years of age.....Y. F. 1 yr.

We hope our readers who are members of the various County Societies will use their influence in having the very liberal offer of the FARMER accepted. No greater help to agricultural progress can be introduced into a community than a good, live agricultural paper. No more appropriate premium can be offered than a farmers journal.

BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Kansas Farmer,

IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

And should be in the hands of every Farmer in the West. The FARMER offers no cheap pictures as premiums to secure subscriptions. The course of the paper will continue to be straight to the front as a fair exponent of the rights and interests of Agriculture, without truckling or pandering to prejudices for support. It aims to commend itself to every thinking citizen as worthy a place at his family fireside.

IT WILL PAY YOU!

- BECAUSE It is Reliable, Truthful and Independent, and as such is endorsed by the People.
- BECAUSE It is fearlessly the People's Advocate—Progressive, Aggressive, and Original.
- BECAUSE It is unobjectionable as a Family Paper, and of interest to every member thereof.
- BECAUSE It publishes a Reliable Summary of the Proceedings of the Legislature.
- BECAUSE It publishes the Official Stray List of the State, of value to every farmer.
- BECAUSE It gives full original Crop Notes, by farmers, from every county in the State.
- BECAUSE It gives Reliable general Market Reports from the great business centres.
- BECAUSE It gives the Experience of Practical Farmers on every subject.
- BECAUSE It is not the organ of any ring, sect, clique, or political party.
- BECAUSE The Departments devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Breeding, Dairy, Apiary, Poultry, Sheep and Wool Growing, Science, Literature and Home Reading are carefully edited, and contributed to by the ablest writers in the State and the West.

MEETINGS OF MASTER OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master Sims, who is now doing some excellent work for the Order in Kansas in resuscitating it and placing it upon a business basis; will visit various parts of the State during the summer. May 18 and 19, Master Sims will be in Dickinson county; 21 and 22, in Saline county; 24 and 25, in Ottawa county; 26 and 28, in Mitchell county; 29 and 30, in Cloud county and 31 and June 1, in Clay county; the meetings to be fixed by the county deputies. We hope the Patrons of these counties will attend Master Sims' meetings and cordially assist him in building up the Order in the State.

MANUAL ON SILK CULTURE, BY REV. JNO SCOTTFORD, LOUISVILLE, KANSAS.

We commence this week a publication of a manual on silk culture. Many enquiries have reached us from time to time, regarding this new industry in Kansas, asking for explicit and detailed information. Believing the growing of silk to be one of the practical and valuable industries of our State we have purchased of Mr. Scotford his manual upon silk culture, which will be found to be clearly and well written, giving full information on every step necessary to successfully carry forward the growing of silk-cocoons. Mr. Scotford has contemplated for some time the publication of this manual in book-form, but believing our readers would appreciate the contribution, it was purchased for the FARMER and will be continued from week to week until completed.

DOING THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.

There is a prevalent well grounded feeling throughout the country among the mass of the people, that sooner or later there must be a thorough business system of civil service adopted for our country. While today the subject as a hackneyed political war whoop for campaign speeches has been subjected to ridicule, there exists a well defined conviction that the public business of fifty millions of people should be done upon business principles and by competent men. The army of professional office-holders and partisan bums has become a power in the country from small county towns up to the National Capital, who will always be found sneering and ridiculing the idea of civil service reform. So long as the dispensation of offices is a part of the machinery of partisan politics, so long as the Congressmen and the United States Senators use this patronage to pay their political debts, it is not to be expected that there will exist that efficiency or that economy in the transaction of public business that the interests of a large country demand. In Kansas and every other State, politicians deliberately plan a campaign with a view to disorganizing the offices as pay for help in carrying districts. Every minor office, from Deputy U. S. Marshal of a county, to the most lucrative positions, are used as so much capital to be paid in the campaign. Every trade, every bargain, barter and sale, is made, on the one hand by the Congressman to secure workers in his behalf and on the other, by these strikers to secure voters. Once give to this country a civil service, which will take appointments out of politics and the most corrupt element is removed. Congressmen and senators may then be permitted to make their canvasses upon their merits and the issues they represent. When they have taken their seats as representatives they will not be dogged by a crowd of hungry place-seekers and they will not be under the painful necessity of explaining how one office came to be promised to a half dozen men.

There is a belief and it is borne out in very many cases by the facts, that a public office secures to an individual a place where the labor demanded is not in accordance with the pay, and that the individual could not earn the salary in any legitimate branch of business. The course of President Hayes upon this subject meets with a cordial endorsement from the people. That men should not be removed from office without a cause, that every supernumerary hanger-on in the various branches of civil service should be discharged, that, in short, the business of the people should be conducted with the same degree of economy and care that a private individual exercises in his own, is the course pursued by the present administration and is one which commends President Hayes as earnestly carrying forward the promises made in the inaugural address.

THE SEWING MACHINE MONOPOLY.

Since 1851 the sewing machine monopoly has been an oppressive one upon all classes buying this kind of machinery. The profits exacted by the combinations owning these patents have been excessive and outrageous. About a week since a number of important sewing machine patents expired. The commissioner of patents refused to grant these renewals any longer, and congress declined also, although one hundred thousand dollars had been pooled by the four great companies to procure an extension of their patents. It is believed now that the prices of machines will within a year or less be very much lower than ever before.

The New York World says the following statements of the cost of a machine was obtained from a careful average of the business of a first class company, and was based upon the sale of 4,000 machines upon the lease system.

Cost of manufacturing a \$70 machine.....	\$15 00
Proportion of expenses of distributing offices on each machine.....	10 00
Commission paid to canvassers, 30 per cent.....	21 00
Cost of collecting quarterly payments.....	7 00
Two years' interest on same.....	3 50
Margin of profit.....	13 50
Total.....	\$70 00

If the price of a good sewing machine is reduced to twenty-five dollars, it will be a God send to the poor sewing women of the country and yet fully repay the manufacturer and agent who sell them. The country is full of patented humbugs—nearly everything we wear or use or eat or drink has a patent on it. Every crooked wire, every lynch pin or horse shoe nail has some tinker demanding a tax upon it for his patent twist.

ROWELL'S NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

The Directory of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., for 1877 has been received. It is a large, handsome volume giving the name, character, circulation, &c., of every paper in the United States and Canada. The special feature of the preceding volume, viz: the marking by characters the business management of papers has been dropped. The new feature of the present volume is the description of the towns in which the papers are printed. This immense volume shows at a glance the magnitude of the newspaper business. Messrs. Rowell & Co., by their enterprise and business sagacity have made their firm one of the heaviest advertising agencies in the world. The Directory is sent to any business house for the price—\$5.00.

FARMER BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR '71. Sent postage paid to any address in the country.

Minor Mention.

CORRECTION.

EDITOR FARMER:—In my recent article in the FARMER on "Roots as food for stock," the types make me say that "roots are unwholesome food," when I meant to state the very reverse. And in giving the aggregate amount of fat-farming material in clover hay, I am made to say that "two tons will give 8,000 pounds." This is rather too much, as it is but 40 per cent, which would make it read 800 instead of 8,000.
L. J. TEMPLIN.

One of our subscribers wants to know where he can get artichokes for seed. Who has them for sale? Let them be advertised, there is nothing cheaper or better for stock feed. Another wants to enquire as follows:

EDITOR FARMER:—I wish to inquire through the columns of your paper about the Brazilian Artichoke or Chufa, if they are the same plant, or if they are distinct species, if either plant is cultivated at the Agricultural Farm. Also where I could procure seed, both of the Chufa and of the Brazilian Artichoke, if they are distinct plants, an early answer is solicited.
JOHN HORN.

We ask Prof. Shelton to answer. By the way, we have an excellent article on growing corn from Prof. Shelton, read at a grange meeting at Manhattan. It will be published next week.

Automatic Gate.—There are many patent gates in the world, some are practical, but most of the self-opening gates are more expensive and ornamental than useful. The gate advertised by Mr. Rix, of Topeka, which he very broadly claims to be "the best gate on earth," is a simple, durable and cheap automatic gate, which recommends itself to every man who examines it. Every farmer who has climbed down from a load of hay or left a pair of spirited horses in the road unattended while he opened and shut a gate, or let down some bars, will appreciate the value of his gate. It is altogether the best gate of the kind we have ever seen.

We are glad to learn that the Kansas Manufacturing Co., of Leavenworth, an institution second in importance to no other in the State, is in a flourishing condition, and is now producing at the rate of 20 wagons per day or over 8,000 per annum. When we reflect upon the enormous sum produced from the sale of this large number of wagons and that it is retained and expended among our own people, it is easy to understand the immense importance of sustaining and building up our home industries. A result directly produced by the establishment of this enterprise, has been a reduction of at least \$10 per wagon to the farmers, and at the same time furnishing them with a better article than they have hitherto had. Let us sustain and build up home manufactures, until every agricultural implement used by our people is made in our own State.

One of the Old and Reliable Firms.—For ten years or more the farmers of the several counties, who have, from time to time, purchased harness in Topeka, will remember the fair, square dealing of the old house of Burkhardt & Oswald. They have moved into new and larger quarters on the east side of Kansas Avenue. The trade of this firm has been built up by strict attention to business and doing honest work. All grades and styles of harness, saddles, and fittings of every kind needed by horsemen and farmers. Give the old firm a call in their new quarters, and examine their large stock which they sell at fair and reasonable prices.

Short-Horn Cattle Sales.—Mr. D. B. Burdick, of Fairfax, Osage County, informs us he has made the following sales of thorough-bred Short-Horn cattle: To Mitchell & Minge, near Burlington, one bull calf; to Weller & White, of Marion, Douglas Co., one bull calf; to Mr. Kane, near Burlington, a bull calf; to Mr. Miller, of Wabunsee Co., also one bull calf; to Marshal Carmine of Lawrence, the splendid two-year-old bull, "Kansas Boy." Mr. Burdick reports the demand for short-horn cattle constantly improving.

Sickness of the Secretary of State Board of Agriculture.—How Alfred Gray has been, for the past two weeks, very sick—the result of overwork. Since Mr. Gray's return from the Centennial, where he did the work of two men during the exhibition, he has not been entirely well. In his effort to get his Annual Report out, since the Legislature adjourned, he has over-taxed himself and is now confined to his bed. His physician expresses the hope that he will be able to work in a short time. To those who are expecting the publication of the Report, this will be an explanation for the delay.

Continuous Rains.—Kansas is having at this time continuous rains. We do not remember in many years to have seen as much rain within as many days as has fallen since last Friday. About one-half of the corn crop is planted throughout the State, except in the Southern counties, where a larger per cent. is planted at this time with prospects as good, if not better than ever before in the history of the State.

SCROLL SAW & LATHE.

For boys or men, cheap and useful—good for amusement, and for profit. Call and see the Lathes at D. H. Forbes' Hardware Store, Topeka, Kansas.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated. Chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book with full particulars, mailed free. Address: PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 202 Vine St. Cincinnati, O.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

REPORTS FROM ELEVATORS AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The following prices are ruling this date:
Buying price. Wheat, No. 3, \$1.75; No. 4, \$1.70. Corn, No. 2, 37c. Oats, No. 2, 30c; no grade, 25c. Rye, No. 2, 70c; no grade, 65c.
THRO. PACHLEE.

Lawrence, Kan., May 11, 1877.

From Johnson County.
May 1.—The prospects for wheat are very good, acreage small. Thermometer stood, April 30, at 82°; great fears were entertained about the fruit, but as yet it is all right on high land, prospects were never better. Most of the fruit on low lands was winter-killed. A great deal of corn is being planted; prices at present very good, 35c per bushel.
E. P. DIEHL.

From Jefferson County.
May 9.—No hoppers have hatched in this section at this date. Corn planted before the heavy rains is coming up very poorly, and what came up is being taken by the ground squirrel. Is there any way to prevent it? Can strichnine or arsenic be used in any way to kill them? If there is no way to poison them would it not be advisable to sow a few quarts of corn to the acre just before the corn comes up. Corn soaked in copperas water has little or no effect on them. Thousands of bushels of corn may be saved if the right thing can be done in the right time.
J. RUTTY.

From Osborne County.
May 7. The all-absorbing topic is, will the grasshoppers use us up or not; since the heavy rains of April 25, and 26, but few hoppers have been seen but whether, in the language of the *Industrialist* "they will boil out of the ground in millions" when it becomes warmer remains to be seen. No amount of serious damage has been done by them; some pieces of spring wheat and rye have been damaged but only in strips along the edges. There is no organized effort against them, but the prairie has been burnt, ditches plowed and the insects drawn in and burned, so a good many have been destroyed, but should all the eggs deposited hatch, (and I don't think they will) they can only be fought by the fountain head that sent them. Crops look well, never was Osborne county blessed with better prospects than this spring for a good crop. Quite a number of families have removed to Oregon, but immigration to this county is upon the increase and land becoming more valuable. Corn is now worth 40c and upon the rise.
S. B. FARWELL.

From Lyon County.
May 10. We are having a cold and backward spring, the corn not all planted yet. Small grain is looking well, spring wheat and oats look fine, have not heard of the locust doing any damage as yet, do not think they will damage as much; stock are on the range doing well, the prospect in our county for all kinds of fruit is good. I have about 500 bearing peach trees in my orchard loaded with peaches, have 900 apple trees, 125 of them 8 years old are commencing to bear, planted about 800 this spring, all are doing well; our farm is an upland farm and in a good season produces well, would advise young men in the Eastern States, dwelling among the hills and rocks to "go west young man and grow up with the country, we have plenty of good cheap land that can be had for \$2.50 to \$5 per acre. Good churches and an enterprising people.
W. B. R.

Hoppers about all hatched out and gone, don't know where, done no damage excepting a very little near the timber. Farmers very lively and in good spirits, cattle doing well; two cheese factories running now in Americus, will manufacture the milk of over 500 cows this summer. C. BAMESBERGER.

From Sumner County.

May 5.—We are having cold, windy and dry weather for this season of the year. Wheat does not seem to be suffering for want of rain but soon will; it looks very well. We have some grasshoppers here but they have done no damage as yet. In some localities on the Arkansas you will find bare wheat fields that are charged to the hoppers, but my observation is that the sand blowing was the sole cause. The hoppers do not seem any larger than they did 4 weeks ago; we are but little alarmed here, the blackbirds are taking more corn than the hoppers could take if they were to try. The law should be so amended as to allow the destruction of the red-necked blackbirds. Barley is very nearly a failure this season, and alfalfa clover, after three years experience, is a perfect sell, really a trifling weed.
A. G. FORNEY.

From Greenwood County.

April 30.—The farmers in this locality are nearly through planting, will finish planting corn this week. Grasshoppers are hatching slowly but are doing little damage as yet; the most of the farmers think they will do but little harm. There was a large acreage of fall wheat sown but the grasshoppers took it all; the second sowing looks rather poor and will not market more than half a crop; rye is about the same. There was a small acreage of oats sown this spring but what there is looks well. Stock has wintered well and gone out to grass in better condition than usual, considering the long, tedious winter we have had; we commenced feeding them the first of November and had to feed them till the 22d of this month. There has never been a better prospect for fruit than we had up to yesterday morning, when we had a heavy frost that

froze the potato tops to the ground and all the garden stuff that frost could hurt, and we are fearful that the fruit is injured, perhaps seriously. There will be a larger acreage of corn planted in this county than ever before, and most of the farmers are getting their land in better condition than usual. There has been seven families from Illinois settled in our neighborhood since last fall, and they are putting up good buildings and are fencing a large quantity of land preparatory to planting a sod crop this spring.
T.

From Miami County.
April 29.—The farmers are greatly encouraged with the flattering prospects. Wheat and rye never looked better, almost every farmer has from 5 to 40 acres of wheat. Oats look well but there are not many sown here. The fruit crop will, no doubt, be a very large one, as the trees, vines and bushes were never fuller of bloom, so if there is no frost we are all right. I have been through the adjoining counties this spring, and find old Miami county is equal to any and better than many for fine, large orchards and vineyards, and I think she could furnish the State with fruit this season if every bloom should prove to be fruit. There were but few grasshoppers here last fall and too late to deposit any eggs, therefore we don't feel any fear of them this spring.

The farmers are improving their breed of stock; the Norman stock of horses is well liked in this county for farm use. The Poland-China hogs are taking the lead of others. Mr. Tamblin sold several at eight months old that averaged 302 lbs each, they were full blood Poland-Chinas. J. H. Eby's hogs averaged 414 lbs at 18 months old; those are the only Poland breeders in this immediate vicinity, and always have on hand some very fine pigs for sale. The prospect of war is having a tendency to raise the price of farm products; wheat is selling for \$1.50 per bushel; corn 33½c; oats 27c; potatoes 25c.

Farmers are counting corn as the staple product of this county, as they think of sowing but little small grain hereafter, for they think it produced more insects than corn. The tame meadows are very scarce as the hoppers destroyed all in the county when they made their last visit and we are very timid about sowing any more.
G. E. STEWART.

From Pawnee County.

April 28.—Winter wheat in good condition, could not ask it better; amount sown in this county is from 12,000 to 15,000 acres. Stock generally in fair condition. We have had one week of wet weather, ground is wet 18 inches deep. Immigration very large. No grasshoppers in our county.
HENRY R. SALMANS.

From Reno County.

May 2.—Wheat is \$1.75 per bushel; potatoes from \$1.00 to \$1.20; flour \$3.75 to \$4.00; butter 20c; eggs 10c, corn 60c; oats 35c; good cows \$80 to \$40; good claims from \$2.00 to \$5.00 owing to improvements. Plenty of good water and good health; no better wheat country in America.
ZENO THORP.

LETTER FROM MASTER OF STATE GRANGE ON THE GRASSHOPPER QUESTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Enough has been said and written on the grasshopper question to establish the fact that a large majority of these insects hatched, have been and are being destroyed from natural causes; but it would be unsafe and unwise, in my judgment, to depend entirely upon such agencies for their entire destruction.

Plans and suggestions, sufficient for our guidance, have been devised and made known by those best informed as to the means necessary, to enable us to complete the work of extermination, or at least to so reduce the number, which may escape death from climatic and other causes, as to render them powerless, so far as any material interference with our crops is concerned.

While I have great confidence in the reports of the general, and in some instances, total disappearance of the young locust, I, at the same time, think we should not rest in the belief of security without any effort on our part. We should hold ourselves in readiness to give battle, in case it should be necessary. I have, to-day, for the first time, discovered the "hopper on my place, in considerable numbers, on small patches, hence I think it important that we, of this locality, watch his movements and development closely, and be ready to strike when a favorable opportunity favors.

I have spent about three weeks traveling in the northern part of the State, returning home last Saturday. I found the "hoppers hatching along the north line about three weeks ago, and heard the same reports as to their disappearance, common from other sections, and have no doubt about the correctness of the statement; but they did not all disappear, and the farmers, as a rule, were waging, what to me seemed a very successful war upon them. Burning being the means generally resorted to, and with fine success. The people did not organize under any law, so far as I learned, but unity of action seemed to be secured by general consent. The farmers rendering each other assistance, when necessary, and joining in their "general burns." As a rule, where anything like general consent of action had been secured, the people claimed to be "master of the situation," and were plowing and planting (when not fighting the grasshoppers) with entire confidence in their ability to destroy the pestiferous insect and secure a crop. I am satisfied from what I have seen and heard, that determined and united action on the part of our people, in their different neighborhoods—in case township organizations are not thought to be best—cannot fail to be productive of satisfactory and profitable results.
WM. SIMS.

Topeka, May 14, 1877.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.


BY MARLAN NORTHCOTT.

"An hour after you left my office a letter from Australia was delivered—it was written by a gentleman, a Magistrate in Melbourne and was to the effect that our late cashier

in her ear, no matter whether it costs five percent or not. Kalsomine the walls of the parlour a light shade, or, if you prefer paper, choose it light and plain or with a so

possible crabbiness of text, by reason of
sweet meaning it carries, how shall it be
the reading of a month, or a year, or a life
Donald G. Mitchell.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists,



cures rheumatism, prostration, Debility, and all Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Circulars free, P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.



OLD MAN AND HIS WIFE'S TROUBLES.
"If you'd bin down ter my house las' night you'd seen er pannyrammer!" said old Si.

"How is that?"
"My ole 'oman, she bought a secon'-han' one ob dese hyar newly-invented steel-spring female tenders, an'—"

"Bought what, you say?"
"One ob dese hyar patent fish-traps dat a 'oman straps on an toes 'round!"

"A bustle?"
"Dar, now dat's de very name! Well, she tried fer ter put it on, an' ez she hez only got nine yard of kaliker in her dress, yer kin imagine de struggl dat she had!"

"Well, did she get it on?"
"Oh, yas; she got hit on jess ez eazy ez puttin' de harness on a street-kyar mule. De aggytashun ariz when she cum to put on her dress ober de darn contrapshin!"

"How did that work?"
"Blessid marster, dat's what I'se tryin' ter tell yer—hit didn't work at all, sah. She jess gymnasted 'round dar tell dar wuz'nt room in de house fur nuthin' else but her an' dat shuck basket afa'r! I had ter he'p her on wid de gyarmint, honey!"

"Why, how did you manage it, sir?"
"Sho! I'se waggin' d too many days not ter git de better ob a case like dat! I jess stood de ole 'oman on de table an' cotch hold ob de dress wid de waggin-kiver grab, an' I had dat gyarmint on fore yer cood say Jack Robberson!"

PUTTING THE BABY TO SLEEP.

The young rascal has no more idea of going to sleep than the man in the moon. He deftly clutches me by both ear rings, and, throwing himself upon his feet in a manner calculated to make the most fond mamma's teeth chatter, and seizing my frizzes by way of steadying himself, he firmly grasps my back-comb, which he only relinquishes at my most earnest and repeated solicitations. Finding less comfort there than he had reason to expect, he proceeds to explore my nose, ears and mouth with his chubby forefinger, emphasizing the research by trying his teeth on the aforesaid members. Anatomy exhausted, he turns to pastures new. Do not imagine that I have been an idle recipient of these fond attentions. No! I have been sweetly chanting, trotting and rocking. I have tenderly given "Sweet and Low," "Sleep, Baby Dear." I have done "The Cracked Man," "Humpty Dumpty," with variations, "Hickory, Dickory, Dock," etc., etc., and having conscientiously finished "Mother Goose"—not even disdainful such unmusical productions as "Pop goes the Weasel" and "Mother May I Go Out to Swim," in the illusive belief that they are calculated to stay and fix the wandering eyes and attention of young America—I proceed to more solemn business. I divest myself of ear-rings, necktie and all other snares, and metaphorically rolling up my sleeves, I strike into the "Psalm tune." "O, to Grace how Great a Debtor" is a comfort to me, but its soporific influence is confined to churches. Baby still pokes and clutches at my throat. "Hold the Fort" rings out in the heat of combat, Baby evidently intends to do so. Having gone through my repertoire of major tunes with no success, I conclude to resort to heroic treatment. With groanings that cannot be uttered I lay the young man down and firmly clasp him in my arms. Result—a very exasperated boy a year old, who struggles and squalls most lustily. Being a little stronger I hold on and solemnly chant "Hark from the Tombs." Five minutes of this innocent diversion convince me that the child must have a pain. Perhaps the little love has the stomach-ache. His ear may ache. He throws his little fists about fiercely, and as he reaches for water so sweetly I let him up, feeling that I have been unwarrantably stern and severe. Still I do sometimes wonder how a few judiciously administered spanks would sound. Having thus solaced myself, we go at it again—sing, scratch, poke, trot, rock, walk, drink, kiss, scold, pet—eyes preternaturally wide open, dinner getting cold down stairs. At length, when we are both exhausted and those dear little peepers do close tight, and snuggling down close to my heart, he resigns himself to the inevitable, how sweet the cherub is!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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Mowers and Reapers

These machines are used by the P. of H. throughout the United States, and are sent to them at wholesale prices. Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

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THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

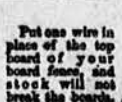
Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, postpaid. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$3; 19 for \$3.15; 25 for \$4.15; 35 for \$5. For 10 cents each additional, one Magnificent Premium Rose to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE, and choose from over 300 finest sorts. Base-growers in America. Refer to 100,000 customers in the United States and Canada. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., ROSE-GROWERS, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

**Champion Hog Ringer
RINGS & HOLDER.**
Only double ring ever invented. The only ring that will fit all kinds of hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose. Ringers, 75c. Rings, 50c. 100. Holders, 75c.



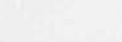
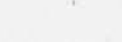
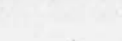
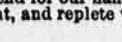
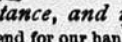
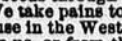
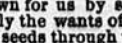
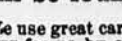
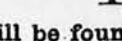
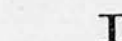
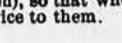
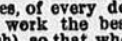
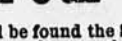
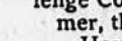
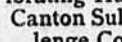
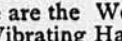
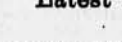
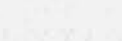
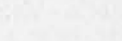
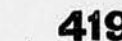
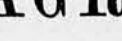
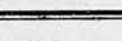
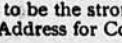
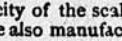
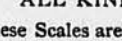
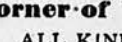
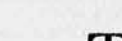
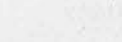
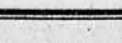
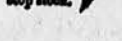
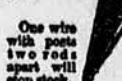
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RINGER & RINGS.**
Only single ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

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Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.



THE KELLY BARR FENCE!

THE BEST FENCE IN THE WORLD.



ALL STEEL WIRE with best steel barbs—weight only one pound to the rod. Point beveled from both sides. Best spool to handle. Fully licensed under ALL THE BOTTOM PATENTS, by Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. No danger of being troubled for infringement. Ask your Hardware Merchants for the KELLY BARR FENCE. Manufactured by SEE TOWN WIRE BRIDGE CO., 277 Madison St., Chicago.

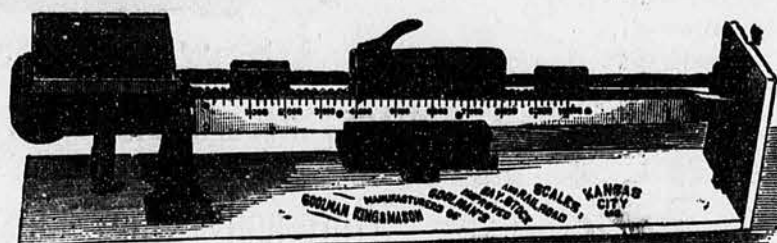


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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Reaper and Mower Knives, MOWER AND REAPER SECTIONS,

KNIFE and SICKLE HEADS,
Guard and Section Rivets, Brass Pitman
Boxes, Thresher Spikes,
Patent Safety Couplings, Babbitt Metal,
Rubber and Leather Belting.
1227 Union Avenue, Near Union Depot,
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WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND DISCOUNTS.



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Improved Standard Scales,

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874.—MANUFACTURED BY

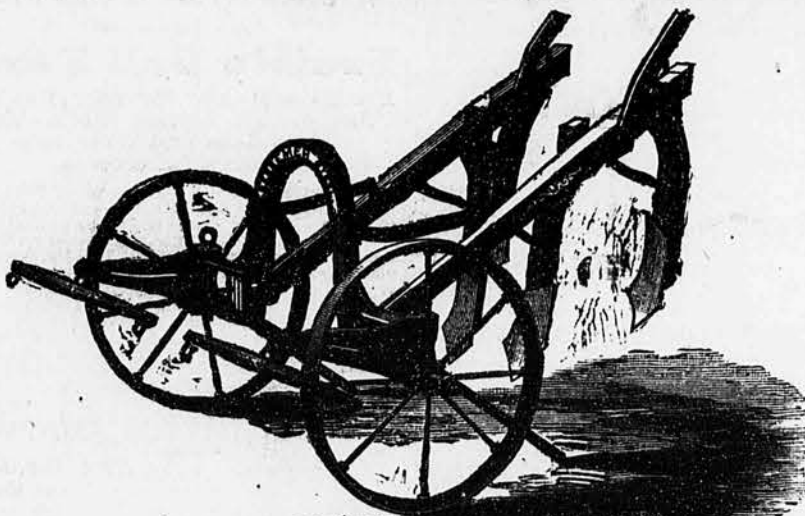
The Goolman Company,

Corner of Walnut and 20th streets, KANSAS CITY, MO.
ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED.

These Scales are superior in workmanship, accuracy, and durability, weighing from one pound to full capacity of the scale, with the utmost precision, and will be sold on as good terms as any good scale. We also manufacture Goolman's Folding and Stationary Top SCHOOL DESKS, and Warrant the same to be the strongest and most convenient yet offered to the Western people.
Address for Circulars and lowest terms, The Goolman Co.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

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The New Departure (Tongless) Cultivator.

In our Agricultural Implement Department will be found none but the Latest Improved, Highest Grade, Best Made Farm Machinery in the Market.

We are the Western Depot for the Canton Clipper Plows, Parlin Cultivator, Canton Vibrating Harrow, Cole's Stalk Cutter, New Departure (Tongless) Cultivator, Canton Sulky Plow (warranted the best in market), Selby Corn Planter, Challenge Corn Drill, Champion Reaper and Mower, Van Osdel's Hedge Trimmer, the Aultman and Taylor Thresher, the Taylor and Dayton Sulky Hay Rakes, Huber Revolving Rake, Superior Grain Drill, Big Giant Corn Mill, Sandwich Corn Shellers, etc., etc.

In Our Wagon and Carriage Department,

Will be found the Studebaker Farm Wagon, and Good Strong Serviceable Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carriages, of every description; we keep no shoddy spring work. Have adapted as our platform, on all of our work the best Wheel, best Spring best Axle, that can be procured, (let prices be graded by the finish), so that whoever gets a job of spring work of us can have the assurance that it will be of lasting service to them.

In our Seed Department,

Will be found none but Pure, Fresh, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

We use great care in purchasing our Field Seeds only of responsible parties, and having our Garden Seeds grown for us by some of the best growers in the country, seeds especially adapted to this climate. We study the wants of the farmers of the new West, and those who have been procuring their seeds of us, or our seeds through their merchants, testify to the fact of having the best success in raising crops they ever had. We take pains to furnish only the best of everything and more for the money than any other Agricultural House in the West, and our customers can have the assurance and the warranty that when they get anything from us, or from their merchants who keep our goods, from either department, that none can be better.

Don't be satisfied with any other line of Goods, inquire for them in every instance, and if your merchant does not keep them send to us direct.

Send for our handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing description and prices of goods in each department, and replete with useful information. Address
TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
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DEERE, MANSUR & Co.,

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

FARM MACHINERY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

We call the especial attention of Farmers to our line of strictly Standard and fully Warranted Goods adapted to their wants. With extensive establishments in Kansas City and St. Louis, and direct connection with the largest Plow Factory in the World, we are justified in asserting that our facilities for Manufacturing and Selling the best articles at low prices are unequaled in the West. We respectfully solicit your trade and will be pleased to send you our "Farmer's Pocket Companion" for 1877, free by mail on application. It is not a cheap Advertising dodge, but a handsome Diary and Pocket Book, replete with valuable information.

100,000 IN USE!



The Advance Walking Cultivator

—MANUFACTURED BY—

DEERE & COMPANY, Moline, Illinois.

Admitted, Everywhere Introduced, to be the Best Cultivator Made!

Awarded the FIRST PRIZES at every field trial by the Iowa State Fairs for six successive years past. Winner of the GRAND GOLD MEDAL at the Indiana State trial at Purdue University, June, 1876. Over twenty Cultivators competed, including all the principal ones now made.

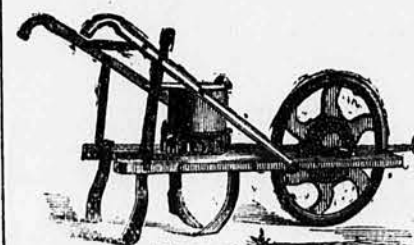
Points of Excellence which make it Superior to any Other:

ITS HEIGHT OF AXLE, clearing the tallest corn.
SINGLE TONGUE, affording best facility in turning.
STRENGTH OF FRAME, being Double-Arched and of Wrought Iron.
WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL COUPLINGS never fail.
IMPROVED SAFETY BREAK-PIN and Varied Adjustability of Shovels.

In all the above important features the ADVANCE is superior to any other cultivator. It is the MOST ECONOMICAL to the farmer because of its strength and durability; and the MOST SATISFACTORY because of the superior quality of its work, and ease of control. It has worked its way to its advanced position in the hands of 100,000 farmers; and the well-confirmed conclusion of all dealers in implements who have handled or come in competition with it in the market, is that

The Advance has No Equal.

We invite farmers to examine it carefully in the hands of responsible dealers, and to buy none till you have seen the Advance.



The HOOSIER CORN DRILL

One Man and Horse plant ten acres per day with ease, and the yield is greater by ten to fifteen bushels per acre, than when planted with two-horse planters.

Very Popular Wherever Known.

These Celebrated Churns have the endorsement of the best dairymen of the country. They combine more good qualities than any other. Five sizes made. Every Churn warranted. Made only by PORTER, BLANCHARD'S SONS, CONCORD, N. H.
We are their General Agents, send to us for Catalogue and Prices.



With
TWENTY
OIL TEMPERED
Spring Steel
Teeth.



A
BOY OR GIRL
TEN YEARS OLD
Can Work It
Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

The favorite Rake in Kansas, and outsells all others, as we are prepared to prove by the figures. We have handled it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly tell the story of its merits in more convincing terms, but we invite any farmer expecting to buy a rake, to send to us for Special Circular.

Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Twelfth Streets, West Kansas City.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

Crop Notes.

Winter wheat is making a splendid growth and before we are hardly aware of it, harvest will be here. Very little fears are now felt of grasshoppers, and we may therefore count on a good crop.—*Abilene Chronicle*.

Clintonites are discouraged about their grasshopper crop. They have tried all the usual methods and they still refuse to hatch. The farmers have about one-third of their corn crop planted. It comes rather slowly on account of the cold weather. Fruit is reported all right.—*Lawrence Tribune*.

The new lead mines discovered a few days ago, three or four miles north of Neosho, are being vigorously prospected, and the more sanguine anticipate some heavy strikes in a few days. In the Connor shaft lead in considerable quantities has been found, while a number of other shafts are rapidly descending to the lead region.—*Neosho Times*.

Frosts on Sunday and Monday and a slight one on Tuesday mornings, and ice a quarter of an inch thick on the two mornings first mentioned, and still the fruit is not greatly damaged, so far as we have observed. If there should be no frosts hereafter, there will be bountiful crops of apples, peaches, cherries, and other kinds of fruit.—*Emporia Ledger*.

During the present week our farmers have been busily engaged in planting corn, and we are informed that a larger extent of land has been planted, up to this date, than ever before in our country, and that a number of our farmers have entirely finished planting. This is business and speaks well for our country.—*Garnett Plaindealer*.

Mr. Wm. Cragle, near this place is ridding his farm of grasshoppers. His plan for destroying them is as follows: A long strip of muslin with sticks fastened to the ends and center drives the "hoppers into a deep furrow previously filled with hay, then he sets fire to the hay and burns the "hoppers. He pronounces it a success. Keep the ball rolling.—*Marshall Co. Telegraph*.

Owing to the steady rains which have been pouring down for the past week, farming operations here have been very greatly retarded. But little of the corn has yet been planted—and farm work has been set back nearly two weeks from the cause above indicated. This is greatly to be regretted—but we believe there will yet be a season for "seed time and harvest."—*Neosho Co. Journal*.

The prospect is now excellent that we shall have a good fruit season this year. The trees of all kinds have blossomed out well, and the fruit has not, thus far, been injured. It is true that we sometimes have very cold weather after this date, but, according to our recollection, in all such cases the preceding portion of the season has been very different from what it has been this year.—*Manhattan Nationalist*.

Reports from all parts of the county are most encouraging. The cold rains of last week, continuing for four days, destroyed most of the "hoppers, those remaining generally in sheltered places on the banks of the Smoky. These survivors are comparatively looking nuisances and will not be likely to do much damage. By fighting the few that remain but little further trouble, need be apprehended.—*Ellsworth Reporter*.

Jonathan Tinkler, assessor of Eureka township, furnishes the following statistics of his township for 1877: Acres under cultivation, 7,720; acres of winter wheat, 4,874; acres of spring wheat, 710; acres of corn, 1,812; acres of oats, 543; bushels of old corn on hand, 10,140. 6,765 lbs of butter were made from 98 cows. Stock to the amount of \$6,868 was either sold or slaughtered at home. There are in the township 189 horses and 53 mules; 5,782 bearing peach trees and 3,483 young peach trees not in nurseries; 58 farmers, and a total population of 285.—*Saline Co. Journal*.

From all that we can learn the frosts of Saturday and Sunday nights last did no material injury to the fruit crop, and peaches and cherries promise to be very abundant. Charles Hinshaw, the veteran of Fruitland, informs us that he will have 3,000 bushels of peaches, and will not be surprised to see seedling peaches sell for 15 cents per bushel. The apple crop will be about one-half what it was last year, on the average. Small fruits, except strawberries, will be plenty. Grapes never fail in Kansas and will, of course, be abundant.—*Emporia News*.

The Ninnescah and Coweikin country, lying in the western half of Sedgwick, are not only sections that have glorious wheat prospects, but one would think, to hear the farmers from out there, when they come into our office, talking "wheat," "wheat," "never saw such a prospect," "don't know what to do with the money," and like exclamations, that the land around Wichita and up and down the river wasn't to be spoken of; but in the name of propitious weather and late sowing, gentlemen, we entreat you to go slow, for we have dozens of farmers in Eagle, Grant, Lincoln, Park, Greeley, Union, Kechi, Payne, Delano, Wichita, Gypsum and Rockford townships who get right up on their toes and, with clinched fists and open mouths, declare that nobody has got any better fields of wheat than they. The Ninnescah is a great country—we all admit that—but the east side of the county has a good many pieces of wheat that will net thirty bushels, more or less, to the acre.—*Wichita Eagle*.

The grasshopper scare is about over. They have done but little damage, and what little they did do, was on the barren sandy lands, in the vicinity of the rivers. We feel comparatively safe as to any depredations they may commit on our present crop of wheat; but, however, in many places, there are considerable quantities of them housing about our fields, in the old grass or any other rubbish under which they can take shelter. The wheat in this part of the county looks very fine. Farmers mostly done planting corn. We had but little rain in this locality this spring, and yet our land is in fine order. We had a light frost and a severe freeze last night. Ice was formed on still water, in a small body, of an inch thick. The fruit and all tender garden stuff is killed. There would have been peaches in this section of the county to have supplied the home demand. It being our first crop and the young trees very full, it naturally made us feel, very proud to think that very soon we would again have some of the luxuries of life, the same as we had in the days of yore. But alas, our prospects for the present are all blasted.—*Belle Plaine correspondent of Sumner Co. Press*.

Our farmers are putting in corn at the rate of seventeen acres per day to one team. They must have stock to feed it to next winter.—*Cherokee Herald*.

E. M. Hewins this morning shipped 17 cars of cattle and 6 of hogs from this city by special train.—*Independence Courier*.

Wheat never looked better in southern Kansas at this season of the year, though not quite so forward. The stand is good and growing rapidly.—*Oxford Independent*.

The finest field of wheat in the Walnut Valley, is that owned by Aus. Wilday. It contains forty acres, has an even growth, and on last Friday measured fifteen inches in height.—*Augusta Gazette*.

In our trip last Monday through the western part of this county and a short distance in Chautauque, we saw field after field of wheat. It was looking well. We saw but one or two poor pieces of wheat throughout our entire ride, and we are strongly of the opinion that this harvest will witness a bountiful yield.—*Independence Kansas*.

James Adams says that the people of Brown's creek have got away with an immense number of the "hoppers and are preparing to burn the prairies off and finish the business. He says the spring grain is considerably damaged, but that winter grain is unhurt and looking very fine. The pests have largely disappeared, yet a great many are in the grass, and he thinks that by burning the prairies nine-tenths of them will be destroyed.—*Jewell Co. Diamond*.

W. C. Ellett sowed forty bushels of Kentucky blue grass seed on his farm, on Rock creek, last season, which is reported as being in a fine condition. The seed was sown on the prairie sod, in the pasture, and seems to have taken hold with great tenacity. It seems to do the best near the stone fence and on the north side of the ravines. With a southern exposure, the sun is liable to kill it out. From the experience of Mr. Ellett we are inclined to think that blue grass will in time take the place of prairie grass.—*Eldorado Press*.

HOPPER REGISTER OF THE BLUE RAPIDS TIMES FOR 1876

June 1.—Grasshoppers have been hatching out for about five weeks. Appear principally on the bottom lands, especially lowest sandy lands near the river, and in the edge of timber. They travel slowly, generally in a south-west direction. Many have wings, but no flight has been observed. Some fields have been entirely destroyed on the river bottoms, others uninjured.

June 2.—Many hoppers appear to be dying from a worm or maggot that eats out their vitals. They are found in those dead and alive. In some localities the destruction seems to be going forward on a large scale.

June 3.—First general flight of hoppers observed came in from the south and settled in various places in the township. This is the first general invasion of the high prairie.

June 4, 5, 6, 7.—Weather wet and some days quite cool. Hoppers do not appear so active as when the day is clear and the weather drier.

June 8.—Hoppers come in large numbers from the south, and settled.

June 9.—Myriads of hoppers passing in a northerly direction. Stiff wind.

June 10.—Wind blowing strong from the south. Air filled with locusts moving at breakneck speed to the north. Many are rising.

June 11.—Heavy rain last night. Day cool. Hoppers doing most damage to wheat and rye. In some localities, thick, in others, scarce. Crops doing well, and while some have lost everything, others are untouched.

June 12.—Day warm and sunny. Hoppers moving north and northwest in quantities. Rose from this locality more numerous than on preceding day. Toward evening they settled in some localities in immense numbers, and immediately commenced operations on the wheat, rye and barley.

June 13.—Hoppers on the move northward. Appear to have done less destruction for a few days than usual. Where they settled thickest yesterday, they left this forenoon.

June 14.—Grasshoppers traveling north, seem to be scarcer in this vicinity than heretofore, though some localities report them much more numerous. Their increased growth gives them greater destructive power where they settle for the night.

June 15.—Day hot. Thermometer registers over 100° in the shade. Hoppers commenced leaving about 11 a. m., joining those coming from the east. At four o'clock a slight storm of rain, with some thunder, set in, and the air in some portions of the township was filled with them lighting. In the barley, wheat and rye fields they generally attacked the head of the grain.

June 16.—Day pleasant. Hoppers traveling northward and westward.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Farm Stock Advertisements.

GIDEON BAILEY,

Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa.



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF
PURE BLOODED

Poland-China Hogs.

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



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



PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES

FOR SALE.
Eight splendid stallions of this celebrated breed arrived at my stables Sept. 28th, direct from France. I selected them myself, and they are good ones; all stylish animals, with extraordinary action for such large horses. Send for descriptive catalogue, price, terms, etc.
A. W. COOK,
Proprietor of Spring Valley Stock Farm,
Oct. 20, 1876. Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
NORMAN-PERCHERON HORSES.



PLUM CREEK HERD.

Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
Correspondence solicited.
Stock Farm in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St.,
104 South. Stock Farm, Shirlev, Ill.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

of good pedigrees, sired by the premium bull Nine miles South of Carbonale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale
D. B. BURDICK,
Nine miles South of Carbonale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

of good pedigrees, sired by the premium bull Nine miles South of Carbonale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale
D. B. BURDICK,
Nine miles South of Carbonale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale

C. H. BARTON.

Will do SURVEYING in Shawnee County, if called on at his house one-fourth mile North-east of Washburn College, on the Dover road.
Also, has a few pure Garden Seeds, to sell by the ounce or pound at reasonable prices.
CABBAGE, TOMATO and other PLANTS, in April, May and June.

GOOD BOOKS!

—FOR THE—
Farm, Garden and Household.

The following is a list of Valuable Books, which will be supplied from the Office of the KANSAS FARMER. Any one of these books will be sent post paid to any of our readers at the regular price, if the regular price, which is given opposite each book.

Allen's Fruit Garden	3	50
Allen's Rabbit Fancier	2	50
Allen's Mother Making Manures	1	50
Mussington's Rural Economy	1	75
Allen's Farm Talk	paper, 50 cts.; cloth	75
Allen's New Book of Flowers	1	75
Allen's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing	1	00
Allen's Book of Flowers	paper, 50 cts.; cloth	75
Allen's Taxidermist's Manual	1	00
Allen's Elder-Maker's Manual	1	50
Allen's Agricultural Chemical Analysis	2	00
Allen's Birds	paper, 50 cts.; cloth	75
Allen's Poultry Yard and Poultry	pa. 50 cts.; cloth	75
Allen's do do do do	75	
Allen's Modern Horse Doctor	12 mo.	1 50
Allen's American Cattle Doctor	12 mo.	1 50
Allen's American Horse Doctor	12 mo.	1 50
Allen's American Sheep Doctor	12 mo.	1 50
Allen's Market Assistant	8vo, cloth	2 50
Allen's Mayhew and Hutchinson on the Dog	3	00
Allen's Landscape Gardening	6	50
Allen's Crabberry	1	50
Allen's Hockley Schoolmaster	1	50
Allen's End of the World	1	25
Allen's Pear Culture	1	50
Allen's Cattle (Seven Prize Essays by practical	1	25
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The Kansas Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.

STICK TO YOUR BUSINESS.

There is nothing which should be more frequently impressed upon the minds of young men than the importance of steadily pursuing some one business. The frequent changing from one employment to another, is one of the most common errors committed, and to it may be traced more than half the failures of men in business, and much of the discontent and disappointment which render life uncomfortable. It is a very common thing for a man to be dissatisfied with his business, and to desire to change it for some other, which, it seems to him, will prove a more lucrative employment; but in nine cases out of ten, it is a mistake. Look around you, and you will find among your acquaintances abundant verification of our assertion.

There is an honest farmer who has toiled a few years, got his farm paid for, but does not grow rich rapidly, as much for lack of contentment mingled with industry as anything, though he is not aware of it. He hears the wonderful stories of California, and how fortunes may be had for the trouble of picking them up; mortgages his farm to raise the money, goes away to the land of gold, and, after many months of hard toil, come home to commence again at the bottom of the hill for a more weary and less successful climbing up again. Mark the men in every community who are notorious for ability, and equally notorious for never getting ahead, and you will usually find them to be those who never stick to one business long, but are always forsaking their occupation just when it begins to be profitable. —Scientific American.

BUSINESS BLUNDERS.

Among the many blunders that some business men make, one is going too fast; trying to do too much business without sufficient capital to carry it on to a successful conclusion, and before one has earned the confidence of one's friends and acquaintances by hard work, strict economy, and by demonstrating that one possesses all the requirements of an able business man. It is very necessary before launching into business on a very large scale, to lay a foundation for and secure with all one's business connections a sound credit, which goes very far to make up for want of cash capital. For a good credit founded upon ability, integrity, industry and economy, is a "capital" that is very useful, and has been the means of making the fortunes of a great many of our wealthiest men. We wish particularly to enforce this point on every beginner in business. Only let it be known that you are bound to succeed, that every thought of yours is to be a successful, high-toned, honorable prompt business man; that by your own efforts, you intend to command the respect and confidence of your business acquaintances and friends; that you do not want to build up a "false credit" founded upon deceit, and you will have a "capital" that will stand you in good stead of cash to carry on a large business. Credit, however, depends as much upon ability to do business properly as upon the other concomitants, for you may have honesty of intention, and yet those who hold the purse strings and give credit (and they are generally men who have had a great deal of experience in business and in studying character) may think that your head is level, and may fear to take your paper, solely because, although you seem to have all the other attributes that would go to make a successful merchant—in their judgment you are going too fast. Therefore, it is a "business blunder" to attempt to do more than you have capital of some kind or other to carry you through with what you have undertaken. How often have we heard it said in banking circles, "they are nice men, but they lack business ability," or they are doing a good business, but are not honest, and if they should fail, no one would ever get a cent; or "they are doing a good business, but they live too high." Once we were particularly struck with a remark made: "He is doing a fair business and might make money, but I saw him driving a tandem establishment, and never bought his paper since." The above are only a sample of what is heard among observant bankers and buyers of commercial paper every day and in all large cities. That is the way the largest amount of "credit" is dispensed, but it is the same way all over the country, the same sterling qualities that deserve and get a credit of millions in large cities, deserve and get lesser amounts in towns, villages and country places, and it shows how necessary it is to have those qualities in order, to secure confidence, for credit is based on confidence, and confidence secures credit. —New York Grocer.

CORN AND PORK.

There is excellent practical sense in the following, from the Iowa State Register: "There have been various careful tests as to how much pork a bushel of a corn will make. It seems to be conceded that with the best breed of hogs and the greatest care in feeding there may be certainly 8½ pounds to the bushel. With this data it is easy for a farmer to know what he is doing as well as what is best to do. He will see at once if corn is 25 cents per bushel and hogs five cents, he should sell hogs and not corn. But if corn be fifty cents and hogs five cents, it is more profitable to sell corn. Corn at forty-five cents and pork at five cents, they are equal. And in this way a farmer can easily decide what to do. Or in other words find out what he can obtain for his corn, then multiply the price of corn by 8½, and he can at once see which is the most profitable. Pork ought to be the standard by which to ascertain the price of corn, and not by what they will give at the railroad station. We have said frequently that most of farmers do not know whether they are making or losing money, for the reason that they do not make any effort to know what their wheat, corn, pork or beef costs. But when they have the raw material on hand they should carefully ascertain what is best to do with it. And the rule which we here present to them will solve the question of what to do with their corn. But in these calculations we make no allowance for the poor breeds of hogs or for careless feeding or indifferent quarters for the comfort and improvement of the animals. All these must be taken into account. Some men by a slipshod system of feeding and bad treatment do not get five cents per bushel for corn.

On Saturday and Sunday nights this part of Kansas was visited by frosts. On the low grounds some of the peaches and pears were killed, but there is still sound fruit enough to load the trees. No damage was done on the high lands, so far as heard from. Junction City Tribune.

RAISING LAMBS BY HAND.

Seeing an inquiry for information about raising lambs by hand, I will give my experience. I have raised a great many, sometimes three in one season. My husband always gives them in my care, if their mothers do not own them. If the weather is cold, I take an old blanket or piece of carpet, and wrap the lamb in it as soon as discovered and place it near the fire to get warm. I then put about half a teaspoonful of milk into a basin, with very little New Orleans molasses, if the cow is not a new milch cow. If she is, I do not use molasses, as it is more apt to sour on the lamb's stomach. I never put in a drop of water, as a lamb wants nourishment. More lambs are starved than over fed. Next I place my finger in its mouth and with a spoon dip in some milk. A young lamb is a hungry little thing, and will suck anything greedily. After a little put its nose into the milk, and teach it to drink like a calf; or I feed it in a bottle, say three or four spoonfuls at first, and in half an hour I feed again; increasing the quantity. They should be fed as often as once in two hours. Half a teaspoonful will not hurt a lamb. After they are twenty-four hours old the quantity should be increased. Should one become colicky, put a teaspoonful of melted lard into the milk. Again I say, do not starve them. I have raised more than twenty, and never lost one from over-feeding. They should not have skimmed milk nor cream, but as near like new milk as may be. —Mrs. L. G., in Country Gentleman.

HOW TO GROW BROOD-CORN.

Brood-corn should be planted in the spring, about the same time as Indian corn, on good ground that has been thoroughly pulverized with the harrow. Mark out your rows three and a half or four feet apart. Sprinkle the seed as evenly as you can by the hand; or what is better, use a common garden drill. This will sow it just thick enough. Cover by passing over a light one-horse harrow, going twice to the row if the ground is hard or cloddy. After it is up about two inches, harrow with a two-horse harrow, going twice to the row. Don't be afraid of tearing it up, as the great fault with most people is in planting too thick. This kills the weeds and gives the corn a start. After this it requires the same cultivation as other corn. When it begins to shoot out in head, go over and bend down all that is fairly out, to keep from getting crooked. This operation will have to be performed several times.

When the seed is nearly ripe begin to cut. First cut the brush from two rows; cut just above the last joint; take off the head, then cut stalks from two rows; lay them crosswise, so as to make a bed that will keep the corn off the ground; lay your brush on this bed, which will hold the brush from eight or ten rows; let it lay in the sun two or three days, then tie it in bundles and stack in round stacks, putting ten or twelve in a stack; cover this stack with stalks, tent fashion, making it tight at the top, but so the air can pass through the bottom. In this manner it should remain two or three weeks, until thoroughly dry, then haul to the barn and take off the seed. This operation is best and quickest done by using a common threshing machine. Take off the top and have a boy to hand you the brush, taking as much as you can hold in your hands at once. One man and a boy can clean several hundred pounds a day in this way.

There are several varieties of brood-corn, but the Evergreen is much the best, as it yields more both in seed and brush than any other, and is worth a great deal more in the market. From two to four quarts of good seed will plant one acre, yielding on good ground seven or eight hundred pounds of brush and forty bushels of seed, which is nearly equal to corn for feeding purposes. Flat, loamy, or river-bottom land is the best for brood-corn; but any good corn land will do, giving the preference to corn stubble or clover sod. —Samuel Wilson in Ohio Farmer.

We had rather remarkable weather last week, for this latitude. The sun hardly once showed his face. The wind was from the North and was of course of a polar temperature. On Saturday night it cleared up partially, the wind went down and Jack Frost got down to hard-pan before morning. By midnight Jack had visited the vicinage with out respect to locality and the result of his visit has been a partial killing of the fruit crop. The probability is that the peaches are yet all right. The apples, pears and other fruit have been damaged quite seriously. We examined the cherries on Monday and found them safe. The potatoes were out down, but will sprout again, probably. —Wichita Beacon.

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.

A. A. RIPLEY & SON,
Topeka, Kansas,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND
Agricultural Implements.

We are Agents for the sale of the
Selby (or Union) Corn Planter,
Described in this paper, Feb. 28th, 1877. Also the
NEBRASKA CITY FLOWS,
La Harpe Cultivator,
AND THE
PIERPONT SULKY PLOW.
The lightest and strongest Sulky Plow made, all
Wrought Iron and Steel.

Commission Merchants.
DOWNES & MERRILL.

Dealers in Grain and Country Produce. Orders for produce promptly filled at lowest market rates. Consignments of any kind of goods or farm machinery solicited. Prompt and careful attention given to the disposal of all consignments.
We have on sale, Cultivators, Reapers, Mowers, and Harvesters. We are State Agents for the Manufacturers. We have superior Wood and Steel Beam Plows. We are ready to fill orders for one plow or a car load. In lots of five plows and upwards, we sell at greatly reduced prices. Send for prices. We have Farm and Spring Wagons. A fine Platform Spring Wagon at \$135.00.
Office and Warehouse on Seventh Street and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Track.
Sample Store where our Implements may be seen. Is on Sixth Street, between Kansas Avenue and Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

TOPEKA BANK

Savings Institution,
Topeka, Kansas.

State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$210,000.

Wanted Immediately—\$50,000 County,
School and Township Bonds.

Correspondence solicited.

JACOB SMITH, Pres't. JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r.
B. ROBERTS, Ass't Cashier

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,

BANKERS,

Topeka, Kansas.

A General Banking Business Transacted,
Money to loan on Real Estate, in any
Amount from \$100 upwards.

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance
and title perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please
send for a blank form of application.
We pay the highest rates for

SCHOOL BONDS.

District and Township bonds to issue Bonds will
have time and obtain the best rates by writing direct
to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate
Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and
waiting.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.,

Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negotiated on improved property, County,
Township and School Bonds; also County and Town-
ship Warrants bought and sold. Correspondence
solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small
amounts of money safely, to set 10 to 15 per cent per
annum. B. HAYWOOD, President.

G. F. PARKER, Vice President.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES

Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in Amer-
ica, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and
Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West,
on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 50
per cent. discount for improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land.

25 Circulars, with map, giving full information,
sent free. Address,

A. S. JOHNSON,
Acting Land Co. Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

IN

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's,

KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf

Railroad Company

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

20 Per cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT

DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark,

LAND COMMISSIONER.

Fort Scott, Kan.

SEWING MACHINES,

AND ATTACHMENTS.

Farmers should bear in mind that every thing in the
line of Sewing Machine Attachments, Needles, Oil
and the different parts of Machines, are kept con-
stantly on hand at the Singer Office in Topeka. These
goods are bought direct from the different Companies
and are, therefore, perfect every part warranted.
Needles 50 cts. per doz. by mail. Free Sewing Ma-
chine Oil put up in any quantity. Old Machines re-
paired at reasonable prices or taken in exchange for
new ones. Orders by mail filled promptly the day re-
ceived.

The following is a list of Machines for which
Needles and parts are kept constantly on hand.
Singer, Howe, Bliss, Domestic, Grover & Baker,
Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, Wilcox & Gibbs, Wood,
Wilson Shuttle, Victor, Remington, Aetna, Manhattan,
American, Elliptic and Hand Machines.

Office 235 Kansas Avenue. Address,
Singer Agency Topeka, Kansas.

Sewing Machine Needles.

Per dozen by mail, 50 cents.
Tuckers, Goodrich or any other, \$1.00 each
Runners, Johnson or any other, \$1.50.
For club rates, supplies or repairs, send to
J. S. DUTTON, P. O. Box 696,
Or call at 200 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

A NEW DISCOVERY!

Gold and Silver Made

By this new invention. It makes happiness and good
health; it saves time and labor; it is an economizer of
soap, tubs, wash-boards, boilers, stove and fuel. If
you want to wash with little trouble send to

J. B. WOOLSEY,

BLOOMFIELD, IOWA, Box 208,

For Circulars and full information.

\$500.00

FORFEIT IF

Woolsey's Universal Washer

is not the best in the market. Every one gives it the
credit of being the only washer in the world that heats
its own water.

Terms so liberal that the high or low, rich or poor,
can make money by corresponding as above.
State in what paper you saw this advertisement.
Write to

J. B. WOOLSEY,

Bloomfield, Iowa.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

FOR OUR NEW CENTENNIAL

PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE

and Biblical Encyclopedia.

The best and cheapest in the market. Nearly 3000
Pictures Illustrations. Liberal commission allowed.
For terms and circulars write immediately to the
ST. LOUIS BIBLE PUBLISHING CO.,
805 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Grand Break in Prices,

Only Realized at

S. BARNUM & CO.'S,

197 Kansas Avenue.

The advantage we possess in paying Cash down for every dollar's worth that enters
our house, and also the fact that we employ a constant buyer in the East, who attends
all the great forced sales, has enabled us to lay in a stock for the Spring and Summer
season at such EXTREMELY LOW prices as has never been realized in the history of
this City.

Besides the following special bargains, we shall from time to time announce the
arrival of any fresh lots which our buyer may forward to us.

50 dozen ladies' Cotton Hose, three pair for 25 cents. 15 yds Extra Fine Brown Muslin at \$1.00.
50 " " one and two Button Kid Gloves, 40 cts. 14 yds Brown and Bleached Muslin, \$1.00.
50 " " Elegant Silk Ties, 25, 40, and 50 cts. 12 yds Extra Heavy Gingham, \$1.00.
500 Splendid Corsets, 50, 60, and 75 cts. worth double. 12 yds Good Cheviot, \$1.00.
500 Extra Quality Huck Towels, 12x, worth 20 cts. 10 yds Ticking for \$1.00.
500 Ladies' Riches New Style 5 cts. or 5 for 10 cts. 20 pieces heaviest Ticking for feathers 20c. worth 30c.
1500 yds Embroidery, latest patterns, 5 cts. and upward. Best quality heavy Cottonades, 35 cts. worth 40 cts.
1000 " Victoria Lawn, Balmain and Swiss 20 cts. 25 pieces new style Plaid Suitings, 12½c. worth 20c.
50 doz. best quality Damask Towels, 25 cts. worth 50c. 20 pieces Alpaca Ponies, Plain Colors 20c. worth 30c.
30 pieces first quality Turkey Red Table Linen, 70 cts. 20 pieces Double Width Alpaca, 35c. worth 45c.
worth \$1.10. 10 pieces Red Plaid Table Linen, 40c. worth 55c.
5 Cases or 10,000 yds Good Standard Prints, 16 yds for \$1. 50 pieces Toweling, 4 yards for 25 cents.

LARGE LINE OF LADIES' LINEN SUITS,

SHAWLS,

SKIRTS, etc., etc.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

At 50 cents on the dollar

We desire to call especial attention to our Stock of CLOTHING for Men and Boys.

We have now in Stock a splendid Working Suit as low as \$5.00 for men,
and \$3.50 for boys.

900 Cassimere Coats, all wool, as low as \$3.00 to \$4.00, a job lot.

Splendid Quality Working Pants,

As Low as \$1.25 to \$1.50.

60 dozen Extra Quality Suspenders, 20 cts. worth 50c. 50 dozen Cotton Hose, 12 pair for 50 cents.
10 dozen Overalls, good quality, 65 cents worth 90 cts. 100 dozen Silk Bows and Ties, 25 cents, worth 50 cts.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

We are offering special inducements in the above lines. We carry the finest
stock West of St. Louis, and sell at prices that cannot be duplicated.

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

The largest and finest assortment in this city. Great Bargains in these lines.

Trunks, Valises and Bags.

A great and varied stock at twenty per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Jeans.

The best selected stock in the city, at prices fully 25 per cent below the lowest.
We quote extra heavy Jeans at 25 cts., Cassimere Tweeds at 60 cts., worth 90 cts.,
Cottonades 20 cts., decided bargains at 25 cts.

All we ask is an examination of our stock, we guarantee satisfaction in all transactions.

S. BARNUM & CO.

Agents for ALL kinds of Sewing Machine Needles, Oils and Attachments.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Fine and Common Furniture.

AT BARTEL BROS.,

119 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Fine and Common Furniture.

We buy for cash exclusively, and first class goods only. Use well seasoned lumber,
employ skilled workmen and sell at GRANGE PRICES.

Don't forget the place, first door South of Court House, sign of the Mammoth
Rocking Chair. Orders by mail from a distance will receive prompt attention.

FARMERS, TRY OUR NEW CORN DUMP.

Shellabarger, Griswold & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

SHAWNEE MILLS,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Manufacturers of the

BEST QUALITIES

—OF—

Family Flour,

MEAL,

And MILL FEED

Cash Paid for Wheat,

Corn, Rye, &c.

E. E. EWING,

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Every variety of choice and fancy goods have been added to our large stock of
Standard Groceries. And we now offer our customers the finest assortment of Groceries
to be found in the city.

Molasses, Syrups, Honey, Sugars, Coffees, Teas.

BEST M. SYRUP, BEST WHITE ROSE SYRUP, BEST N. O. MOLASSES

Mocha and O. G. Java Coffees; Green Tea, Japan Tea, English Breakfast Tea, all selected with care
from the best houses, and warranted genuine.

CANNED GOODS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, SALTED MEATS, AND,

FISH, EDAM CHEESE, FINE APPLE CHEESE, ELGIN CHEESE.

FLOUR and MEAL.

At the head of the list of Flour in Kansas stands our CRYSTAL! Oat-Meal, Prepared Wheat, Breakfast Grits.

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

We have fitted up the second story of our store as a CHINA and GLASS HALL, and furnished it with a
large stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a full
line of White Granite Best, White Granite Victoria, English U. C. Ware, Glass, Yellow and Rockingham Ware.
We also keep a large stock of STONE, CROCKERY, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, etc.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our business is conducted on a cash basis, the only system by which a low range of prices can be maintained.

We sell the best and Warrant our Goods. Call and examine our stock.