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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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### TIMBER FOR THE PRAIRIE.

Much has been written, read and spoken about timber, its importance, usefulness and influence on climate, civilization, etc. But for various reasons, the teachings and opinions of practical people, apparently based on practical experience, without taking into consideration the impractical theories of impractical people, have some tendency to confuse and mislead those who are looking for information in this direction.

That the prairies of the west need timber, is plain enough to all who are familiar with the country, but how to get it there with the least labor and expense, and in the quickest time, is what the ones most interested would like to know.

Without dwelling on the importance and necessity of planting where there is none, and feeling somewhat reluctant to undertake the task of proving the climatic and other influences of timber, it will probably suit the readers of the FARMER as well to look over a list of trees that have been, and may be grown on the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, or at any rate have been planted. There is no doubt but that trees will grow and pay for the trouble and expense, more ways than one. As to what is best to plant, can only positively be determined by what has been tried.

The trees that nature has planted in any neighborhood or vicinity, is a good indication of what to plant, to be certain of success. Others may do well, but it is better to confine large planting to what is known and understood, than venture too much on experiments. It is also well enough not to put too much faith or confidence in anything that has only the recommendation of those who have such things to sell. Some of us have probably found out by costly experience that we cannot always successfully grow the varieties of trees we most desire, and many failures and disappointments have resulted from attempts to raise something unsuited to the soil and climate.

From the following list a selection may be made for almost any portion of the western prairies; all of them have been tried, not merely on paper, but have been planted in the ground, and their growth and habits watched and studied.

For convenience the botanical name of each will be given in italics, because sometimes very common, cheap trees are sold under un-common names, at a high price. The intention is to make every thing as plain as possible, but doubtless many things will be left unsaid or unwritten, and as the columns of the FARMER are evidently open for all proper inquiries, the writer, and probably others, will give additional information when required. But now it is time to begin to decide what to plant this season.

Cottonwood, *Populus Monilifera*.—This is the most rapid growing of all our forest trees, and is adapted to a very large scope of country. The timber is not so valuable as many other varieties, but it answers very well for many purposes, and a person can get a large quantity of it in a short time. The seeds ripen in summer, and are carried a long distance by the wind; if they fall in a wet or damp piece of ground, they germinate freely and make some growth the same season. The

trees are easily transplanted and grow readily from cuttings; the planting must be done early, or success is not so certain. It is almost a useless waste of labor to transplant the trees because cuttings of almost any size will grow just as well as the rooted trees, and the labor of obtaining and planting is not near so great.

Lombardy poplar, *Populus Dilatata*.—This is a tall-growing tree of little value except for appearance, and the long straight trunk that grows in a few years. Cuttings two feet long when planted, have grown thirty feet in five years. Raise from cuttings planted early.

White, or soft maple, *Acer dasycarpum*.—A fast-growing, beautiful tree, but the last few years it has suffered much from the green maple worm; even in large groves the foliage has been entirely devoured by these disgusting worms, during the hottest part of the summer. The white maple is easily raised from seeds that ripen about the latter part of May; the seeds must be gathered and planted before they get dry, and they will come up and grow from one to three feet the same season. The trees are easily transplanted, but in setting out large trees the trunks should be protected on the south, or they are liable to get sunscalded, and borers will work in them.

Sugar maple, *Acer Saccharinum*.—A beautiful and valuable tree, growing finely along the bluffs of the Missouri river. It is not easily raised from seeds, on the prairie, but trees from three to six feet or larger may be transplanted and grown successfully. The growth the first few years will probably be discouragingly slow, but after a while the growth will be good.

Box-elder, or ash-leaved maple, *Negunda Aceroides*.—A very vigorous-growing and handsome tree while young, but not of much value for timber, and does not grow to much size. The seeds ripen in the fall and may be planted in the spring; trees easily transplanted.

Willow, *Salix*.—It is doubtful if it is profitable to plant any of the willows for timber, unless it would be in places where nothing else would grow or could be obtained. A variety of willow, misnamed "white willow," was extensively sold a number of years ago, for hedges. It has proved of little value except as wind-breaks. All the willows grow readily from cuttings, but should be planted early in the spring.

Elm, *Ulmus*.—The white and red elm are natives of Kansas, but flourish best in moist places. The seeds ripen in early summer, and should be planted as soon as they fall from the trees; transplant easily.

Ash, *Fraxinus*.—There are two varieties called white and blue ash, that seem to flourish on the prairies of Kansas, but are sometimes troubled with borers that injure them. Trees easily raised from seed, and transplanted with out difficulty.

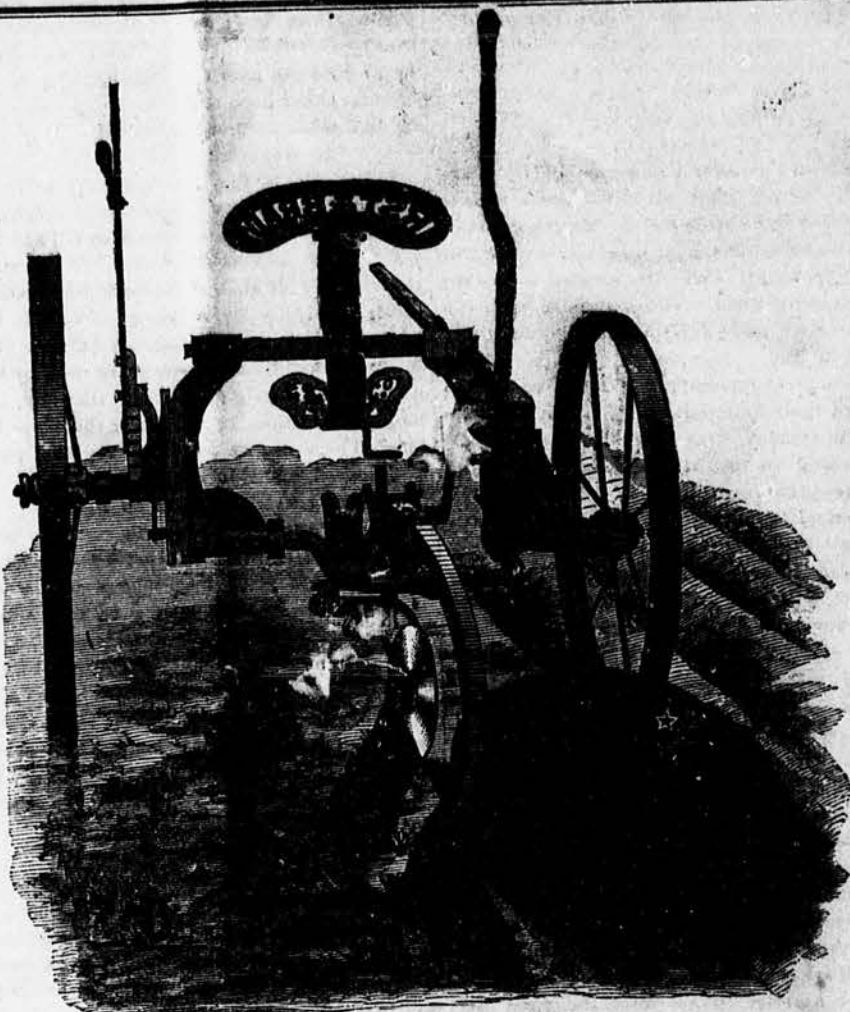
Hackberry, *Celtis*.—A good timber tree, easily raised from seeds that ripen in the fall. Its growth is not very rapid, but the timber is quite valuable.

Mulberry, *Morus*.—Small trees of comparatively slow growth, but valuable for posts and other purposes where light, durable timber is desired. The berries of the wild species ripen in summer, when the seeds may be gathered and planted early the succeeding spring. Trees easily transplanted and seem to thrive best in rich, moist soil, but will do well on high prairie.

Wild cherry, black, *Praunus Serotina*.—Quite a valuable timber tree, attaining considerable size in a few years, but subject to the ravages of caterpillars when these insects are numerous. Seed planted in the fall will come up the next spring.

Tree of heaven, or Chinese sumach, *Alnus glandulosa*.—Grows rapidly and seems to thrive in poor and waste places; endures heat and drouth, and consequently is a good tree for the south side of bluffs that suffer so much from our summer sun and winds. Grows readily from seeds planted in the spring. The wood is said to be good for different purposes, but the tree sprouts from the roots, and the leaves and blossoms emit a disagreeable odor, which makes it objectionable except for out-of-the-way places.

Catalpa, *Catalpa Bignonioides*.—This is the American wistaria, probably more ornamental than useful, west of the Missouri river. Seeds may be gathered almost any time in winter, as the long pods hang on the trees till spring.



"FURST & BRADLEY" SULKY PLOW.

Our readers are here presented with an illustration of the celebrated "Furst & Bradley" Sulky Plow, which is at present attracting so much attention throughout the country, embodying, it is said, several features entirely new, and which are absolutely necessary for the perfect working of any sulky plow. The above illustrated implement is not only a sulky plow but a sulky breaker, or at least becomes one by simply attaching a breaker bottom, which can be done in five minutes.

By reference to advertisement on another page, it will be seen that the manufacturers have now ready their fourth annual pamphlet of 64 pages, containing full information regarding the above sulky. This pamphlet is sent free, and contains many valuable tables, recipes, etc. See advertisement.

Should be planted early to get a good growth but will do well to plant late.

Osage orange, *Machera Aurantiaca*.—Planted almost exclusively for hedges, but it is also a most valuable timber tree; the wood is among the very best for fuel, and it is doubtful whether we can grow any timber equal to the osage orange for durability. The seed must be soaked in water until it is ready to sprout, or it will not come up good.

Black walnut, *Juglans Nigra*.—Is easily raised from seeds and grows quite rapidly; it is one of the best of our forest trees and is indigenous to a large portion of the country. The young timber can be profitably used for many purposes, and the lumber from large trees enters largely into manufactures. The walnuts should be gathered in the fall, and either buried or planted where they are to grow. If buried, they should be planted out early in the spring. The trees can be safely transplanted, but the growth is generally slow for several years after transplanting. I have planted trees one inch in diameter, and several years afterward planted some walnuts; the condition and treatment have been about the same, but the transplanted trees are not so large and fine now as the ones planted from seed, although they had a number of years the start. The trees commence bearing nuts about six years after planting. Large, brown caterpillars in great numbers sometimes feed on the foliage in late summer, but so far the injury to the trees does not seem to be very great.

White walnut, or butternut, *Juglans Cinerea*.—Is not so well adapted to the country west of the Missouri river, and being of small size compared with black walnut, will not likely be planted on a large scale. Plant and cultivate the same as black walnut.

Hickory, *Carya*.—Grows freely from seed or nuts planted in the fall. All the varieties of hickory are difficult to transplant, and the seeds should be planted where they are to remain.

Oak, *Quercus*.—The oaks grow slowly but somebody will live to get the benefit of them, and so it is well enough to plant. The acorns should be gathered when ripe and kept from getting dry or freezing until the following spring, when they should be planted where they are to remain. The trees can be transplanted, but they grow much faster to remain where the seed was planted.

Chestnut, *Castanea*.—Has, so far, generally proved unsatisfactory. If planted as all, the

better way would be to procure the seed and plant as recommended for oak, but the seeds will seldom grow after they get dry.

Black locust, *Robinia*.—The work of borers, and the great tendency to sprout from the roots make it about worthless for the west. If it is wanted, procure seed, scald with boiling water and plant, or get some pieces of roots and stick them in the ground and the black locust is there to stay, but not to make timber of much size.

Honey locust, *Gleditsia*.—Taking all things into consideration, the honey locust is one of the very best trees for the western lands where trees are needed. It is easily raised, adapts itself to almost any condition or circumstances, free from disease and insects, and does not sprout from the roots. There is a variety without thorns that grows smooth and straight, and no one who plants timber will be likely to regret the planting of the thornless honey locust. The seeds ripen in the fall and the pods sometimes hang on the trees the greater part of the winter; they may be gathered at any time during the fall or winter, and when dry can be shelled out by hand, or beat out by sticks or flails, or when large quantities are wanted, can be run through a threshing machine, the dust arising from the pods being very good to make those working with them do a great amount of sneezing. Before planting the seeds they should be scalded by pouring boiling water over them. Part of the plants will be smooth and part of them will be thorny; they can easily be separated when they are one or two years old, the smooth ones planted for timber and the thorny ones for hedges. They are easily transplanted, late or early, and will endure a great amount of exposure, and seem to do well in almost any location.

Sycamore, plane tree, *Platanus occidentalis*.—Seems to grow best along rivers and creeks, but does very well on the upland prairie, and grows well when transplanted.

When the object of planting trees is to obtain timber, they should be planted close together, four feet apart each way, this will cause them to grow up straight and tall, and save any work of cultivation, for the shade of the trees will keep down the weeds. As they need room, part can be cut out for fuel or other purposes, but this will not be necessary because the strongest ones will soon crowd out the weaker ones whenever they need the room.

Larches and evergreens, as forest trees for

the prairies, may be considered some other time. LUKE MOORE.

### PROFITABLE MARKET GARDEN CROPS.

Of early grown crops, if one has a warm soil, radishes make one of the most profitable, as demanding little expense except the bunching, which is necessary only when you are sure of your crop and a sale for it. It usually finds a large sale at a good price if very early, and is often raised as a stolen crop. Another advantage is, the quick returns secured, the crop being raised and marketed in from forty to sixty days.

Onions, year in and year out, probably yield the most profit of any garden crop, but should never be undertaken in large amounts at first, nor even upon a small scale if the ground is poor or weedy. New ground one or two years clean tilled is especially favorable, and along with this, if the grower has an inborn hatred of weeds, he is pretty sure of a crop.

On cool soils and well tilled, early peas are a good crop, but provision must be made to have an abundance of pickers whenever wanted. It is also cleared from the ground in time to allow of picking cucumbers, late cabbage, late roasting ears of corn, or turnips, and by planting between the rows, fine crops of melons or squash can be grown after them.

Early cabbage pay well when tilled on very rich ground, but most beginners are in attempting at first to grow largely of early cabbage and late celery, two of the most difficult crops to grow and demanding the largest outlay and risk.

Early beets for bunching are usually in free demand and pay well, having, no pests, and safe for a late crop should they miss the early market. But the grower must remember that they are bulky, and it takes a great many wagon loads to realize \$100.

Early potatoes in every market are sure of a demand and one of our surest crops. Economically managed it always yields a fair profit, and often a very large one. Mulching with manure to be plowed under for the seed, and crop insures a good yield, being all available for the other crop really costs the potatoes nothing.

Sweet corn usually pays well if brought in to the market very late, but it is so easily raised that in the season the glut drives the price to a low figure. But it is profitable hog and stock feed even while green; feed stalks and all, so there never need be any loss upon it.

Melons upon sandy soil in good heart, if protected from their many pests, "can't help but pay," and the demand grows with the supply till we can almost say that no market has for any length of time been glutted with them. But "eternal vigilance is the price of melons."

Winter squash, especially Hubbard, have become such a staple in the market that a large demand is always certain, and the grower of a large crop rarely fails to realize well. Failures are often due to insufficient fertility, but more frequently by neglect, the bugs are allowed to destroy them.

Tomatoes, if once well rooted, are the most enacious of life, and loyally yield at least at air crop whether the season be a continuous drouth or one protracted rain. Often it is imprudently marketed and the price driven very low. But it has become such a standard fruit for immediate table use and for canning, that with tact in marketing, or by canning all surplus, a fair price ought to be maintained. A annually market several hundred bushels, but never have sold a bushel for less than seventy-five cents and more usually have obtained a dollar. On the wagon ready for market I do not think they cost me more than thirty cents at the highest.

The root crops, beets, carrots, parsnips and rutabagas, grown upon clayey loam pay well in most markets, but the important items of expense are their culture and harvesting, and the most economic methods must be studied. —Root's Manual.

TREE SWINDLERS.—There are men through this county taking orders for what they call Cluster cherry; they are selling it very high, \$1.50 per tree. They say it will bear the following year after planting, and is the only cherry now planted east. Is it not a swindle? J. E. Fairview, Pa. [Undoubtedly these men are swindlers. The Cluster cherry is an old French sort, sometimes cultivated as a curiosity, the fruit growing in clusters around a common stalk, the cherries small, and the tree a feeble grower. These men may have this sort, but more probably some other and more common tree to which they have given this name to make it sell. No honest agent would charge \$1.50 for any sort known at the present time. Unless tree purchasers are willing to inform themselves through fruit books, or by means of periodicals, they will be liable to be defrauded.]—Country Gentleman.

BLACK-LEG.—I do not know the cause or cure, but have reason to think sulphur is a preventive. We have not lost a creature in five years, with black-leg, or murrain, which is about the same thing. Previous to this time we frequently lost calves, yearlings or two-year-olds. After losing three of the latter, just one week ago, we began giving the others a tablespoonful each of sulphur, in salt, every day. In about a week a neighbor suggested that so much sulphur might kill them if the cattle took cold; we then gave it once a week for a while, and now not oftener than once three in months, which I do not think often enough. We never lost a creature with murrain that was in poor condition. S. A. R. L.



## Horticulture.

## FRUIT-GROWING IN KANSAS.

EDITOR FARMER: With your permission I would like to give an article occasionally through the columns of the FARMER, on fruit-growing, as I may be able to say something that may be of some benefit to those who propose planting orchards and raising fruit in Kansas.

In 1858 I commenced experimenting with fruit, in Kansas, and every year since, I have been in the business more or less. I have tested 80 varieties of apples, also quite a number of varieties of pears, peaches and cherries, and also many kinds of small fruit. With an experience of 20 years in this climate, I feel that my experience may be of some advantage to the beginners in this country, coming from other parts, and especially the east; fruit that would do well there, may be and often is an entire failure here. While all are liable to make mistakes, experience is the best teacher; and while this is true in every calling in life, it is more especially true in fruit-growing. The man who raises fruit for any purpose, wants to raise the best, and by the best I mean the best for any and every purpose, taking everything into the account. The tree, its growing qualities (trees generally grow too rapidly in this country), its hardiness, fruitfulness, the fruit it bears, its size, color, time of ripening, flavor, cooking and keeping qualities, and whether it will bear shipping, etc. Good judges may differ on minor points, in some things, but on the more important matters they will generally agree. My experience has taught me some valuable lessons, although in some cases dearly bought. Out of my first \$30 purchase of trees, I saved but two this year, however, not so much my fault as the shippers; I also failed to get trees true to name, which was a serious loss to me. All these matters are important to the purchaser; I trust to no "tree-peddler" unless you know him, or the nursery from whence he comes. The best way is to go to the nursery and get your trees, and be sure the man knows the fruit he grows. Trees with ordinary care in planting, if put out as late as the first of May, in good condition, will be very sure to live, but I would rather plant the last of March or the first of April.

For the benefit of those who are intending to plant orchards this spring, either for home use or for market, if you want those kinds that come into bearing soon, and have all or nearly all the other desirable qualities, you must not think of taking an eastern list. Many of the best winter apples in the east are fall apples here; I will name some of them. The Baldwin does well with me, as a bearer, but will not keep later than December. The Northern Spy is also a late fall and early winter apple. The R. I. Greening, like the others named, bears well, but is a fall apple in this climate. The Dominie is a great bearer and a fine looking apple, very large, but a fall apple. I will give a list of good, reliable apples, such as I have thoroughly tested:

For summer: Early Harvest, Sweet June, Red Astrachan, and Red June.

Fall: Maiden's Blush, Pa. Red-streak, (or Hayes' Wine) Cooper's Early White, Mother, Rambo, Fall Wine, Jonathan and Lowell.

Winter: Winesap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Rome Beauty, Genet, Milan, small but a great keeper, Little Romanita, or Gilpin, also small but will keep until June; Perry, Russet, Talman Sweet, Lady Sweet. The last two are excellent sweet apples, cook soft and keep well.

This list might be increased with other varieties, but I have given even more than is generally considered profitable to plant. Those named are the leading varieties, most of them bear early and are good market varieties.

As to pears, I have two hundred trees, most of them set full for fruit this year. While there is a very general complaint of blight, and that we cannot raise pears here, my trees have done well; I have had but three blight, and that was caused by being badly damaged by cattle. All but two of my trees are very healthy and thrifty, and grow finely; some of my trees are 15 years old, have never appeared sickly, and have borne well; although some were badly damaged by the "grasshopper raid," they have recovered and are now very thrifty. I have a choice locality, and that may be the reason why my trees do so well. My orchard is on timber land, on the north side of a limestone bluff, sandy loam. I would recommend the following kinds for planting: Bartlett, Bon oe Jersey, Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Duchesse, Seckel, Buffam, and Vicar of Wakefield; they are among the best and most reliable.

Cherries: Early Richmond, English Morilla, May Duke. The sweet cherries do not do well here. The Black Tartarian is recommended but I have not tried it; I have the sprouts from the original tree, bearing, and can furnish a few hundred sprouts and warrant them true to name; will sell at ten cts. apiece, from two to four feet. They will bear two years earlier than grafted trees, and will make fine trees.

C. H. LOVEJOY.

## HEDGE FENCE.

Now is the time to fix three-year-old hedge for the summer growth. I have made hedge culture a careful study for thirteen years. I give the following as my experience and observation:

I invariably use two-year-old plants, set

from nine to twelve inches apart. Cultivate thoroughly for three years, keeping the hedge ridged up considerably. In February and March trim your hedge all clean to the top, then you are ready for making a hog-tight fence. Start at some gap left for the gate. If the stalks are stubborn to bend, back them close to the ground lightly, take the first stalk, bend it forward in the direction you want to work; press it between the first and second stalks ahead, and then back between three and four stalks, bringing it so close to the ground that a hog cannot get under; then follow up with the next stalk, and so on, securing the last stalk at the end. You have all your hedge tied down, making you a foundation for a fence that will turn hogs and sheep. As soon as your hedge gets two feet high, take a sharp corn-knife and cut away six inches of the top of the hedge, and then trim again in the fall before the hedge stops growing and the last wounds have time to heal up. Never trim your hedge after it has done growing, and always take away everything you cut off from your hedge and pile it in a convenient place to be burned.

W. J. E.

## RESTRICTED.

EDITOR FARMER: Unfortunately there exists a certain class of half-brained editors, possessed of vibrant minds, who encase their spindle legs in lavender breeches, and whose dyed locks are carefully divided above the longitudinal fissure. The city is their microcosm; the country their macrocosm, unknown to them the "unexplored remains." They express great contempt for anything or anyone of the rural districts. To them rusticity is synonymous with ignorance. It is truly refreshing to read their articles. How often is the "ignorance of the rural districts" spoken of! And without entering upon any defense of the country, or an argument *pro* and *con*, alike needless and foreign to our subject, we wish to inform the aforesaid selsore-shovers that we do confess ignorance of many of the vices prevalent in the city, and which makes the country preferable for homes. An hundred years ago your cry may have been appropriate; before the grand nineteenth century, when steam and lightning are controlled by man. It is sadly out of date. No rejuvenescence can be accomplished. You may laugh at our green country lads and lasses; they are "our girls" of pulchritude and pudicity. We will sigh when we behold your impotent young men and marcescent daughters. You may sneer at our ignorance; we will ask you whence came the self-made men of America, if not from the rural districts? Yes, the country gives bone and sinew, it gives pure go-ahead-iveness and sticktoativeness. You may laugh at our gaping and escapades; we will smile audibly at you when you come in your immaculate linen "to help you thrash your pumpkins, you know!" I wish not to indite an uncivilized dissertation upon the country; yet I cannot refrain from speaking of its mossy brassels of emerald; its diaphanous waters. Yes, it's an amaranthine Eden; a grand census.

Now if I were a believer in utilitarianism, I would offer no objection to their editorials; but I cannot possibly appreciate that abracadabra. Yet we must accept their articles *cum grano salis*. But will not the readers of the Kansas FARMER, the next time they hear a city "sharp" harping about country "green-horns," give them a free lecture? not hypocritical, but fair and honest. And perhaps we may be instrumental in moulding a public opinion different from the present one, and one which shall recognize agriculture and agriculturists as the true yeomanry of the land.

This article was hurriedly written amid the cares and perplexities of the school-room; yet if we lead, by it, one intelligent agriculturist to consider himself as good as a city gent, we shall not have written in vain.

J. M. STAHL.

Camp Point, Ill.

## USEFUL RULES AND TABLES.

We were about to advise *Review* readers to cut out and preserve the following rules and tables, which we collect from various authentic sources, but probably the advice is totally unnecessary. The paper itself is in such convenient form for binding or otherwise preserving, that if a subscriber does not take the trouble to thus preserve it, he would never trouble himself with a scrap-book or an *index rerum*. It is the aim of every person connected with the *Review* to do his utmost to have its contents of so practical and valuable a nature, that every issue shall be worth careful preservation for future reference. But we will let these tables speak for themselves, and will begin with something about FENCES.

The following shows the number of rails, stakes and posts required for ten rods of fence, allowing twelve inches lap:

Length of rail ft.	Length of panel ft.	No. of rails	No. of posts	6 rails high	7 rails high
10	8	20%	21	124	145
12	10	16%	17	99	116
14	12	13%	14	81	96
16%	14%	11%	12	68	79

To ascertain the number of rails, etc., for any desired length of fence, multiply the numbers given in above table by length in feet, and point off one figure from the left.

## GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township is divided into thirty-six sections of a mile square each. Each section, therefore, contains 640 acres. A quarter section contains 160 acres, and is half a mile square; an eighth section contains eighty

acres, and is a half a mile long and a quarter wide; a sixteenth is a quarter mile square and contains forty acres. Commencing at the northeast corner, the sections are numbered from one to thirty-six.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided the same way. To describe a sixteenth, say: The south half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 24, north of range 7, west, or as the case may be.

## WEIGHT OF HAY IN BULK.

For medium-sized mows or stacks, well settled, 15 cubic yards will give a ton. When first loaded on wagon or stored, it will take 20 cubic yards. To ascertain the number of tons in a circular stack, multiply the square of the circumference in yards by four times the altitude in yards, and divide by 100—the quotient represents the cubic yards of the stack; for the number of tons, divide by 15. To find the tons in long, square stacks, multiply length in yards by width in yards, and that by half the altitude in yards, and divide by 15. But, of course, a Fairbanks, a Howe, or some other good scale, is the only thing to be used when accuracy is desired.

## TO MEASURE CORN IN CRIB.

If the sides of the crib are perpendicular, multiply the length, breadth and height, in feet, together, and this product by 83, and the result will be bushels of ears. If you want the number of shelled bushels pretty accurately, multiply by 42 instead of 83. If the crib has flaring sides, multiply half the sum of the top and bottom widths, in feet, by the perpendicular height, in feet, that by the length, and then by the 83 or the 42, as before. These decimals are the fractional parts of a heaped bushel in a cubic foot.

## TO MEASURE GRAIN IN BINS.

Multiply together the length, breadth and depth in feet, and that product by 45. Suppose your bin is 20 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 6 feet deep. This will give you, when multiplied together, 480 cubic feet. To reduce this amount to bushels: multiply by 4.5 and you get 2160 in the answer. It takes 2,150 cubic inches to make a bushel, and a cubic foot has 1,728 cubic inches, hence the bushel is to the foot as 2,150 to 1,728, or about 4.5, which is the explanation of the use of the fraction 4.5.

## TO MEASURE CISTERNS.

If a cylindrical cistern is to be measured, square the diameter, in feet, and multiply by the depth, and this by 378 4000 for hogheads, by 378 2000 for barrels, and 47.8 for gallons. If the contents of a square cistern are desired, multiply together length, breadth and depth for the cubic feet, and for hogheads multiply by 19 160; for barrels by 19 80; and for gallons by 7 48 100. In this calculation 31½ gallons are called a barrel, and 63 gallons a hoghead. The following table gives the number of gallons of water in a well for each ten inches of depth:

Feet.	Gallons.	Feet.	Gallons.	Feet.	Gallons.
2	19	6	176	10	489
3	28	7	267	11	592
4	36	8	358	12	695
5	45	9	449	13	798
6	54	10	540	14	901
7	63	11	631	15	1004
8	72	12	722	16	1107
9	81	13	813	17	1210
10	90	14	904	18	1313
11	99	15	995	19	1416
12	108	16	1086	20	1519
13	117	17	1177	21	1622
14	126	18	1268	22	1725
15	135	19	1359	23	1828
16	144	20	1450	24	1931

## WEIGHT OF MANURE.

The following figures are probably very near the mark: A solid foot of well-rotted manure weighs, on an average, 56 pounds; if coarse or dry, about 48 pounds to the foot. Thirty-six cubic feet, or an ordinary load of first quality, will weigh 1,728 pounds. Weight to the acre—eight loads of first kind, weighing 16 128 pounds, will give 108 pounds to each square rod, and less than 2½ pounds to the square foot. Five loads will give 53 pounds to the rod. An acre contains 43 500 square feet.—*Farmers' Review*.

Those of Brigham's widows who have not remarried although old, are afraid they will die young.

Mrs. Elisabeth Denny of Pittsburgh, left eight children in tolerable comfortable circumstances. Each will have \$1,250,000.

## WELL, THAT BEATS ALL!

That sheep story of Mr. Hoover, I read now, don't think I doubt his word, for I don't but I am astonished. The idea of a sheep raising five lambs in about one year, beats me. Some other brother sheep raiser please rise and testify. In my last letter I promised to give my opinion as to the best cross to make with many of the flocks in Kansas. Meaning of course the light woolled *bare legged* and *bare belled* sheep that can be found in abundance and are usually styled *Missouri sheep*, shearing from 3 to 4½ lbs. unwashed wool. I think the remedy for such flocks is to use just as good thoroughbred Merino bucks as you can get, and on no account use scrub or grade bucks. Suppose we illustrate: Say we take 100 ewes and use a grade buck worth \$5, and raise 100 lambs. The buck will shear 10 or 12 lbs. unwashed, perhaps less. The lambs will be light shearers also, as it is an old axiom that "like produces like," (no intelligent breeder will deny it). On the other hand, we will select a blooded buck shearing 20 to 25 lbs. unwashed, and raise the same number of lambs from the same kind of ewes, and we will get at a low estimate 1, 2 or 3 lbs of wool per head more than the first 100, making on 100 lambs the first year, 100 or 200 lbs of wool, at 25 cents, the average price last year, \$25 or \$50, enough to buy the blooded sheep and have the profit of an equal gain each year thereafter, besides improving your stock, which every breeder ought to

take into account. In conversation with Mr. Adam Scott, of Potawatomi county, Kansas, whose flock numbers over 800, he said he was satisfied that the very best cross for Kansas, was the Merino bucks with common sheep; for all purposes, they were the best. I once tried the experiment of crossing Merino grade ewes, with a Leicester buck weighing 190 lbs, and shearing 10 lbs; the result was that I lost 1 lb per head of washed wool, although I got a larger sheep, and one that would fatten more readily than the Merino.

I think it would be a good idea to cross both ways, that is, if high grade Merino ewes then use, say, Cotswold bucks, and if the ewes are coarse, use Merino bucks, and thus keep about a medium staple of wool, the kind most in demand at present. Have seen no answer as whether it pays best to wash wool or sell unwashed. Some experienced ones please answer and oblige.

E. T. FROWE.

Shawnee Co., Kan.

## TRANSPORTATION.

A Railroad Charter Operating a Railroad. The question being asked, What is the aim and purpose of our government? the answer is, To prevent the big fishes from eating the little ones, or, in other words, To protect the weak from the power of the strong. This covers the whole ground.

In an ancient city in Asia stood a temple resting on a rock foundation, and constructed with immense blocks of granite, on each one of which was chiseled, with matchless art, a history. This whole edifice had successfully defied all the elements, through many a dynasty, and even the finger of time had failed to make any impression on its magnificent beauty. But one day a small seed found a lodgment in one of its seams. The seed germinated and grew into a tree, and its roots, penetrating through and between those seams, grew with such irresistible power that they displaced those immense stones, and effected the fall and ruin of the structure.

Our republic may appropriately be compared to that building (except in age), and the railroad corporations to that tree, which by its power is really displacing our republican institutions and endangering even the safety of this temple of freedom—our nation; and there is no use, therefore, in trying to handle this railroad corporation subject with gloves on. The sooner we all understand the situation, the better for us. Here is a copy of a railroad charter:

CHARTER OF KANSAS CITY AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

1st. The name of this corporation shall be the Kansas City & Southwestern Railroad Company.

2d. The purpose for which this corporation is formed, is to build and operate a railroad from Kansas City, Missouri, to a point at or near Caldwell, Kansas.

3d. The place or places where its business is to be transacted, will be at the different points along the line of the proposed railroad, and at Emporia, Kansas.

4th. The term for which said company is to exist, is nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

5th. The numbers of its directors for the first year, and until otherwise changed, according to law, shall be seven, and the names and residence of those who are approved for the first year, are as follows, to-wit: E. P. Bancroft, T. M. Sedgewick, C. M. Sterry, Emporia, Kansas; Joseph E. Young, W. F. Morrill, F. L. Simons, G. G. Farmer, Chicago, Illinois.

6th. The amount of capital stock shall be one million of dollars, and the number of shares into which it shall be divided, shall be ten thousand.

7th. The kind of road intended to be constructed is a railroad.

8th. The place from which the road is intended to be run, is Kansas City, Missouri, and the place to which the road is intended to run is Caldwell, Kansas.

9th. The counties through which the road is intended to be run are Johnson, Butler, Cowley, and Sumner, all in the state of Kansas.

10th. The estimated length of said road is two hundred and fifty miles.

Then the whole sum and substance of that document is that the state of Kansas grants permission to this corporation to build and operate a railroad between two given places. And now what is the meaning of this word *operate*? We will illustrate it as it is practiced:

A spider receives permission of a housekeeper to build and operate his roads in some part of her rooms, then that insect lives sumptuously from his operation of those roads. This is operating railroads.

We are not especially picking at the Kansas railroads, but having the official figures we use these roads to illustrate the meaning of the word *operate*. Just like a person bitten by a rattlesnake, could he give a description of the action of that reptile during that operation?

Congress has given of our lands to five railroad corporations, 6,540,953 acres; add to this those given by the state, 500,000 acres; add to this the Joy purchase, 500,000 acres. Total, 7,540,953 acres.

There is registered in the auditor's office at Topeka, railroad bonds, (city, township and county), \$8,048,349; add to this estimated amount not registered, and those on which the payment is disputed, \$5,000,000; Congress subsidies to the K. P. original amount, and adding interest when due, \$17,608,400. Total, \$30,656,749.

The railroads sell their lands at an average of \$4.35 per acre, on ten years' credit, and interest at 7 per cent. Thus, 7,540,953 acres at \$4.35 per acre, amounts to \$32,803,145; interest ten years at 7 per cent, \$32,962,200; Kansas bonds, \$18,048,349; interest twenty years at 7 per cent, \$18,261,680; government bonds and interest to Kansas Pacific, which is bankrupt, and these bonds being secured by two mortgages, are worthless, \$17,648,400. To

tal, and an absolute gift, \$104,723,774. And these corporations represent now only taxable property (the entire value of all the railroad and rolling-stock in the state) of \$16,197,511. This is operating railroads!

Building a railroad is also a legitimate subject for operating. These roads are built without any of the company paying a single dollar for the stock, and when they are completed the operators are all rich? The following is a fair example: "It should be borne in mind that a large part of these bonds, issued by the Union Pacific company, were distributed as dividends to the company in constructing the road, and the stock never was paid for in cash as required by law, but was paid at about thirty cents on the dollar in 'road making' at enormous profits." (See H. R. Reports, No. 440, forty-fourth Congress.) This is operating railroads!

These corporate bodies, like all other creatures of like natures and habits, are covered with parasites, thereby increasing their devouring appetite and the amount of food necessary for their support, thus "in fact these local bonds never formed an important part of the construction fund of the roads, (R. R.). They went into the pockets of franchise brokers, attorneys, and others, who never had other interests in the roads or the state than that represented by their share in these bonds." (Gov. Anthony's message). This is operating a railroad.

In "union is strength" is also a legitimate subject for operating, thus a day or two ago the following notice fell under my observation: "The Railroad Alliance!" "A Great Freight Combination Made and To Be Maintained!" "Annihilation Decried Against Any Road that Traitorously Cuts Under." (Senator Chaffee in the U. S. senate, Nov. 13th, 1877). And again: "The next meeting of the Southwestern Rate Association will take place in this city on Tuesday. Numerous questions of importance will have to be considered. One will be the question of meeting the 'cut' in rate made by the M. K. & T. railway, which is operating to the detriment of the Kansas City lines." (Chicago Times) This is operating railroads.

To control the prices of our produce is a very legitimate subject for "operating." Thus, "Only last summer, for instance, when corn, in consequence of the eastern war, began to go up in the seaboard markets, and for a few days rose to forty cents a bushel in Lawrence, the railroads made haste to effect a combination and raise the freight on corn so that the increase in price should flow into their own coffers instead of the farmers' pockets." (Lawrence Tribune). And also last year, as soon as the statistics of our immense crops were published, a paper containing in substance the following words, was received at every station in the state: "The following is the schedule for freight rates from and after November 15th, 1877." That "schedule" raised the price of car-loads to St. Louis, eighteen dollars per car! and we were helpless. At least \$5,000,000 were taken from us in that one operation. Is it a wonder that times are hard and money scarce? But this is operating railroads.

This tyrannical imposition, notwithstanding our natural facilities and advantages, keeps the producer poor and unable to buy much from the merchant or the artisan, and even in many cases they are unable to meet their obligations. A multitude of such cases compels the merchant to fail; the manufacturers, depending on those merchants, fail; bankers, having advanced those parties large sums on "collateral," fail; other banks and mercantile firms, having credits to a large amount in those banks, also fail, and the situation is pictured thus: "Or is it the truth and is it the fact that the distress of the country is beyond all historical comparison in our country, and that to-day it will require but a few more turns of the wheel to submerge the majority of the body of the people into helpless bankruptcy." (Hon. Stanley Matthews in the U. S. senate, December 10th, 1877).

This is the result of operating railroads by corporations who have the power, and who do use that power to victimize, to plunder, to devour, to tyrannize, to outrage, to crush, and to ruin the state.

The word "operate" is derived from the two French words, *O Pere*, in English, oh father! i. e., oh God! and is a cry of agony and a supplication for help from intense suffering. The repetition of that word is *operer*, rendered by the Norman conquerors of England *operate*. The word originated in a surgical hospital in France from a "sling" term of the frivolous students, who indicated their work by the "cry" it produced, and until the last century that word was hardly ever used except in connection with the surgeon's art, and that word "operate" never had, nor has now, but one meaning, viz: to produce an effect. Therefore the combined smartness of all the railroad attorneys, past, present, and future, could not pick a word giving these corporations more power, nor illustrate by a truer term, their purpose, and the piercing and internal-like shrieks of their engine-whistles is a touching reminder of that purpose; and that sound is a tender and dove-like cry compared to that produced by the operations on our lands, on our produce, and on our money, by these corporations in operating their railroad. This is the naked truth, and the sooner we realize it the better for us.

This is the way, then, that the big fishes are kept from eating the little ones, or that the weak are protected from the combined power of the strong.

EDWARD BALLAINE.



## Topics for Discussion.

REPLY TO REV. L. STERNBERG, D. D.

NO. II.

We are told that "there is no objection to a moderate coinage of silver in case it be not made a legal tender." If there was a coinage of any amount, ever so limited, or ever so much, without any legal tender quality, we fail to see of what use it would be, or by what process it could be put in circulation. The government could not issue it if it was not a legal tender, and the main objection to a coinage of that character would be its utter worthlessness to the people. The bondholders and the money power would not care if there were a million dollars of silver coined every minute if it was not made a legal tender; the legal tender quality is what they are tender on, and they are only tender on that as regards themselves. It may be made a legal tender for all the poor laboring "mud-sills," and it will rather please them than otherwise, for then they can pay out the cheap stuff and get their interest in something more valuable.

But it may be that he refers to a subsidiary coin of limited legal tender quality, if so there are several serious objections to such a coin, and though it is debased, it costs entirely too much for the use we make of it. It is too cheap a coin to pay large debts, and it is entirely too dear for playthings for the children; our little "paper-rags" answered the same purpose and cost nothing. And now we are paying 5 per cent on every dollar of this subsidiary coin, and it is very strange that we can't even pay the interest with this same money that the bonds were exchanged for the silver to make; we have got to pay the interest in something about 20 per cent, better.

Another objection is, that it is not an honest transaction for a republican government to coin money that is not good to pay all debts public and private. Again, we are told "when it becomes a principal instead of a subsidiary coin at once its intrinsic value must be equal to that of gold, for if it is inferior it will drive it from circulation." There is more consummate nonsense and humbuggery about this matter of intrinsic value than any other one thing that has been discussed in relation to money; and if we should attempt to show by any correct process of reasoning, that there is one-half the intrinsic value in a gold dollar than there is in a silver dollar, we might find it very difficult of solution. Suppose we could find gold as abundant as iron, what then about its intrinsic value, would it change? In such a case, its commercial value would be greatly below silver, even for the same weight of each, while its intrinsic value would be the same as now. For illustration, we will take 60 lbs of corn and 60 lbs of wheat, and according to the best mode we have of computing their intrinsic value, they are nearly equal. The corn will sustain life as long, and it can be put to as many valuable uses as wheat, yet at this time we find it about one-fourth of the commercial value of wheat. A bushel of good sound corn is always of the same intrinsic value, yet it varies commercially, sometimes 100 per cent., and so of wheat; but if you take out ten pounds and mix in ten pounds of chaff, then its intrinsic value is changed. The intrinsic value of our debased, subsidiary coin, that we have been forced to take for our fractional paper currency, is not of the same intrinsic value as the silver dollar that congress has just remonetized, by 8 cents, because it contains 16 grains less silver. But its commercial value will be the same in this country to the extent that it is made a legal tender; but outside, where they do not recognize our laws, the heavier dollar will be worth the most.

When we consider that the intrinsic value of a thing never changes when it is of the same standard of purity, and when we know that a certain amount of silver will purchase more than what is called a dollar's worth of gold, and sometimes less, the fallacy of the argument about making them of intrinsic value is apparent.

We are told that the "logic of events point to gold as the sole standard of money value," and the "events" referred to are the adoption of a gold standard by Germany and England. Now if we were a dependency of those countries, that logic might have more force, but the logic of events that will determine the standard dollar of the United States, is to be found at home, and one notable event of recent occurrence, is the passage of the bill by congress re-establishing the silver dollar that by the "logic" of English gold we have been deprived of for several years. And the discovery of exhaustless silver mines in this country is an event, the logic of which is irresistible, in pointing to silver as our available metal for a standard with gold. Silver we can get, and gold we can't, and the logic of common-sense would indicate to any one of sane mind to pay in what we have (if according to contract), rather than in what we have not.

The tenderness that a certain class of people show in relation to our credit abroad is unaccountable; one would suppose that they were hired nurses of foreign bondholders. One of the best things that could happen for this country would be the return of our bonds so depreciated in value that we could buy them up for 25 cents on the dollar. Our debt should have been kept at home, and the men instrumental in placing it abroad are guilty of a more heinous crime than Benedict Arnold; he only attempted a crime, but they have sold us as a nation of slaves. We are now paying

about one hundred million dollars tribute to Europe, annually, in the shape of interest; I wonder how much we were paying for stamps when the tea was put to soak in Boston Harbor?

Again, he says: "We are taught by our past history that the authentication of government is not sufficient to establish the value of a circulating medium." This statement is given without one word of proof. We are simply referred to history, and when we look there we find the statement wholly false, and the very reverse true. What makes 3/4 cents' worth of nickel pass for five cents if it is not the authentication of government? What makes 388, 412 1/2 and 490 grains of silver, in three different coins, all pass for the same? What makes 25 8-10 grains of gold, stamped one dollar, and a piece of paper stamped one dollar, pass within a cent or two of the same value? It is because of the authentication of government, and the reason that there is any difference in the current value of either, is on account of the government failing to as fully authenticate the one as the other, and we say without the fear of successful contradiction, that the full and complete authentication of government will give the best circulating medium that it is possible for any country to enjoy or be possessed of. A currency that is based on all the nation possesses, gold, silver, copper, iron, lands, in fact it has a basis as broad and long, as valuable and as enduring as the nation itself. And we would have the government issue enough of this currency for the business wants of the people, and would never allow a contraction, but steadily increase as population and business increased.

Next, this gentleman tells us that "despotic governments have sometimes attempted to force a debased currency into circulation by making the refusal to receive it a criminal offense." Now we detest a debased currency as much as he does, and it is the only trouble with our greenback now that it is not a full legal tender, but it is not as much debased as the money of the Revolutionists, to which we presume he refers in the above quotation. That was based on the rents of confiscated lands of its own citizens, and we can find no authority that it was made a legal tender at all; if it had been there would have been no need of making it a criminal offense not to receive it. Now, a currency based as above, and by a revolutionary government that was liable to explode at any time and the basis of the currency revert to the rightful owners, is not to be compared to our present debased currency, in any particular. If our government had based the greenback on the labor of the confiscated slave, and not made it a legal tender for anything, it would have been a currency on a par with the French assignat. It is no wonder that such a currency fails; the great wonder is, how it can ever be put in circulation at all! But we challenge any man to point to the page of history where a stable government issued a full legal tender paper currency, receivable by the government for all dues, and a legal tender for all dues public and private, that it was not the best currency that it ever had. But this kind of currency has never been popular with governments, for the reason that it is despotic; governments are aristocratic and despotic, so is gold and silver that they favor as a currency, and it is only on extraordinary occasions, and when no other currency would save them that they resort to the democratic currency of a legal tender paper "authenticated" by the government.

Again, he says: "Greenbacks now are worth considerably more than silver, because it is expected that they will soon be redeemed in gold." Now we would like to know who it is that expects that impossible thing. Some imagine that if the government holds a few millions on the first of January, 1879, and says that it is ready to redeem, that we will all be satisfied and no one will offer greenbacks for redemption, and, of course, the mass of the people would not, they do not want gold or silver for the greenbacks now nor at any other time. But there is a set of gamblers in Wall street, that would deplete the treasury on the first day that it offered to pay gold for greenbacks at par, and then they would sell the gold at their own price, and they would be sure to make a good profit on it. But the true reason that silver is below greenbacks or gold, is because it is not a legal tender to the same extent. N. CAMERON.

## AN INFIDEL'S INVESTIGATION OF THE MORAL LAW.

A certain lawyer of eminence and talent had spent many years in open infidelity, without ever having studied the Bible which he ridiculed. At last terrified by the approach of mortal disease, he sat down to try rigidly and not partially, the truth of this sacred book with all the powers of a well disciplined mind. A neighboring elder, was much interested in the investigation, called occasionally, and one evening found him very deeply engrossed in thought. The infidel explained by saying he had been reading the moral law.

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked the elder. "I will tell you what I used to think," answered the infidel. "I supposed that Moses was the leader of a horde of banditti; that having a strong mind, he acquired great influence over a superstitious people, and that on Mount Sinai he played off some sort of fireworks to the amazement of his ignorant followers, who imagined in their mingled fear and superstition, that the exhibition was supernatural. 'But what do you think now?' interposed the elder. 'I have been looking,' said the infidel, 'into the nature of that law. I have been trying to see whether I can

add anything to it or take anything from it, so as to make it better, sir, I cannot. It is perfect." "The first commandment," continued he, "directs us to make the Creator the object of our supreme love and reverence. That is right. 'If he be our Creator, preserver and supreme benefactor, we ought to treat him, and none other as such. The second forbids idolatry. The third forbids profanity. The fourth fixes a time for religious worship. If there be a God, he ought surely to be worshipped. It is suitable that there should be an outward homage significant of our inward regard. If God be worshipped, it is proper that sometime should be set apart for that purpose, where all may worship him harmoniously without interruption. One day in seven is certainly not too much, and I do not know that it is too little. The fifth defines the peculiar duties arising from family relations. Injuries to our neighbors are there classified by the 'moral law. They are divided into offences against life, chastity, property, and character.' 'And,' said he, applying a legal idea with acuteness, 'I noticed that the greatest offense in each class is expressly forbidden. Thus, the greatest injury to life is murder, to chastity, adultery; to property, theft; to character, perjury. Now, the greater offense must include the lesser of the same kind. Murder must include any injury to life, adultery every injury to purity, and so of the rest. And the moral code is closed and perfected by a command forbidding every improper desire in regard to our neighbors. I have been thinking, where did Moses get this law? I have read history; the Egyptians and the adjacent nations were idolaters, so were the Greeks and Romans, and the wisest and best Greeks or Romans never gave a code of morals like this. Where did Moses get this law which surpasses the wisdom and philosophy of the most enlightened ages? He lived at a period comparatively barbarous, but he has given a law in which the learning and sagacity of all subsequent time can detect no flaw. Where did he get it? He could not have soared so much above his age as to have devised it himself. I am satisfied where he obtained it. It came down from heaven. I am convinced of the truth of the religion of the Bible."

## THINGS WORTH FORGETTING.

It is almost frightful, and altogether humiliating, to think how much there is in the common on-going of domestic and social life, which deserves nothing but to be instantly and forever forgotten. Yet it is equally amazing how large a class seem to have no other business but to repeat and perpetuate these very things. That is the vocation of gossip— an order of society that perpetuates more mischief than all the combined plagues of Egypt together. You may have noticed how many speeches there are which become mischievous by being heard a second time; and what an army of both sexes are sworn to see to it that the fatal repetition shall be had. Blessed is the man or woman who can let drop all the burrs and thistles, instead of picking them up and fastening them to the next passer-by! Would we only let the vexing and malicious sayings die, how fast the lacerated and scandal-ridden world would get healed and tranquilized.—Huntington.

From Osborne County.

March 9th.—Wheat sowing and gardening have commenced. Not as much spring wheat being sown as last year; farmers are depending more on fall wheat, as it usually does the best here.

Claims have been taken very fast of late. There is quite a large immigration here this spring.

Prairie fires have been doing considerable damage here of late. Several farmers have had their grain, hay, straw, stabling, and some of their pigs and chickens, destroyed.

J. W. WINSLOW.

From Butler County.

Wheat looks well. This winter has proved that frequent freezing and thawing does not raise wheat and clover out of the ground. Cattle do not look as well as in a dry, cold winter. It has been a bad winter for feeding hogs, and prices have been very low. Early sales were made at \$3.50, and about holidays as low as \$2.80 per hundred, but at present is selling for \$3. Corn, 22c; wheat, very low; flour, \$3.50 per hundred. Horses and mules in good condition, but very much troubled by the disease called scratches, caused by the mud. Fruit in excellent condition.

W. J. E.

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BERKSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE

PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

None but first-class stock shipped.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,

Salina, Kansas.

BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE,

COTSWOLD SHEEP,

BERKSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE

PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

## Breeder's Directory.

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

J. J. IVES, Mount City, Linn Co., Kansas, makes a specialty of Brown Leghorn Poultry bred pure from the best strains in the U. S. A few choice birds for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs \$3 per 13; 98 eggs, \$300.

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

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

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 300 head. Also Berkshires.

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

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

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 36 competitors.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

H. M. & W. P. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill. Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magie Hogs. Young Stock for sale.

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Importers Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

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

LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon County, Kan., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. T. PROWE, Wamego, Kansas, Breeder of Bucks for sale this year.

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

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartville, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of Berkshires of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Hampshire's importation in 1822. Also Caracul Wethers, premium stock, and Light Brahma Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

R. F. AYRES, Louisiana, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Pigs, and South-down Sheep. Stock for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

## Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

50,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Orange Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants, &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists. E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

STEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Oct Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Bottom prices. Try us. Price list free. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN, Kansas City, Mo. Box 118.

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE CO., KANS. General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small fruit plants. Address G. F. EISENLAUB, Box 973, Kansas City, Mo.

## Dentists.

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

## W. W. ESTILL,

LEXINGTON, KY.

PROPRIETOR OF

Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds,

From Imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

## Kaw Valley Nursery.

Must Be Sold.

25,000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old.

2,000 Cherry, 1 to 3 years old.

200,000 hedge, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum, Peach, Grapevine, 8 ball fruits, Orange trees and Evergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send for price list. E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kansas.

## A CENTS.

Mica Lamp Reflectors, 35c, \$3.00 a Dozen. Nigger Head Match Safe \$2.00 a Dozen. Patent Pocket Stove \$1.50. Send for Circulars.

C. W. FOSTER & CO., 82 Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

## SWEET POTATOES

For Seed Sweet Potatoes and Plants in their season call on or address J. V. CARTER, Emporia, Kansas.

## GORN PLANTERS CARRIAGES

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. SPRINGFIELD MANUFACTURING CO. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

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SEND FOR CIRCULARS. SPRINGFIELD MANUFACTURING CO. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINO



## The Kansas Farmer.

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

### WHERE TO BUY LAND IN KANSAS.

From our twelve hundred subscribers east of the Mississippi river we have very frequently received the inquiry, "Where would you recommend me to buy land in Kansas?" The sale of land is no part of our business, and to give an honest answer to such a question and point out the exact county or valley in which to buy, would be impossible. If men want large grazing ground for stock, the extreme west and southwestern counties present many advantages. If they want to engage in mixed farming, combining fruit, grain and stock, it is of course desirable that they locate near markets. Thousands are now rushing into the extreme western part of the state forgetful of the fact that something else is desirable besides limitless acres of land. In every one of the counties comprising the six tiers of counties on the eastern border of Kansas, large tracts of vacant land are to be had at very reasonable prices. Farms can be purchased in these counties, near good local markets, with railroad connections in every direction, cheaper than they can be made, even if the land is secured by homestead. Men who have from two to five thousand dollars can, in any county of eastern Kansas, secure good homes with excellent school advantages, church privileges, good society, etc., cheaper than they can make similar improvements and wait for the settlement of the country to bring the other benefits. Those without means to buy improved farms, should come prepared to live until they have time to raise a crop. To take a large family to a new country depending upon working by the day for others to support that family while they secure a homestead, requires a great deal of courage, and means hard work and privation which had better be considered before than after the move is made. Many, many good homes have been made in this way in Kansas, but mechanics without experience in farming must not expect a success until they have learned the business, which takes time and costs money.

Extraordinary yields of crops must not be taken as the basis in figuring up the theoretical profits in farming. Large yields of crops are the exception in every state in the Union. It is a very easy matter for any man to set down and show the most astonishing returns on paper—that may be had from a hundred-and-sixty-acre farm. Working it out practically is altogether a different thing. We have no word of discouragement to offer, and, on the other hand, we have no fulsome nonsense to present regarding the practical problem of making the farm profitable. Our particular wish is to present the subject in such a manner, through these columns, as to prevent men coming to Kansas with expectations that cannot be realized. We believe in Kansas most thoroughly, and whatever may be the advantages or the disadvantages of a state, we think it will best pay those who have the interests of the state at heart to tell the whole truth and let those who are to become citizens judge for themselves.

### NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The regular annual meeting of the agricultural congress held at Washington recently was perhaps one of the most successful that this association has ever held. Upward of fifty regularly appointed delegates, representing twenty-two states, were in attendance. It was a matter of sincere regret that a serious illness prevented the president, Hon. W. G. Flagg, of Illinois, from being present. The congress was called to order by the secretary, J. Periam, of the *Prairie Farmer*, and the Hon. Thomas J. Jones, commissioner of agriculture of the state of Georgia, was elected president *pro tem*. The session continued for two days, and among some of the more important resolutions adopted were the following:

*Resolved*, That this body does not endorse any further distribution of lands to railroad corporations.

*Resolved*, That veterinary practice in this country is quite too generally unscientific and empirical; that the need of educating skilled veterinarians is important, and the attention of our agricultural colleges is respectfully and urgently directed to more vigorous efforts in this direction.

*Resolved*, That this congress congratulate the agriculturists of the country that experimental stations have been established in several of the states, and earnestly recommend their establishment in other states, as insuring a practical education for farmers.

*Resolved*, That, recognizing the substantial benefits already conferred by the colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts upon the great interests which they represent, this body would respectfully urge upon the congress of the United States the expediency of supplying such additional endowment as is necessary to enable these colleges to accomplish the object for which the original appropriation was made; and would further recommend to said congress, in case the proceeds of the sale of public lands be donated, as proposed, to the education of the people, not less than one-fourth of said proceeds be assigned to the further endowment of the colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts, organized under the grant of 1863.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Ill.; vice-president-at-large, Hon. J. P. Jones, of Georgia; secretary, J. Periam, Chicago; treasurer, Ezra Whitman, Baltimore; executive committee, W. C. Flagg, J. Periam, Ezra Whitman. Vice-presidents were elected from all the states represented. The next meeting of the congress will be held at New Haven, Conn., August 27th.

### DUTY ON WOOL.

The ways and means committee of the house of representatives, last Wednesday, considered the rate of tax on wools, and made the following amendments: The duty upon wool of the first and second classes which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which it would be subject if imported unwashed; and the duty upon wool of sheep or hair of the alpaca goat and other animals which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by an admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject. Wools of the first-class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges in said port, shall be sixteen cents or less a pound, six cents per pound. Wools of the first-class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges in said port, shall be not less than thirty-two cents or less a pound, ten cents a pound. Wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, including the charges in said port, shall be not over thirty-two cents a pound, twelve cents a pound.

### THE LATEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The city editors are beginning to poke fun at the head of our politico-gilt-seed-bureau. The following from the *Philadelphia Times*, shows how little these fellows appreciate a true agricultural genius. It says:

It must be gradually dawning upon this country what a really great and valuable man it has in LeDuc, the head of the National Seed Bureau. LeDuc is not contented to let his department develop premium pumpkins, carrots and cabbages; nor is he satisfied to stop at the cultivation of tea, which he began so successfully with an effort to displace the statistician of his bureau, but he has begun the business of raising red dates, and is going to have the Colorado desert covered with trees bearing this fruit. The seeds for this planting are secured from Egypt, and LeDuc is sending the Kedive onion and cucumber seeds as a slight return for the kindness. All that seems necessary for the enterprising head of the agricultural bureau to do now is to arrange for bringing some of the climate of Egypt over here to encourage the red date seed, and of course it is not doubted that LeDuc will be able to do this. The department is giving evidence of such wonderful things, under the present management, that the people ought not to be surprised whatever happens. With anything like a fair attention to business, we shall soon be able to grow seedless raisins, and raisins in layers, and figs, and after a little practice, it will be possible to raise Havana cigars by the box, ready for use, by simply importing a few boxes for seed and planting them in the back yard. Everybody must feel encouraged with the prospect of new and varied industries which the department of agriculture holds out, although the department has never done anything in particular for such agricultural industries as we already have.

March is a suitable time in which to consider the subject of tree-planting—in fact, time for planting trees if the state of the weather and the condition of the soil will permit. The month of March, of recent years, is not the rough period it formerly was, the latter part of the month being comparatively mild. Ground intended for orchards of any kind should be broken during the present month, or still better if already broken. The past winter has been unfavorable for ploughing. In most sections plant trees now at any time when not in wet soil and the temperature not at the freezing point. Do not expose the roots of trees for any length of time of a raw, chilly day, nor when the air is very drying. If freezing weather is liable to occur after planting, throw a few extra shovels of dirt around the bodies of trees planted, and no harm will come. In planting trees of any kind let the bodies incline toward the south when the tree is set. The bodies of trees are much injured and the tree often killed by the heat of the sun upon them when inclining north or from the sun. It is a good plan to cut back the tops of trees when planting to the desired shape at once, as it leaves much less surface for the wind to act on and blow the tree out of position. Stakes are unnecessary if a tree is properly planted, except for protection against stock.

The old-fashioned mode of grafting large trees is now being practiced quite freely all over the country. It is, in fact, a very effective way of improving the quality of fruit of old trees that do not produce good, or unsatisfactory varieties. It is called the cleft graft, and is made by sawing off several branches from the top of the tree to be grafted with other varieties—splitting the branch with a chisel, and then inserting scions one on each side of the split, so that the bark of the tree and graft may be even at the sides. It is then waxed over to exclude water and air, and is completed. Bearing trees thus grafted will bear fruit from the new graft very promptly, and as soon as growth enough to permit, very often the second year. The reason is, the graft is on a bearing tree. *American Farm Journal*.

### A CHEAP HOT-BED.

Instead of using sash for covering frames, the following, called the German plan, may be adopted with advantage; we have tried it. Take white cotton cloth of a close texture, stretch and nail it on frames of any size you

wish, take two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one of white of eggs, two ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with very gentle heat, beat the eggs separately, and mix them with the former; spread the mixture with a paint brush over the cotton, allowing one coat to dry before applying another, until they become water proof. The following are the advantages these shades possess over glass: 1. The cost is hardly one-fourth. 2. Repairs are easily and cheaply made. 3. The light is better. They do not require watering, no matter how intense the heat of the sun; the plants are never struck down, burned, or checked in growth, neither do they grow weak and sickly as they do under glass; and still there is abundance of light. The heat arising from below is more equable and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arising from the manure and earth is condensed by the cool air passing over the surface of the shade, and stands in drops on the inside, therefore the plants do not require frequent watering. If the frames or stretchers are made large, they should be intersected by cross-bars about a foot square to support the cloth. These articles are just the thing for bringing forward melons, tomatoes, flower seeds, etc., in season for transplanting. *Fruit Recorder*.

### THE POSTAL SAVINGS BILL.

As this bill is considered by many to contain the germ of the best solution of the financial perplexities of the country, and has been much commended upon, we give it in full. It was introduced by representative Phillips, of the 1st district, and has received the approval of the majority of the house banking and currency committee. A prominent member says the report in favor of its passage will be nearly unanimous.

*A bill to authorize the issue of postal savings bonds and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted, etc., That any holder of lawful money or treasury notes for coin may make deposit thereof in any sums not less than twenty-five cents at any one time, in any postal money-order office of the United States, of which deposits a book account shall be kept, and a passbook, receipt given to the depositor, and when such account shall reach the sum of \$10 the postmaster shall issue to such depositor, free of charge, a postal order on the treasury of the United States, which shall be in the form following, to wit: \* \* \* and shall be so devised and engraved as to afford as complete security as possible against counterfeiting or imitation, and shall be printed upon paper of the kind and quality used for United States notes, and when presented in sums of \$10 or any multiple of \$10 shall be receivable in exchange for bonds of the United States to the kind and description hereinafter provided. And any person desiring so to do may make deposit, not exceeding \$20 in any one day, of any postal money order office and receive in exchange therefor postal orders equivalent in amount to such deposit, and such postal orders shall be transferable upon the indorsement of the depositor. And all moneys received into postal money order offices under the provisions of this act shall be accounted for by the postmasters at such offices under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the postmaster general.

SEC. 2.—The bonds herein provided for shall be called "The Postal Savings Bonds of the United States," and shall be issued by the secretary of the treasury, of such form and description and accompanying coupons as he shall prescribe, and of the denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100, and shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, or one cent on each \$100 for each day after its issue. And holders of the postal orders provided for in the first section of this act shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefor free of charge, after five days' notice, 3.65 per cent bonds here-in provided for, to the full face value of the postal orders presented for such exchange for lawful money or treasury notes, or coin, at the treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer or designated depository, and shall be exempt from all taxation—United States, state or local. And said bonds shall be exchangeable at par for the four per cent bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by an act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, and the interest thereon shall be payable every three months in currency of the United States, at the treasury of the United States, or at the money order offices where issued; provided, however, that coupons only shall be detached from the bond at the time of payment, and all coupons redeemed at the money order office, or received thereat in payment of postage or in exchange for postage stamps, shall be credited to such offices the same as money in their accounts with the postoffice and treasury departments. And the postal savings bonds herein provided for, on presentation at the treasury of the United States or at the office of any assistant treasurer, shall be exchanged for notes of the United States with interest computed to the day of presentation; and the office of the treasurer of the United States and of the assistant treasurer, and at such order offices as the postmaster general may designate for that purpose.

SEC. 3.—The names of depositors of money under the provisions of the first section of this act shall not be disclosed, nor the amount of their deposits, except to the proper officer of the postoffice department.

SEC. 4.—All moneys received into the treasury in pursuance of this act shall be applied exclusively to the redemption of such bonds of the United States as are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, and the secretary of the treasury shall call in, of such bonds those that bear the highest rate of interest at the time; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared a special issue of United States notes identical in all respects with the legal tender notes, which shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and payment of interest on the public debt, to the amount of ten cent of the postal money order and postal savings bonds actually outstanding until the whole amount of such special issue shall reach the sum of \$50,000,000, which special issue of legal tender notes shall be used wholly and exclusively in the redemption of the postal savings bonds herein provided for, under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe for that purpose.

SEC. 5.—All expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, except as provided for by appropriations for engraving and printing the public securities, shall be paid out of the appropriations made by the act of July 14, 1870, for refunding of the national debt. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury and the postmaster general to provide rules and regulations and promulgate the same to carry out the provisions of this act. And they shall require adequate security from all the officers whose responsibility is increased

by it, and shall see that the same is increased from time to time as the public interests may demand.

SEC. 6.—All acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

### PEACE BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Constantinople, March 18.—The Russian troops have crossed the river between Makri Kai and St. Stefano, and occupied three villages near Makri Kai. The Porte, by the advice of Mukhtar Pasha, has not assented yet to the Russians occupying Bujukdere, The Russians, nevertheless, have arrived at Domansdere behind Bujukdere.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—The ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged to-day. The conditions will be published as soon as they are communicated to the powers. Steps are being taken for a progressive return of the Russian army from Turkey. The guard will start first and halt some time at Kieff.

### SNOW STORM IN THE WEST.

Deadwood, D. T., March 18.—The heaviest snow storm experienced since the settlement of the Black Hills by white men, commenced on the 7th, and continued unabated until the 12th. The snow in the city, on a level, is over five feet deep. All mail and telegraph communication has been interrupted. The last mail received arrived from Cheyenne on the 9th. In addition the mail coaches and passenger trains, many teamsters and freight trains are snow-bound in the vicinity of the Hills, and it is feared much suffering and loss of stock will ensue. Considerable damage was done throughout the mining camps in the gulch by immense weights of snow crushing in the roofs of houses, and many parties have had narrow escapes from being buried under falling buildings. Every effort is being made to break the roads so mail and stage communication with the outer world can be resumed. The heavy snow fall has allayed all fears entertained by miners and mill men, of a scarcity of water during the present season.

### COMPETITIVE SHEARING OF MERINO SHEEP.

I published in my shearing list, last year, to give two premiums of \$25 each to any one who would bring a ewe or ram that could clip more wool than I could, of one year's growth, with the expectation of having our public shearing at Kansas City. If any one wished to compete for those premiums, they were to give me notice in due time; not receiving any notice, I concluded to hold our shearing at my place as usual, on the third of April, 1878. Mr. A. B. Mathews challenged the world to shear against his ewe that clipped 28 1/4 lbs. of wool; I expect Mr. Mathews will be on hand. All wool-growers are invited; the \$25 premiums are open to the world.

SAMUEL JEWETT.

Independence, Mo.

From Webster County, Ia.

Feb. 27.—As I am purposing to make Kansas my home, I have been seeking information from all possible sources. A few weeks since I subscribed for your paper, the *Kansas Farmer*, and I am free to say that through its columns I have gained more knowledge of Kansas than from all other sources. I read with interest a letter from J. W. Winslow, of Osborne county; he gives the best yield of crops of any part of Kansas I have yet heard from. Had he given his post office address, I would not trouble you with this letter, but as he has not, please allow me, through your columns, to ask Mr. Winslow a few questions. You say "there are thousands of acres of vacant land in that and adjoining counties." Please tell me through the *FARMER*, or by letter, how far this land is from a railroad station, and at what price it can be had, or is it available for homesteads? How near to the prairie could timber for fuel be obtained, and at what price? How about water, do you dig deep, or are there springs? Could a good pair of horses, harness and wagon be traded for a claim with a house and some improvements? If so, what would said improvements be? Could deeded land be had for such property? If so what price per acre? What is the price of wheat, and what is the distance of market? also of corn, oats and potatoes. By answering these queries, you will greatly oblige me.

H. W. WAKEMAN.

From Republic County.

March 12.—We are having a great deal of cold, rainy weather which, if it continues, will be very disagreeable for the farmers. Some of the farmers have sown wheat; fall wheat is looking finely. As for fruit, peaches look promising for an extra crop; we don't have much of any other kind of fruit. Hogs are \$2.50 per cwt.

C. W. BENNETT.

From Pottawatomie County.

March 18.—The *Kansas Farmer* has always been sound and interesting on the finance and transportation questions, and ought to be read by every farmer in the state. There is one item that all who have figured on the cost of producing an acre of corn, have omitted, so far as I have seen, and that is brains. Lawyers, doctors, and even mechanics charge for brains, but the wages of a farmer are always estimated by those of a common laborer; no other profession so belittles itself. Fall wheat looks well, and there is a large acreage of grass (spring) wheat sown. Feeders complain that feeding corn to cattle, the past winter, has not paid at prices obtained. What will be the price of soap, with hogs at 2 1/2¢?

GRANGER.

Mr. Knapp's Herd of Short-Horn Cattle.—The firm of Messrs. Glick and Knapp, of Atchison, Kansas, has been dissolved by mutual consent and Mr. L. A. Knapp, returned last week with his portion of this excellent herd, to his own farm, 18 miles southwest of Topeka. Among the excellent animals composing Mr. Knapp's young herd, we noticed the following as deserving special mention:

Fayette 20058 stands at the head of the herd; he has taken the following premiums:

In 1868, first premium at the Kentucky State Fair, as best bull calf. He took the first premium at the head of Wm. Warfield's young herd, all sired by the famous bull Muscaton. He also took the first premium at the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and St. Louis fairs. He has taken twenty first and five second premiums.

Red Bud, a fine three-year-old heifer, got by Gustavus 17267. Gustavus was sired by J. Wentworth's 15th Duke of Airdrie.

May Queen is also a fine, red three-year-old got by Fayette 10053, out of Lucretia 4th, a heavy massive cow, fourteen years old, and still breeding.

Lady Washington, a beautiful, red two-year-old, also got by Fayette 10053, out of Belle Shannon. Belle Shannon was got by Corporal 7760 out of Rose 7th. Rose 7th was brought from Kentucky at a cost of \$700.

We noticed some fine yearlings, among which was Belle Shannon 4th, got by Fayette 10053, out of Betty Shannon. Betty Shannon was purchased in Kentucky, when two years old, for \$500. Linda Watson, got by Gustavus 17267, out of Jenny Watson, was sired by the famous bull Minister 6363, out of Miss Watson by 3d Grand Duke of Oxford 4860.

Correction.—By an oversight of the proofs reader last week, a serious error occurred in the account of the sulky plow trial. The "Hapi good" and the "Hall" plows were erroneously stated to be represented by Mr. S. H. Downs, when it should have read I. E. Gorham, of Topeka.

Florist.—The advertisement of Mr. A. Whitcomb, Florist, of Lawrence, Kansas, will appear next week. The plants of Mr. Whitcomb have given excellent satisfaction. Our readers who want green-house or bedding plants, should send for Mr. Whitcomb's spring catalogue.

The advertisement of Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds and Allen, of Kansas City, Mo., the well-known Agricultural Implement and seed dealers, will be found on page 111 of this week's paper. Their catalogue heretofore mentioned in the *FARMER* is altogether the best thing of the kind ever issued in the west. Send for it if you have not already done so.

Attention is drawn to the corn-sheller advertisement of W. G. & W. Barnes, the extensive manufacturers at Freeport, Illinois. They also manufacture fanning-mills, horse hay-forks, etc., advertisements of which will appear from time to time in the proper season. The quality of their machinery is excellent, and the firm old and reliable.

Washburn College.—Our readers will find the advertisement of the Washburn college, of Topeka, in this week's *FARMER*. This institution has a full corps of competent professors under the direction of President McVicar. Topeka presents many advantages to parents who wish to give their children a collegiate course.

Seeds.—W. B. Burleigh, of Plainfield, Conn., makes a specialty of garden seeds; write and secure his excellent catalogue.

A correspondent writes to ask whether broom-corn pays in Kansas. Will some farmer who has grown broom-corn give his experience and figures for the benefit of our readers.

G. Bozarth wishes to know price and place to purchase a good book on sheep husbandry. The *Shepherd's Manual* by Henry Stewart, published by Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway N. Y., and costs \$1.50. This book G. B. and all others who keep sheep ought to have. Now one word Mr. Editor, about your paper. I take four weekly agricultural journals. I consider your paper the very best one for the farmers of Kansas.

J. P. BAILLY.

Durham Park Herd.—Albert Crane, of Durham Park, Marion county, Kansas, has just purchased of Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Kentucky, two Dukes bulls, and one Lady Bates' or Filbert bull. The first is the "27th Duke of Airdrie," who is a son of the 14th Duke of Thorndale, (8031), and the famous cow, 9th Duchess of Airdrie, which, by-the-way, was the dam of the 24th Duke and 20th Duchess of Airdrie, sold to Mr. Fox, of England, for \$30,000. The second is the "23th Duke of Airdrie," who is a red son of the 7th Duke of Onedis, (14059), the 6th Duchess of Airdrie. With these two bulls, one a good roan and the other a red, it is thought there will be no trouble to control color in the Durham Park herd.

The third bull is the "Duke of Woodford," a rich roan, son of the 4th Duke of Geneva, (30958), and Miss Bates' 3d by Royal Oxford, (18774).

We understand the bulls are now on their way to their new home.

If you need a *Berkshire*, see Mr. Coburn's advertisement.

If any of our readers have any Hungarian, millet or German millet to sell, they would do well to notice the advertisement of B. J. Grimmel & Co., St. Louis, Mo., in this issue.

See W. H. Mann & Co's offer of orange and seed plants.

"No 10, or the February number of Ditson & Co's Musical Monthly is at hand, with its usual rich freight of attractive pieces. Will S. Hays, who does not suffer his talents to rust, contributes a song and chorus called, "Sadie of the Dell," H. P. Danks, a "Cabeletta" called "Stay not long away," J. W. Cherry, "The Bird's Nest," (in a Cherry tree?); W. G. Eaton, "The Man in the Moon is looking," Julius E. Muller, a fine, graceful Reverie, "Memory's Dream," and O. Kinkel, a charming easy piece, "Young Hero's Quickstep." A "quarter" (silver or paper), buys the whole.







## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## THOUGHT.

Thought is deeper than all speech;  
Feeling deeper than all thought;  
Soul to soul can never teach  
What unto themselves was taught. —Cranch.

## DAILY LIFE.

A sacred burden in this life we bear,  
Look up, lift it, bear it solemnly,  
Till it is borne beneath it steadfastly,  
Fall not for sorrow, false not for sin,  
But onward upward, till the goal we win.  
—Frances Anne Kemble.

## EARLY SPRING.

The first snowdrift melting fast,  
The dawn of south wind floating past;  
The robin in the maple shoots,  
The golden crocus at the roots;  
The swelling buds, the blue-birds note,  
The caution on the frost;  
The early color of the stream,  
The warmer flush of sunshine gleam;  
The song of bird, the hum of bee,  
The dawn of woodcock melody;  
A brighter glimmer on the hills,  
The rapid run of little rills;  
The morning frost on the hedge,  
The noontide drops upon the sedge;  
The changing color on the vine,  
The fresher blue of mountain pine;  
Are things that tell to eye and ear  
That Spring's soft days are drawing near.

## FOUND IN THE MORNING.

It lay there as dainty  
As a daisy thing  
As the airy frame  
Of the butterfly's wing,  
Where its gossamer web,  
By the ravishing dew,  
Had been kissed and kissed  
The whole night through!

The still, pale moon  
Must have seen it caroused,  
And the virgin wing,  
That blushed at the west,  
Must have watched those sighs  
To the elixir  
Who dance and dance  
Till drunk with dew.

The nodding grass  
Must have winked at this,  
The while it swayed  
The dew is bliss;  
And the sweet heron-bells,  
In the morning light,  
Must have blushed and blushed  
At the amorous sight!

My love, full well  
I knew it was thine,  
Its very touch warmed  
My heart like wine,  
And here, yet damp  
With its dewy lips,  
I'm pressing and pressing it  
Still to my lips.  
—M. M. B. American Cultivator.

## SOMETHING ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION FOR PARENTS.

Since the Murphy movement began, everybody has, doubtless, noticed in the papers, this item, "Drunkness is increasing among women." Such an assertion without any evidence or authority, is not worth much, but it calls to mind the disreputable old adage that "slander generally has some foundation in truth," and it urged us to some reflection upon the moral influence of mothers, which we have all been told is the most potent known, and which we all have faith in.

But it is so easy to believe a pleasant thing of oneself, that many of us may have fallen into the fallacy of thinking we do our share for the temperance cause, in being temperate ourselves, and mildly condemning intemperance in others; for what more do most of us do? We have excused ourselves from talking directly to our own children on the subject, because we do not see the temper and do not appreciate the need of the warning. It is so hard to realize that after a child is in school it is subject to every kind of influence from its companions; and it is not worth while to blame it on our republican institutions and send them to a private, or a sectarian school, to escape immoral associations. The good and the bad are everywhere, and from the cradle up, the child needs the mother's counsel and guidance; if she fails to comprehend this, and lets the time slip by when she might have become its confidante and friend, she loses her greatest power.

Fault-finding and threatening and shaming after the mischief is begun, will not do; they are not moral suasion, and they are worse than corporeal punishment, which is barbarous and inhuman; they are vipers which wrangle in a child's heart until they dart out their fiery tongues at the very mother who hurled and planted them there.

If we would influence our children for good, it must be through their understanding, and by a personal sympathy with, and knowledge of their needs. We have all known instances where a bond of this kind has been so strong that a mother has saved both sons and daughters from the terrible example of a dissipated father, but it is not safe to trust wholly to a mother's precepts, few women are strong enough for such achievements; and if her husband is a moderate drinker, and an indulgent father, a woman is well nigh powerless.

How can she say to her children, "your father has dangerous habits, do not do as he does, but as I say?"

Under such circumstances is not the mother's power of good influence overestimated? Must not the drunk-drinking father bear the responsibility of his own example?

It is easy for him to reflect that his wife is the model for his children, that in her society they spend the greater part of their time and by her teachings they will doubtless be guided, so what does it matter if he takes an occasional glass if his sons are taught to shun it. He perhaps sometimes consoles himself that he is generous in trusting so much to his wife, but we want to call it by another name; shirking the duty of teacher and friend, which is just as incumbent upon the father as the mother, in that way, seems to us like going to the Black Hills to make a fortune while the wife stays at home with the care and responsibility of a house full of children. Ignoring any duty so sacred, or pushing it off on some one else, is not only cowardly, it is criminal, and the more we think of it, the more apparent it seems that the respectable, intelligent, dram-drinking father must answer for his dram-drinking son, and for the dram-drinking companions of his daughter. Young ladies are very often appealed to exert their influence for temperance, among young men; to discountenance all who indulge in intoxicating drinks, but is it becoming or just, in us, the fathers and mothers, to expect them to take the lead, to venture where we dare not? Moral as well as physical courage must be taught by example, and not by standing back and crying "go on before."

But the saddest reflection on a mother's influence seems to us this; the use, and we are substantiated by a noted physician in saying the increasing use of spirits by the mothers of infants. Wine and beer are prescribed, *ad libitum*, as stimulants for nursing mothers, and the loving mother in her ignorance, sows the seeds of a taste, which in years to come she would give her life, her very soul, to eradicate. We say in her ignorance, for we cannot believe that any mother who knows the danger of keeping herself and her babe under the influence of alcohol from the time it is born until it is weaned, would ever take a drop of it. Many of them would no doubt scorn the imputation of being under its influence, but what would we call it if a man took liquor to such an extent that he was obliged to go to bed to sleep off the effects? It is an ugly word, but that mother is drunk and her babe is never sober. And what can be said of the physicians who advise these practices; ignorance cannot excuse them, and if they can defend it on any other ground, we wish they would.

Neither will mothers long be excused on this plea, the people are too fully aroused to the idea that what we want taught in our common schools, is practical knowledge, and it will not be many years until physiology is put before all other natural sciences, and young ladies will be enabled to graduate with some notion of the human organism, and some understanding of the duties of a mother. If burning the grammars will hasten the day, let us make a bonfire of them and throw the soothing syrup advertisements in with them.

It seems to us that by giving mothers and daughters a knowledge of the laws of life and hygiene and hereditary descent, they can be best started on the road to make mothers of temperate men.

And that fathers and sons need this knowledge any less, or have any less responsibility, we cannot understand.

**MORE ON THE BUTTER QUESTION.**  
EDITOR FARMER: I think good butter can be made in winter. I prefer winter and early spring for butter-making, as it can be accomplished with less labor than in summer. Mr. E. gave some very good and useful hints on the subject, but my impression is that Ellen R., like myself, does not milk more than five or six cows, so would like something on a smaller plan.

I can't see the need of tubs of boiling water for three or four gallons of cream, and that is a large churning for two arms to turn. Unless you have horse or water-power, don't undertake a larger amount. I can bring my cream and churn from the cellar and in an hour have my butter churned, washed, salted and set away, churn cleaned and taken back. Instead of warming the churn, and keeping doors and windows closed, I simply scald my churn well, pour off the water, put in the cream, go to churning, and in fifteen or twenty minutes the butter has come. I have my cream at the temperature of fifty, when put in the warm churn. The heat and churning will bring it to about sixty-six; the butter then comes as tough as putty. In this way it can be worked until every drop of water and milk is out. Here is the secret in having good, sweet butter, as milk or water left in will cause it to get strong in a short time. There is no danger of breaking the grain with working, if the butter is tough, but if soft it will get salty. When it has been worked two or three times it should be put in sweet, stone jars, and cloths covered with salt laid on top to exclude the air; butter will soon get rancid if exposed to the air. (Read the germ theory published in the FARMER.) It is the same with cream or milk; neither should stand long. Cream, to make sweet butter, must be sweet. It is best to churn every two or three days. Cream never should be warm nor hot, as that is the reason of white, cheesy butter. Mrs. R. says her cream swells; so does mine when it is cold; but I churn on and it will come nice and solid. If the cream should be frozen, it can be thawed out by putting the jar in warm water, not boiling, as that will scald a part, and make the butter striped. I have a cylinder churn that will hold twelve gallons, but never put in more than four gallons at a time; that gives it room to swell.

If Mrs. R. desires yellow, golden butter in winter, she should set her husband to work (not her wife) sowing blue or orchard-grass pastures for the milk cows to feed on in winter.

Who but a man would tell such a woman to keep things clean? What woman that is untidy with milk would care whether she had good butter or not? I take it Mrs. R. needs no such caution.

M. M. P.  
Wabancree Co., Kansas.

**THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN**

**YOUNG FOLKS** sent postage paid one year for \$3.00.

## A LITTLE MORE ABOUT MAKING SOAP WITHOUT BOILING.

The task of soap making may be very much lightened by dispensing with the boiling of soap, and I think the soap is much whiter and nicer made cold. To make it take  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of clear grease to 1 gallon of lye. Heat the grease and lye separate. Pour the grease into the barrel, then the lye—stirring well. Set the barrel in the sun. Stir several times through the day. Cover at night. The lye should be strong enough to bear a common sized egg to the surface not out or above it.

The heating of the lye and grease may be omitted, but it takes longer to make and not so easily stirred.

To those who live in coal burning regions, and who cannot get wood ashes, I will say that I have used white potash in the same way with good success. One year I had more grease than I could make with what ashes I had, and having a small quantity of strong lye when my barrel was filled, left unused, I boiled the balance of my grease in it just enough to eat it. Then made it up with concentrated lye, according to directions on packages. The result was excellent soft soap, which I afterwards made into a prime article of white, hard soap, by stirring salt into the warm soap, until the lye and soap separated, then cutting in blocks and drying. I had before used the concentrated lye alone, but with a poor curdy soap as the result.

Hard soap I consider much the best for washing clothes with, and always make a part of my soft soap into hard, as above. For floor cleaning, dish-washing, and many other uses the soft soap is quite as good, or better.

## A BIT OF MARRIED EXPERIENCE.

A writer in the *Christian Union* says: "I married my wife about thirty-five years ago. The ceremony was performed about seven o'clock in the morning. Before retiring that evening we had a talk with each other, and the result has sweetened our entire lives. We agreed with each other that each should be watchful and careful never, by word or act, to hurt the feelings of the other. We were both young, both hot-tempered, both positive in our likes and dislikes, and both somewhat exacting and inflexible—just the material for a life of conjugal warfare. Well, for a few years we found it hard work to always live by our agreement. Occasionally (not often) a word or look would slip off the tongue or face before it could be caught or suppressed; but we never allowed the sun to go down upon our wrath. Before retiring at night, on such occasions, there were always confessions and forgiveness, and the culprit would become more careful in the future. Our tempers and dispositions became gradually more and more congenial; so that after a few years we came to be one in reality, as the marital ceremony had pronounced us nominally. In thinking back we find that for more than twenty years our little agreement has been unbroken, and there has been no occasion for confession or forgiveness. In business we have had our adversity and prosperity, failure and success. We have brought up a family of children, and now have our grandchildren about us, and we are simple enough to believe that we have better children and grand-children because of our little agreement. Under such a contract, religiously kept, no filiated children will be reared, and no boys will find the streets and bar-room more pleasant than home. To make a good wife or husband requires the co-operation of both."

## BILLINGS ON MARRIAGE.

Sum marry for love, without a cent in their pocket or a drop of pedigree. This looks desperate, but it is the strength of the game. Sum marry because they think wimmin will be scarce next year, and live tew wonder how the crop holds out. Sum marry to get rid of themselves, and discover that the game was one that two could play at, and neither of them win. Sum marry the second time to get even, and find it a gambling game—the more they put down, the less they take up. Sum marry tew be happy, and not finding it, wonder where all the happiness goes to when it dies. Sum marry, they can't tell why, and live, they can't tell how. Almost everybody gets married, and it is a good joke. Sum marry in haste, and then sit down and think it carefully over. Some think it carefully over first, and then sit down and marry. Both ways are right if they hit the mark. Sum marry coquettes. This is like buying a poor farm, heavily mortgaged, and working the balance of yore days to clear oph the mortgages. But, after all, married life is full as certain as the dry goods business. Kno man can swear exactly where he will fetch up when he touches calico. Kno man can tell just what calico has made up its mind to do next. Calico don't know herself. Dry goods or all kinds iz the child of circumstance. The man who stands on the bank shivering, and dunsent, iz more apt to ketch cold than him who pitches his head into the river. If ennybody asks you whi you got married (if needs be), tell him you don't recollect.

## DISPARAGING CHILDREN.

Life to a child is generally a rugged path at best. Little difficulties that older persons entirely overlook, are to the child a hindrance and annoyance severely testing its patience and endurance. In its inexperience every task is a difficult one, and all labor is irksome. It constantly needs some stimulus to urge it on to action. It knows not how to do its appointed task, or knowing how it lacks the requisite skill to perform it with ease and satisfaction;

or on the absence of these difficulties, it lacks the motives that are required to give a zest to labor. But if in addition to these natural difficulties, the child is also met with the discouragement of censure and fault-finding, it is not strange that the heart of the child becomes discouraged and he loses interest in the affairs of life. Parents often fall into the habit of disparaging and finding fault with all their children attempt to do. So inveterate does this habit become, that they scarcely ever speak of their children at all except in a tone and style of disparagement. Even if the children do so well as to almost compel their parents to speak of their merits, it is always accompanied with some disparaging remarks that take all the pleasure out of whatever praise may be given. Children, like older people, like appreciation, and under the stimulus of praise all the labor of life is made easier, and its burdens lighter; while fault-finding takes all the spring out of the steps of the boy, and all the skill from the girl's fingers. The plaudits, "well done," has often a greater power to lift one above the weariness of life, than almost any other influence. But the worst possible way of disparaging a child, is to always be comparing it unfavorably with others of the same family, or what is even worse, to pet and praise one of the family to the disparagement or neglect of the others.

Children, even at an early age, will discern quickly if others are given more than their share of the caresses and affection of the parents. Such a course is not only a great injustice to the child thus neglected, but it is also a serious injury to the parent; and it frequently leads to an estrangement between the parent and child that seriously mars the happiness of both during all subsequent life.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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



## SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a great extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulator or want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, it can do no injury in any quantity that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds of men and women have testified to its virtues, from all parts of the country.

## LIVER REGULATOR.

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

## SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Original and only Genuine,

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists

## BEES FOR SALE.

Terms reasonable. MRS. E. D. VANWINKLE,

Pleasant Ridge, Kansas

## WANTED Men in each State for the Detective

Service and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp, and address AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SECRET SERVICE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## They all do it!

For circulars. Address, M. E. SMITH & CO., 122 East 18th Street, N. Y.

## 25 Fancy Cards, with name, 10c, 50 for 15c, Plain or Gold. Try us. W. E. Hull &amp; Co. Hudson, NY

## 50 PIECES FINE JEWELRY FOR

Descriptive circular free. Agents wanted. Address P. Hamberg & Co., Ossage City, Kas.

## AGENTS

wanted to sell our Watches, Jewels, Novelties, etc. Sample Watch free. Outfit Free. G. M. Hanson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

## \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free

Address STRINSON & Co., Portland Maine

## \$66 week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out at

proe. Address H. HALLITT & Co., Portland Maine

## \$52 \$77 A Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free

Address VICKER Y. Augusta, Maine.

## \$2500

year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## \$1200

Salary. Salesmen wanted to sell our Sample Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Permanent employment. Address S. A. GALT & Co., 24 & 26 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

## \$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It

Sample Goods for Agents. Address COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

## \$45

PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—Steam-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

## 50 NICE CARDS, Plain, Rep. Silk, Block, &amp;c., with

name 10c. F. W. AUSTIN & Co., North Haven, Ct.

## SHEEP LABEL

Centennial Medal awarded. Sizes suitable for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Samples free. Agents wanted. Address C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

## 50

LARGE MIXED CARDS with name, 10c. 40 in case 10c. 30 styles Acquaintance Cards 10c. Agents outfit 10c. DOWD & Co., Bristol, Conn.

## 25 Fashionable Cards, no alike, with name 10c.

post-paid. Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

## OPIUM and MORPHINE habit

absolutely and speedily cured. Patience. No publicity. Read along for full particulars. Dr. Carlton, 159 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

## GOLD Any worker can make \$15 a day at home. Costly

Outfit free. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta Maine

## \$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest

in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULLEN & Co., Chicago.

## 25 Extra Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Oriental, &amp;c.

with name, 10 cts. J. B. HUSTON, Nassau, N. Y.

## NASSBY. A novel by this celebrated

author. Humorous, and eight other charming stories, all for 25 cents. Would cost \$5.00 a book form. Address, BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

## AGENTS WANTED.

To sell the simplest, largest, most durable, easiest selling and best satisfying SEWING MACHINE in the market. No other machine has a show of sale in direct competition with it. Address for terms, WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, O.

## NURSERY CROWN

ORNAMENTAL and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

The largest stock in the United States of small sizes or

Scotch, Austrian and Mountain Pine

American White Ash,

European Larch,

Norway Spruce,

Hardy Defensive Hedge Plants, etc.

suitable for Line Fences, Nursery Rows, Forest Plantations, Wind Breaks, Screens and Shelter Belts for the protection of buildings, orchards, live-stock, hot beds and growing crops.

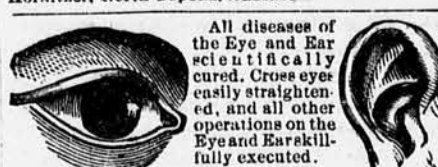
Send for 40 page Illustrated Catalogue, containing valuable information for tree planters, orchard growers, nurserymen, real estate owners and farmers.

H. M. THOMPSON & SON, Address

St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

## SUFFERERS

from Pulmonary Diseases, (Consumption) Dyspepsia, general Debility, Hypochondriasis, and Diseases of the Urinary System, (Diabetes mellitus, Bright's disease) ought not to fail to apply for a circular to Dr. Korkitor, North Topeka, Kansas.



All diseases of the Eye and Ear, such as Catarrh, Strabismus, etc., can be cured. Cross eyes easily straightened, and all other operations on the Eye and Ear skillfully executed.

Also Chronic and Surgical diseases, deformities, &c., especially, at the

TOPEKA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE. For further

information or consultation, call on or address

DR. EDISON & MULVANE,

Physicians and Surgeons in Charge, Topeka, Kansas.

## SURPRISE MELON

Our new Melon is the most Delicious

yet introduced. Per pkt. 25c.

## TOM THUMB SWEET CORN

Early and Late. Per pkt. 25c. Both

by mail, 35c. Send for our catalogue,

96 pages and 400 illustrations, which

fully describes them. Mailed free

PRICE & KNICKERBOCKER

20 State St., Albany, N. Y.

## Apple Trees.

Grape Vines, Hedge Plants, and a general line of Nur-

sery stock for sale at wholesale and retail. Stock,

first class. Price list free, on request, enclosed.

Address KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo.

## Osage Hedge Plants.

1,500,000 Osage Hedge Plants for sale at Wholesale

and Retail, also an assortment of other nursery

stock cheap, apply for price list. H. B. TREBART, Prop

Woodland Park Nursery, Atchison, Kansas.

## MONEY

## To Loan on Mortgage

from 1 to 5 years, at fair rates. Send for application

blanks and terms. Some good cheap farms for sale.

Bonds Wanted. Interest paid on time deposits.

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

## FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS & LIVE STOCK

BENSON BURPEE & CO.

223 CHURCH ST. PHILADELPHIA

## DO NOT FAIL

to send for our New

Catalogue. It contains

valuable information for every

person contemplating the

purchase of any article for

personal, family

or agricultural use. Free to any Address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

Original Catalogue Supply House,

22 & 23 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

## PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable

Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and

Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful;

also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of

hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclos-

ing 3c. stamp, BEN VANDEL & CO., 30 Ann St.,

N. Y.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.







## THE DOMICILE ERECTED BY JOHN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE VULGATE OF M. GOOSE.

Behold the mansion reared by dædal Jack,  
See the malt stored in many a plethoric sack;  
In the proud citadel of Ivan's bivouac.  
Mark how the Rat's felonious fangs invade  
The golden store in John's pavilion laid.  
Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin strides,  
Sable Grimalkin to his quarry glides.  
Grimalkin grin, that slays the dædal rodent,  
Whose tooth insidious Jaun's sack cloth rent?  
Lo! now the deep-mouthed canine fangs assault  
That vexed the avenger of the stolen malt,  
Stored in the hallowed precincts of that hall  
That rose complete at Jack's creative call.  
Here stalks the impetuous Cow with crumpled horn,  
Whereon the x-cubating boond was torn,  
Which bayed the feline slaughter beast that slew  
The rat predaceous, whose keen fangs ran through  
The textile fibres that involved the grain  
Which lay in Jaun's inviolate domain.  
Here walks forlorn the Damsel crowned with rue,  
Lactiferous spots from vacuole dug who drew,  
Of the canaliculate beast whose tortuous horn  
Tossed to the clouds in fierce vindictive scorn  
The harrowing boond, whose brags bark and stir  
Arch'd the little spine and roared the indignant fur  
Of Puss, that with verminivorous claw  
Struck the wild rat, in whose insulate maw  
Lay reeking malt that eat in Jaun's courts we saw.  
Behold the man whose amorous lips incline  
Full with young Rose's ocellative sign,  
To the horn maiden whose lact-albic hands  
Brew alba-lactia wealth from lactal gland  
Of that immortal bovine, by whose horn  
Distort, to realms ethereal was borne  
The beast canaliculate, vexer of that sly  
Ulysses quadrupedal, made of  
The old mordacious Rat that dared devour  
Antecedaneous Ale in John's domestic bower.  
Lo! here with hirsute honors dotted, anointed  
Of saponaceous locks, the priest who linked  
In Hymen's golden band the tortuous boond,  
Whose means exiguous started from many a rift,  
Even as he kissed the virgin all forlorn,  
Who milked the cow with implected horn,  
Which in fine wrath the canine tortuous skied,  
Which dared to vex the melleous muricide,  
Which let auroral effluence through the pelt  
Of the sly Rat that robbed the palace Jack had built.

## HOOPING A BARREL.

Putting a hoop on a family flour barrel is an operation that will hardly bear an encore. The woman generally attempts it before the man comes home to dinner. She sets the hoop upon the end of the staves, takes deliberate aim with the rolling pin, then shutting both eyes brings the pin down with all the force of one arm, while the other instinctively shields her face. Then she makes a dive for the camphor and unleached muslin, and when the man comes home she is sitting back of the stove, thinking of St. Steven and the other martyrs while a burnt dinner and the camphor are struggling heroically for the mastery. He says if she had kept her temper she wouldn't have got hurt. And he visits the barrel himself and puts the hoop on very carefully, and adjusts it so nicely to the top of every stave that only a few smart knocks apparently are needed to bring it down all tight; then he laughs to himself to think what a fuss his wife kicked up for a simple matter that only needed a little patience to adjust itself; and then he gets the hammer, and fetches the hoop a sharp rap on one side, and the other side flies up and catches him on the bridge of the nose, filling his soul with wrath and his eyes with tears, and the next instant that barrel is flying across the room accompanied by the hammer, and another candidate for camphor and rags is enrolled in the great army that is unceasingly marching toward the grave.

## SOMETHING IN THE BED.

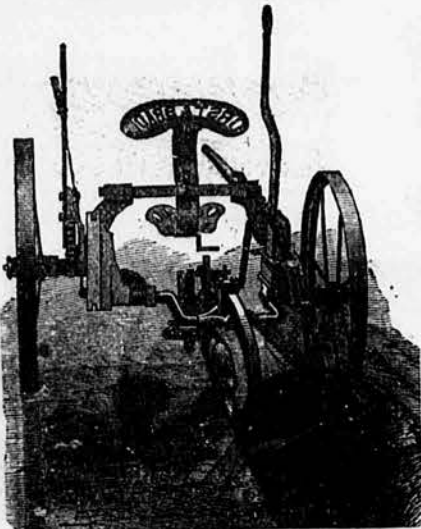
Judge Pitman has a habit of slipping his watch under his pillow when he goes to bed. One night somehow, it slipped down, and as the judge was restless, it gradually worked its way downward towards the foot of the bed. After a bit, while he was lying awake, his foot touched it, and it felt very cold; he was surprised and scared, and jumping from the bed he said: "By gracious, Maria! there's a toad, or snake or something under the covers; I touched it with my foot." Mrs. Pitman gave a loud scream and was on the floor in an instant. "Now don't go to hollering and waking up the neighbors," said the Judge. "You get me a broom or something and we'll fix the thing mighty quick." Mrs. Pitman got the broom and gave it to the Judge, with the remark that she felt as if snakes were creeping up and down her legs and back. "Oh, nonsense, Maria! Now turn down the covers slowly, while I hold the broom and bang it. Put a bucket of water alongside the bed, too, so we can shove it in and drown it." Mrs. Pitman fixed the bucket and gently removed the covers. The Judge held the broom up, lifted, and as soon as the black ribbon of the watch was revealed, he cracked away three or four times with the broom; then he pushed the thing off into the bucket. Then they took the light to investigate the matter. When the Judge saw what it was he said, "I might have known that. Just like you women, to go screeching and fussing about nothing! Who's going to pay for that watch? It's utterly ruined." "It was you that made the fuss not me," said Mrs. P. "You needn't try to put the blame off on me." Then the Judge turned in and growled at Maria until he fell asleep.

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

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

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Danvers Onion Seed, raised from the choicest onions of each crop for fifty years in succession! The difference in the crop will be ten times greater than the cost of the seed. My seed catalogue free to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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The Improved Evergreen fine brush, good length and never gets red under any circumstances. Seed raised expressly for planting, by mail postage paid, 50 cts per quart, by express or freight, expense paid by purchaser, \$1.50 per pk., \$4 per bushel. Deduction on larger quantities. Address, SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

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YOUR ORDER for any assortment at the above rates, enclosing CASH, will be filled. POSTAGE FREE, Peas, Beans, and Corn excepted, for which 2 cents per paper must be added for postage.

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Wells, Richardson & Co's Butter color is recommended by the agricultural press, and used by the very best dairymen in this country. Harris Lewis, L. B. Arnold, O. S. Bliss, L. S. Hardin, A. W. Cheever, E. D. Mott, and thousands more. It is far better than carrots, annatto, or any other color, at one-fourth the cost, and no work to use. It gives a pure dandelion color and never turns red or rancid but tends to improve and preserve the butter. A 25 cent bottle costs 300 pounds. Warranted to add five cents per pound to its selling value. Ask your druggist or merchant for it, or if you would like to know what it is, what it costs, who uses it, and where to get it, write to WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

## Concord Grapes

Also Hartford, Ives and others.

## Apple Grafts,

A No. 1. Hedge Plants, No. 1. and No. 2. 1 and 2 yr. Apple Trees, 2 and 3 yr. Evergreens, all sizes and kinds, small fruits including Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, and Strawberries.

The above at unusually low rates. Will pay purchasers to get our prices before buying. Also usual assortment of Pear, Plum, (Wild Goose and Minor), Cherry, Peach, Ornamental, &c., &c., Address CLOSSON BROS.

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THE most practical work on Gardening yet published. Contains a list of upward of 2,500 varieties of best Field and Flower Seeds, with explicit directions for culture, and much other useful matter. Mailed, post-paid, upon receipt of 35 cents. Bliss' Illustrated Potato Catalogue contains a list of 800 varieties, with a description of those recently introduced, with many other desirable sorts; beautifully illustrated. Also useful information upon the cultivation and chemistry of this valuable vegetable. 10c. Bliss' Illustrated Handbook, for the farm and the garden, and abridged Catalogue, of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, Fertilizers, Agricultural Implements, etc., etc. One hundred illustrations, 3 cents. Bliss' Illustrated Catalogue of Plants; for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, Lawn & Flower Garden, free. PRINGLE'S NEW HYBRID SPRING WHEATS. Two New and Distinct Varieties of Spring Wheat CHAMPLAIN (Bearded) and DEFIANCE (Bald). After careful trial for six years, they are now offered to the public with full confidence that they will prove a valuable acquisition to the farmers of this country. Price of each Variety, \$1 per pound; 3 pounds \$2.5 by mail, post-paid. Premiums to the amount of \$250 will be paid for the largest quantities grown from one pound of seed, and of 20 of the largest heads. For full particulars, send for our LIST OF NOVELTIES, for 1878. P. O. Box, 5712. 34 Barclay-St., N. Y.

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Delivered on cars here or at Kansas City at following prices: Prince of Wales, Queen, \$3.25 Yellow Nansensmond \$3.50. Red Bermuda and Red Nansensmond \$3.75. Black Spanish \$4.00. All extra choice stock, sorted to medium size for sprouting. E. C. CHASE, Glenwood, Johnson Co., Kansas.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetables and Flower Seed for 1878 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seeds ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seeds warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refund the order gratis. New Vegetables a specialty. As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Pinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, and Mexican Corn, I offer several other low vegetables, this season invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

## EVERY FARMER

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## SET OUT GRAPE VINES.

For 1.50 I will forward by mail prepaid

1 Elvira, retail price \$1.00.  
1 Taylor, " " 30.  
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6 Concord, " " 60, equal to \$2.50. One year old Concord Grape Vines at \$15.00 per thousand; two year old at \$30.00 per thousand; delivered at Express office. One year old Concord vines by mail prepaid, \$1.00 per doz. Two year \$1.50 per doz. Pure Concord Vines; put up expressly for Medical and Sacramental purposes, securely packed and delivered at express office, \$5.00 per doz. quart bottles. Address, J. G. WARNER, Clover Farm Vineyard, Butler, Bates Co., Mo.

## Privet Hedge Cuttings For Sale.

Privet is a beautiful ornamental Hedge Plant. Cuttings for sale by the 200 or 1000. Price at Stone's Nurseries, 50 cts per 100, or at my farm 5 miles S. W. of Topeka, 50 cts per pkgs of 200, per 1000 \$2.00. Delivered at express office in Topeka, boxed per 200 75 cts. per 1000. \$2.50. Silver willow cuttings, good for hedge in low wet lands for sale. D. E. WHITE, Box 744, Topeka, Kansas



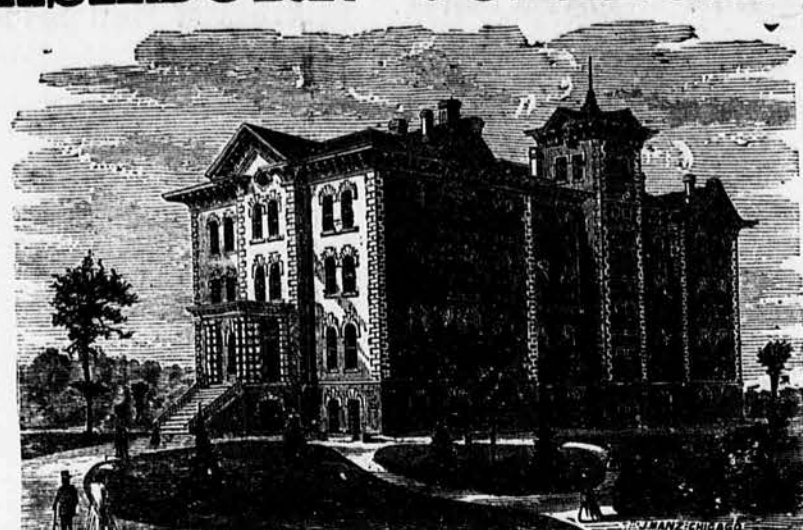
Forest Tree Seeds. We call special attention to our American White Ash, European Larch, Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, Norway and White Spruce of small sizes for Nursery and Forest Plantings, of which we have by far the largest stock in America, and they are very cheap. Address, ROBERT DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

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I have for the spring trade a large and varied assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, Grape Vines, &c., &c., of nearly all the varieties that succeed well in our climate. Look at the prices of some of my surplus light stock suitable for shipping. Cash must accompany all orders, and stock must be taken as specified. Price lists wholesale or retail sent to all applicants. At annexed rates I will pack in good condition, and deliver at R. R. or express offices. Applies our selection of varieties: 3 years or selected, 1 year old.

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From 2 1/2 to 4 feet.....	\$5.00.	\$40.00
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The only Ring that will effectually  
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HOG AND PIG  
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Only Single Ring in the market  
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Pat. 1868, and licensed under all patents before it.

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2 Wires with posts 2 rods apart makes a good fence.

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Dealers in Farm Machinery

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Which we claim to be the best CORN PLANTER in the market.



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March 20, 1878

## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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

### TIMBER.

Timber is very scarce, and growing more so in almost all parts of Kansas. If every farmer would plant at least ten acres of timber this spring, and take good care of it, in ten years from this time they would have plenty of timber to use, besides the farm would sell to a much better advantage than it would without the timber. You say, "I have no time," or, "I can not spare the land." Hold on, sir. I think you are mistaken. Putting out and caring for the plants the first year, takes but little more time than the raising of corn, and as to sparing the land, I do not think you can plant the land to a better crop or one that you would be better satisfied with if you should make the experiment. While the trees are growing, you can raise nearly as much corn the first year, half as much the second year, and one-third as much the third year, as though the trees were not there.

Nine years ago this spring, I put out seven acres of trees, nearly all cottonwoods, in rows north and south, twelve feet apart. I plowed the ground for about five feet wide, where I put the rows, several times over until it was almost a foot deep; harrowed the ground smooth; plowed a deep furrow; then took little cottonwoods of one year's growth, which I pulled up on the sand-bars of the Kaw river, put them in the furrow about eighteen inches apart, the tops all leaning one way. I then went along and covered the roots with a hoe, packing in the dirt about the roots; then finishing with the plow; after which I cut the tops close to the ground with a knife. I then tilled the ground just as I would for corn for the three first years, after which I did nothing in the way of plowing until last spring, when finding the land was getting weedy in some places, I plowed the ground all over again. I found no difficulty in plowing among the cottonwoods, owing probably to my plowing so deep when I set them. The first year I planted two rows of corn between the rows and had a heavy crop of corn; the second year two rows of corn and had half a crop, and the third year one row and had one third of a crop.

I have been thinning them out and using the poles ever since the third year. Last summer I cut and peeled six hundred, which I intend for the protection of hedge that I shall set this spring. I have sold some trees at twenty-five cents apiece; the largest will sell readily for that. To-day I have measured some of the trees. Some of them are forty-five feet high; they will average thirty-five. Hundreds of them will average two feet in circumference, one foot from the ground. Notwithstanding my neighbors have not planted much timber, if one of them has a buyer for his farm, he is sure to take him through my woods to show him how easy timber can be raised.

My maples and box-elders have also done finely.

SETH C. C. GLADDEN.

Wabunsee, Kansas.

### SPRING WORK.

Farmers, take time by the forelock and get ready for the crop season. Now is a splendid time to get seed corn, if not already procured. If your corn has been in an uncovered crib all winter, get your seed from corn that has been kept dry. You should select the choicest ears, bearing good length of grain, and all as nearly the same size as possible, so that your corn will drop evenly from the chambers of the cornplanter. Select such ears as have filled out to the end of the cob with grains. Such ears always grow out at the end of the husk, leaving no place for worms. After making proper selections, shell off both heel and point of the ear. This gives you a seed of uniform size. You cannot be too particular.

This is a very good time to overhaul the plows and drags, and all other farm implements, and prepare them for effective work. If not in good condition, put them in order at once.

Get the young trees mulched; grape-vines trimmed; manure on the garden and potato patch, and plant your early potatoes as soon in March as you can. Cover rather deep so that in case of frost they cannot freeze. I have lived in southwestern Kansas seven years and have never failed on Early Rose po-

tatoes planted in March; always being large and yielding well.

Now is a good time to fix for setting cottonwood outtings the coming spring. Select the small limbs; cut about one foot in length; tie in bunches; then heel them in until they begin to start to grow; then plant in a nursery for cultivation the first year, and if seasonable, they will grow from three to seven feet high the first year. The following spring transplant to the grove that is to be. I think it would be a great thing for every farmer on the prairie to select and cultivate a grove not less than five rods wide, and to extend from east to west across every new farm. This, with hedges and orchards, would break our prevailing winds, which are nearly always from the north or south.

W. J. E.

### FRAUDS IN HORTICULTURE.

In this communication I will speak of a fraud or two which are now and have for years been practiced upon inexperienced tree planters. Where is the man who has not been bored by swindling tree-peddlers trying to palm off dwarf fruit trees at enormous prices, and special sorts of hybrid apple trees at from forty cents to one dollar each; of new and fancy varieties of grapes at from one to three dollars each; the European larch for windbreaks; the American arbor vitae for ornamental hedge, etc. I will not itemize any more for this letter, but you will hear from me again.

This is my twenty-second year in Kansas. I have seen a great deal of it, and have for several years been a close observer of its horticultural developments, and I must say that I don't know of a single instance in which the American arbor vitae has been successfully grown as a hedge for ornament or utility; nor do I know of any one who has succeeded with the European larch; but I do know of many thousands of dollars that have been expended for the two above items, and that too by men who know how to handle trees successfully; who gave all the care that intelligent industry could devise, and only to be repaid by the knowledge gained by the inevitable disaster. Now if any one in this state has had success with either of the above, let him come to the rescue, or we won't pay out any more money for them.

Our money (Mitchell) had the honor of being visited, last summer, by high-toned agents representing the Laclede nursery, of Missouri, J. H. Manning & Co. proprietors. These agents represented the dwarf apple and peach, which they sold at five dollars per dozen; cherries and pears at 75 cents each; crab apples at 85 cents each; one-year Concord grapes at 50 cents each, and other things in proportion. These agents being well trained to conduct such a swindle, and a check made by its surroundings, harranged people of the county and succeeded in bleeding them to the amount of about \$3,000; and let me say right here that this same outfit is now operating in different parts of the state. I don't think there is an intelligent fruit man who can honestly recommend the dwarf apple, peach and cherry for orchard purposes. And, Mr. Editor, let me ask you to republish what the president and secretary of the State Horticultural Society had to say on this subject:

DWARF APPLE TREES.

Under this head are placed the dwarf apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry. With the single exception of the pear, the whole outfit may well be considered and treated by tree-planters as worthless, having failed in all the points claimed in their favor, viz.: hardiness, early and profuse productiveness, beauty and excellence of the fruit as tested with the standard class. We make the above statement upon practical knowledge and from our own experience and extensive observations, and would caution all novices in the fruit-growing pursuit to give no heed to the flattering representations of peddlers offering this class of trees. Disappointment must surely follow such investments.

E. GALE, President.

G. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Speaking to the extent of my acquaintance, the above is unanimously concurred in by the practical fruit men of the state. And if these dwarfs had merit, they could be nearly as cheaply propagated as the standard. There is not one cent extra difference. Now if the above are facts, it is right to force those parties who have given their orders for that dwarf stuff to be delivered in the spring, to take the trash and pay the enormous price? Those orders have been secured by installments, and the best authority I can get on the subject tells me that Manning & Co. can not collect on those orders.

I would suggest to the people that when a loose fellow comes around bowing and scraping and recommending some new world-beater, whether it is a fruit tree, grapevine, or anything else, give him the cold shoulder. If anything new is produced of extraordinary merit, we will hear about it from a reliable source. When an agent asks more than ten cents for one-year, and fifteen cents for two-year Concord grapes, he is asking more than they would cost at any respectable nursery, and twenty-five to thirty-five cents should satisfy an agent for crab-apples.

I shall continue this subject in my next. Was pleased with Mr. Cone's expose of the hedge swindle. We won't stand them any longer.

Yours truly,

E. A. TAYLOR.

Beloit, Kansas.

SOME PLAIN FACTS CONCERNING THE CIRCULATION OF VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

## DR. PIERCE'S STANDARD REMEDIES

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Pectoral.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Tonic.

Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin, as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, or Old Sores; Blisters; Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchitis, Throat, and Lung Affections; Incipient Consumption; Lingular Coughs; and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagogue properties render it an unequalled remedy for Biliousness; Torpid Liver, or "Liver Complaint;" and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

Where the skin is scaly and covered with blotches and pimples, or where they are scrofulous swellings, and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull, depressed, debilitated, have a yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headaches or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, or if you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness," in many cases "Liver Complaint," only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

## P. P. P. P.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Purely Vegetable. No care required while using them.

The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or Mucilage in Parvo Physico, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, and are sugar-coated, they remove the necessity of taking the great, crude, drastic, sickening pills, heretofore so much in use. As a remedy for Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Tightness about the Chest, Bad Taste in Mouth, Eruptions from the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Pain in the Kidneys, Highly-colored Urine, and Internal Fever, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unsurpassed. Furthermore, I would say that their action is universal, not a gland escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and enclosed in glass bottles, their virtue being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. The daily use of two Pellets on or pasted on the tongue, will cure two of the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Tetter, Eczema, Erythema, Boils, Blisters, Pimples, Sores, Eruptions, and Ulcers. They are, however, recommended to be taken in connection with the Golden Medical Discovery, in order to secure the best results.

## DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

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## E. E. EWING,

### 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

### CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, and Dealer in Butter and Eggs.

made a specialty. Our Selections of Coffee, Tea, Sugars, Spices, &c., are the very best the markets of the world afford.

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We do not offer a few leading staple articles at or below wholesale prices in order to catch unwary customers, and make up the loss by selling other goods above their market value, but aim to make every article pay a small uniform profit. We will duplicate any bill of goods bought in any market. Families who favor us with their patronage may rely on always receiving first class Groceries.

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LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.

English and American Stone China, and common crockery always in store, and orders filled at lowest prices. Farmers and country merchants will find 227 Kansas Avenue the

best Place in the City to Sell Butter and Eggs.

We pay the highest market price in cash or goods for farm produce. Orders by mail solicited. Country merchants supplied with assorted lots of goods in small quantities at a shade above wholesale prices, and farm produce taken in exchange. Goods delivered in any part of the city, or at the railroad depot. Call on us, or send by mail for samples and prices.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

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W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

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