

Horticulture.

HORTICULTURAL POINTS.

Where markets are not overstocked with pie-plant, it is one of the best paying things the gardener can grow; first, because it is so easily grown; second, it comes on early, and produces so wonderfully, and third, generally sells so well.

All that is necessary is to dig deep holes and fill in with rich soil, woods mould and well rotted compost, working it well together, and setting roots so the crown will be six inches below the surface, and pile on each fall, plenty of soil. A good plan is to have frames around each plant, say two feet square and a foot high, and in fall fill these with rotted compost, and as rhubarb grows up through this in spring, the stalks will be long and brittle, and fine for market. Every gardener and fruit-grower knows how important it is to have something coming in early to supply his groceryman with, or get a little ready money, and to do this, nothing is better than rhubarb and asparagus, with lettuce, onions, &c.

The successful gardener aims to have something to market from the earliest to the latest. There is no better sort than Myatt's Linneus Rhubarb.—*Fruit Recorder.*

Henderson, in his "Gardening for Profit," says: "One ounce of asparagus or rhubarb will produce about 500 plants, one ounce of cabbage or cauliflower, 2,000 plants; one ounce of celery or endive or lettuce, 3,000 plants; one ounce of leek or tomato or sage or marjoram, 1,500 plants; one ounce of egg plant or pepper, 1,000 plants; one ounce of thyme, 5,000 plants." The above is a valuable table for the gardener when sowing his hot-bed seeds and calculating for his crops.

D. Stewart of Illinois, says: "I believe in salt as a heavy dressing. I find on manuring the ground that I have applied salt to strawberries at the rate of thirteen and a half bushels to the acre. I did this early in the season, to kill the beetles, and the leaves of the strawberries were not injured. The cut-worms were doing great damage to my asparagus beds, eating into the crowns of the plants, and I applied salt at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre. I consider salt as a perfect remedy against many injurious insects, as well as an excellent manure for the land."

The New Jersey *Agriculturist* says: "A very small garden can have its hot-bed in the house in the shape of boxes, (saw boxes cut into three sections lengthwise) and filled with rich earth—two or three inches deep—set by the stove, being careful to water the soil when necessary, until the seed germinates, then placed in a sunny window, and when plants attain a sufficient size, transplant them to other boxes, and gradually harden them outside. We have raised nearly 50,000 plants in this way in one spring, by sowing them in boxes of soil and placing the boxes on top of the other, sometimes a dozen together near the stove, carefully watering thoroughly every evening, and when seeds burst through the soil, bringing them to the light."

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society recommends the following list of apples for that State:

Five varieties; hardiness the only test: Tet-o-faki, Duchess of Oldenburg, Haas, Plumb's Cider, and Fameuse. For general circulation, the above varieties and Walbridge, Red Astrachan, Utter, Westfield, Seek-no-Further, Ben Davis, Talman Sweet, St. Lawrence, Willow Twig, and Pewaukee.

The London *Cottage Gardener* says: "The following modes of destroying scale and mealy bug which have been found successful by Mr. Kerr, of Wetherby, are worthy of being tried by others who are troubled with these destructive insects: Scale on peach trees—two wine-glasses of paraffine oil and three gallons of water; mix thoroughly and syringe the trees. Mealy bug—two tablespoonsful of paraffine to one pint of water; apply with a sponge."

The London *Journal of Horticulture* has the following: "A correspondent writes that a weak solution of carbolic acid (about half a dozen drops to a gallon of water) will destroy worms and grubs in flower-pots without injuring the plants. (Paraffine) diluted is also said to have the same effect. We have not tried these remedies, having always found perfectly clear lime and root water effectual without being injurious."

The *Elmira Gazette* has the following: "James McCann has been in the habit of planting an acre of pop corn each year. The kind used has a smooth white ear—not the rice corn. It is more salable than any other tried, and it yields well. Forty to 45 bushels to the acre is a good crop. Unless good care is taken of it the yield will be less, while with everything just right is possible to get more. The stalks are worth no more than others for feeding. John Bridgman, three or four years ago, had a kind which grew as large as field corn, and the kernels popped as well as any."

PROTECT NEWLY PLANTED TREES.

We are just in the midst of tree-planting season. The success of orchardists who had trees old enough to bear last year, has given a marked impetus to tree-planting this spring; and probably more trees will be set within twenty miles of Manhattan this spring than in any previous year. We would like to offer a few suggestions to those who may have purchased trees either of us or others. We should permit no carelessness in the planting of trees, whatever may be the pressure of other work, for there is nothing that shows the effects of haste and carelessness sooner than trees. When once carefully planted, there are many reasons why trees should be thoroughly protected.

It may seem like an unnecessary expense to spend time just now to protect trees; and yet such a protection as we here name will be almost invaluable, especially this season. We urge the tying up of all the trees with straw, hay or other material, as high as it can be conveniently done. This should be done as soon as the trees are set and will serve to protect the bodies of the trees; and if they are defoliated, as they must be in part, it will ensure them against sun-scald and that much dreaded pest of the young orchard—the borer. It is probable that we shall be more than usually liable to suffer in this direction this year. Besides, if this or straw is carefully tied on to the trees, it may remain without injury two years, thus making an effectual protection against the rabbits. Unquestionably, a man has a right to set out his orchard, prune and care for it as he pleases; but he should not complain if he neglects the rules of protection which the climate of Kansas must in time suggest to us all.—*Prof. Gale, in Industrialist.*

LANDSCAPE GARDENING FOR FARMERS.

(Read before the Mich. State Pom. Society, at Pontiac by Prof. C. W. Garfield, of Mich. Agricultural College.)

It is such an easy thing to talk of beauty and beautiful things, in a sort of general way, without giving any real genuine instruction, that I hesitate at the very outset, for the sake of making a resolution that my aim in this short address shall not be to say pretty words about pretty possibilities, but rather to suggest and point out a popular want among the farmers of Michigan, and state some practical methods of answering it.

The popular opinion too often would sneer at placing in so intimate a relationship to two extremes of my title—for the term Landscape Gardening brings up a picture of some grand old place upon which the income of a fortune has been expended, or a beautiful park like these in our large cities, supported by a general tax which private means can ill afford to expend. While on the other hand farmers are men of muscle, who follow the plow and handle the spade from early morn till dark, to raise the grain and vegetables for the world to live upon, whose ideal of beauty is supposed to culminate in a clover blossom or a straight row of corn. I trust that these ideas may be modified in time so that the close relationship of the two will not only be considered compatible, but will be a fact of existence.

The Landscape Gardening that I wish to talk about is not a grand or expensive affair, involving the necessity of a professional man to conduct, or a large bank account to support it. Far from this. It is a matter of very little outlay; it is a miserably cheap affair. But water is cheap, and so is sunshine. What among the most costly thing you have would you exchange for these?

Then the landscape gardening of which we shall talk, has to do with such yearly, monthly, yes, daily modifications of our present country premises as shall transform them into beautiful and attractive home, render them more valuable as property, and while we do this, hint at the general principles of landscape art, upon which these details are founded.

WHY SHALL WE BEAUTIFY?

The first question that arises, the answer to which is our incentive to the adornment of our homes, is, why shall we beautify? And I answer first, for the beauty itself, and secondly for the influence that beauty has in completing a rounded manhood and womanhood. Accompanying the development of a tasty home, beautiful grounds, attractive shrubbery or delicate flower borders, is another growth on the inside of the person, developing the embellishments, that is more lasting and valuable than the outside modifications that seem so beautifully transformed. This is the growth of refinement; something that we cannot measure by dollars and cents, any more than we can measure faith and love. But it has far more to do with the progress of civilization than the opening of the richest silver lead, or the discovery of the largest diamond field. These go up and down with the supply, but the more refinement we have, the greater premium there is on its acquirement. We all see the necessity for more of it among our farming people; from their isolation, there comes a tendency to neglect the schooling of the heart, in the channel of refinement, and there is nothing that can so perfectly take the place of society, and knowledge of its best moulds, as close companionship with nature's beautiful life, forms, and the profuse employment of them in the adornment of a home. There may be just as good a heart in the man who in answer to a favor says: "That's a good 'un, old fellow; if you want a lift call around," as in the breast of another who says "Thank you kindly. I trust I can return the favor some time." But while we admire the generous impulse of the one, we are doubly pleased with the impulse and its delicate expression in the other. We cannot come in contact with refined people without unconsciously following in their wake, and unconsciously following in their wake, and smoothing down the rough corners of our own habits. So it is in the development of beautiful grounds and attractive surroundings; every new creation has its effect for good upon the one that devised and molded it. This in itself is a great reason for the adornment of our homes. Need I give others? I will suggest them. Secondly then, I shall name satisfaction of possession. This I admit is of much less consequence than the other, still we are so constituted that the satisfaction of having things is a stimulus to get them. Of course the value of the acquisition has much to do with the weight of this incentive. The man who has a beautiful wife, aside from all the pleasures she may bring to his home, takes a great deal of comfort in the thought that she is his own. (This instance is for my bachelor auditors.) The woman who grows a beautiful house plant, and by her skill succeeds in making it a model of symmetry and floral wealth, has a little pleasure in the fact of possession. The value of this pleasure does not usually depend upon what the acquisition will bring in the market, but rather in our interest and effort in the getting of it.

Again, there is the greatest good comes to us through the development of all our faculties, and if the germs are given us, why not give them opportunity to grow, and thus fit us for a wider field of work and appreciation of what is created? In the work of landscaping the farmer brings into use a new set of faculties, and he is given opportunity to make himself a broader man. A few years ago, while land prospecting with a friend, in Kent county after passing across the fields for some distance we came into a tangled woodland and brier growth. We pushed our way through this for some distance, and to make a bad matter worse, we were obliged to cross a long stretch of mire and sphagnum, which tested our powers of endurance to the utmost. Just before we emerged from our difficulties we ascended in more open woodland, quite an elevation, and at its summit we came upon the most beautiful landscape I had then ever seen. In the distance hill overtopped hill, until the wavy outlines of blue only indicated the character of the country. Nearer to us in a quiet valley, lay the Grand river, pursuing a winding course and reflecting to us the sun's rays in such a manner as to convey the impression of a river of silver. Here and there in the valley and on the hillside new farm houses, and the alternations of woodland and cleared fields gave a beautiful variety to the distant view. But best of all, at the foot of the hill upon which we stood, snuggled into a quiet retreat, almost surrounded by natural groves of oaks, silver maples, and aspens, lay a calm little sheet of water. It was the embodiment of quiet, modest beauty. I had but just taken in the outline of these beautiful views when the rough salutation of a Teuton brought me to a realization of the ground upon which I stood. I was unconsciously treading out a few heads of clover seed in my endeavor to grasp the grandeur of the scene before me. He unceremoniously reminded me of the fact, and to mollify him I spoke of the favored position he occupied in commanding such a view. "Yaas, it is pretty nice, but I can show you something that is better as all dat, right by my house." Glad that he was turned from the clover seed matter, I followed him, to find first, that his house, which

was very cleverly built, and indicated a thrifty farmer, was so placed as to have the barn between it and all the loveliness I had admired, and imagine my disgust when I found "his thing dat was so nice," was nothing more than a pen full of fat pigs, evidently the pride of the farm and the joy of the household. The front porch where my new friend sat and smoked, looked out upon his yard of swine and his ultimatum of the beautiful lay in their fat sides. What this man lacked I would have every farmer cultivate, and it is for the development of the faculty which enables us to appreciate the finer beauties of the world, that I submit this answer to the question—why shall we beautify?

Simply as a matter of benevolence we should beautify our premises. I would not have you think that I mean by this that we should make our places tasty and attractive for the sake of showing off to other people our ability in this direction, but for the same reason we would assist our neighbor in taking off his wagon box. He is not able to do it alone, and we can help him. There are hundreds who pass your doors that cannot fix up a home and yard because they have none, but who can keenly appreciate the neatness and attractiveness of yours.

Only a few days ago a man said to me, "I passed your mother's yard a great many times last summer, and never once without stopping to admire a magnificent bunch of Magenta phlox, and I have seen dozens of people doing the same thing." This is a simple instance of how much pleasure we can grant others by the adornment of our premises. The people did not know that the beauty of this phlox was largely due to a principle in landscape art that was there exhibited, viz: contrast of color, for a dark evergreen stood near that heightened the effect.

Lastly, there is money value in the making of a beautiful home that will pay a large interest upon the outlay if the labor be reckoned at its highest value. You may not want to sell, but if you are a thrifty farmer, a business farmer, you wish to know at the end of each year what are the profits of your business, and if you find there is not a very large bank account, there is great satisfaction in knowing that your place has been enhanced in selling value through the exhibition of tact and taste in making the premises attractive. If the worst comes, and it is found necessary or desirable to change location, the enhanced value, through the exhibition of taste in adornment, pays in the cash receipts. Beautiful situations are always more marketable at advanced rates than poorly-kept farms are at a discount. It pays, then, liberally to make a home beautiful.

In the outset of fixing up a place, one thing must be borne in mind conspicuously—that utility and beauty are not antagonistic elements. The path that leads to places of work would not be beautiful if it were not direct, while the one that leads to the flower beds or the grove may be filled with delicate curves, and we follow admiringly appreciating the nicety of the turns, because when we go there we are walking for pleasure, not business, and a little matter of added distances takes nothing from the charm of the promenade.

Anything loses or acquires beauty through association, and we should care for this scrupulously. The weeping branches of the elm in the hollow make of a beautiful object in the landscape, and when we observe the tops of the weeping limbs almost or quite sweeping the surface of the brook beneath, we enjoy the delusion that it droops to bathe its branches in the cool water. But were that elm placed midway between our house and barn, when upon every occasion of passing we must make a detour to avoid the limbs, or by passing under have our hat knocked off and hair pulled every time, the beauty of the weeping branches is lost, and we dub it as a nuisance. Another point to be considered is that unceasing care and attention is necessary to the development of beauty. If by the cultivation of taste this becomes a delight, the care is only an added enchantment to the pleasure of development.

In the arrangement of ground there must be unity of action on the part of the whole family in order to accomplish what is most desirable, viz, congruity of parts. To illustrate: A place I have in mind, and no imaginary one either, has a delightful frontage; the lawn is smooth and green; the evergreens tastily grouped; the flower beds just at one side neatly kept, give an air of loveliness to the whole yard. But every day as I pass the place, when just beyond the yard fence, I cannot help but catch a view of the lane that leads to the barn. It is filled with an aggregation of indiscriminate odds and ends, such as could accumulate nowhere but on a farm in a generation of time. At best it is a muddy, filthy, slovenly, ill-kept alley. We lose all the effect of the beautiful yard in that lane, and its loathsomeness, rather than the preceding beauty, haunts us. The story is told when we say that the mother and children have charge of the first part of the home, while the head of the family believes in having everything handy in the lane. But unity of action must move in the right direction, for I know another farm where the whole family are actuated by the desire to have everything handy, and every thing upon the place bears the impress of a total lack of taste or order. They spend enough money in trees, plants, trellises and ornaments, but somehow each new one adds another to a most unfortunate combination.

GOOD BUTTER.

If we are ever to have a uniformly good article, it must arise from a combination of causes, and not from the hap-hazard methods in use by most farmers. Speaking to my head assistant recently about raising pigs on the spare milk from the dairy, he wisely said: "It is best never to undertake too many things, let us do well what we have in hand, and I think the milk is more profitable fed to the calves (Jerseys) than to the pigs." I have found it so for a good many years, and am glad to have that view confirmed. But aside from an individual case, the principle is the correct one—to aim to have everything of the best; get a reputation of having the best cows, pigs, butter, or any one thing, and maintain it honestly, and the profit is sure to ensue. It is a notorious fact that our best city markets have to be hunted closely for good butter, and the connoisseurs, after purchasing the ordinary kind for their kitchens, take a pound or two a week for their special use of the so-called Philadelphia, a gilt-edged butter, at a dollar a pound, considering it in the same class of luxuries as rare wine, and to be used as sparingly. The scarcity of prime butter opens our markets to the importations from France, and to that manufactured from beef fat, which is a cleanly article as now made, and compares favorably with most of the butter on sale at the corner groceries. We have seen several specimens of the real article purchased at the best stores put along side the artificial, and the latter would be preferred after tasting and smelling. Dr. Mott, of New York City, the

latest investigator of the artificial butter manufacturing, recently made a report of the process to the Chemical Society, in which he shows that the article is made from fat, disintegrated and then melted (the clear yellow oil drawn off), churned with sour milk, salt and soda, and the butter worked and salted in the usual way, and packed in firkins for the market. It costs to manufacture about thirteen cents a pound, and is sold at wholesale for twenty-five, and is said to keep much better on distant voyages than cow butter, and to be extensively used in hotels and places where there is constant cooking. Of course it will be some time before the prejudices of housekeepers will allow them to use such an article if they know it; but as in the case of American silks, and other products of home industry, when it is found quality and cheapness counterbalance other merely fictitious claims, prejudice will be overcome and the article get into general use.

That the best butter can be made and sold at high prices, and will always command the market, is evident from the success of Darlington in Philadelphia, Sargeant and others in Boston, Storn in Litchfield, Yokun farm in Lenox, and many others; and when our dairy men and women realize that to make a perfect article it requires peculiar cows, the quality of cleanliness and regularity in the stable, milk room, and various processes; proper hand machinery in churning and eliminating the butter milk, good judgment in salting and marketing, they will cease to wonder at the success of the few who have gained a reputation in the business, and at their own failures. Next to uncleanly milking, which in fifty per cent. of the cases of poor butter is the principal cause, are the unsavory odors which, coming from the kitchen, or sleeping or eating rooms, pervade the "annex" called the buttery or milk room where the cream is gathered in open pans. We all know that next to a pure woman, nothing in its virginal state is more chaste than the lactical fluid, and like her she must be kept beyond suspicion to have the most satisfactory results. It absorbs, especially when changing into cream, all the odors in the vicinity, and the greatest care is required to keep the neighborhood intact of evil influences. How can we expect sweet butter when all day the smell of the cooking, and all night the worse smells of the close bedroom or sitting-room are forced with the air into the butter. Consequently the gilt-edged butter makers have a small building detached from any others; warmed in winter, and into which not even the men with unclean boots are allowed to go, but the dairy women receive the milk and deposit it in the cans or pans.

One of the principal merits of the "Hardin method," which in the main consists of a large refrigerator into which the cans of milk are placed, with covers tightly fitted as soon as filled, is that as the cans are kept closed until the cream has risen sufficiently to be removed, no unseemly odors can reach the milk or cream, and therefore for that virtue alone they are especially fitted for small families. Mr. Hardin's address is L. S. Hardin, Louisville, Kentucky, and he will send a copy of his letter back, explaining his method in detail, to any applicant. For those not provided with separate dairy houses, and for all who sell butter on a small scale, this appears to be the cheapest and most convenient way of securing the best article, provided, of course, the cows are right, the milking performed in a cleanly manner, and the butter well made; and to make butter well, a regular worker is necessary—not the little splatter held in the hand, but a machine, no matter how small, like the frame of a hay cutter, of hard wood, sloping to the rear. At the end an inch or so above the bottom, make a hole out of which the butter milk will run, and into which the end of a round or square stick of hard wood, as long as the frame, is inserted, to be used as a lever in squeezing the butter until it is hard and dry. Then keep the butter in crocks, and a cool place, at a distance from all "smell," and you will get a good price for your butter, and wonder how you could ever make or eat the ordinary poor article.—*Richard Goodman in New England Homestead.*

COMMON, GRADE AND THOROUGHBRED CATTLE COMPARED.

Having had considerable experience in handling each class of cattle named, I will give you, in figures, my views of what results may be attained by good handling, in each class:

Common cattle, 3½ years, av. 1,400 lbs. at 4½c... \$63
Grades, ½-blood cattle, 3 years, av. 1,600 lbs. at 5½c... 81
Thoroughbred cattle, 3 years, av. 1,800 lbs. at 6c... 108

Hence, with same handling, the difference in price of
Grades over common cattle would be... \$17
Thoroughbreds over common cattle would be... 45

This estimate is based on good handling. By the common method of bad handling, it is estimated that we get an average of only \$10 per head for our cattle, turned at three to five years.

Iowa had, in 1875, 2,075,243 head of cattle. Supposing we turned one-fifth of them each year, which is probably not too high, we turn, in round numbers, 400,000 head. By applying the average difference, as attained above, we shall see at a glance what would be gained to Iowa by a substitution of grades and Thoroughbreds in place of our common stock; and what would be gained to Iowa by a substitution of improved over common cattle, would hold good in other States as well.

400,000 common cattle, common handling, \$10 each... \$4,000,000
400,000 grades, good handling... 25,200,000
400,000 grades, ½-bloods, good handling... 33,000,000
400,000 thoroughbreds, good handling... 43,200,000
Profit of good over bad handling common cattle... 8,800,000
Profit, grades over common cattle, good handling... 8,800,000
Profit, thoroughbreds over common cattle, good handling... 18,000,000

Now if these figures are not overdrawn, and I do not think they are, but, in regard to common cattle are very liberal, we see that the advantage to the State by substituting grades and thoroughbreds for our common stock would be immense.

Granting that, as now handled, common cattle pay expenses, the difference as shown above would be, mostly, net profit; making a net annual profit of over twenty millions of dollars to the farmers; and consequently to the State of Iowa—a profit sufficient to soon wipe out the mortgages on our real estate, and make us independent and prosperous beyond calculation.—*Live Stock Journal.*

"Remember whom you are talking to, sir," said an indignant parent to a refractory boy; "I am your father." "Well, who's to blame for that?" said the young impertinence; "taint me."

For The Women.

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

It is strange how people will allow evergreens to grow up into scrawny, ill-shaped trees, with no beauty, when it is as easy to grow them into close forms and beautiful shapes. As soon as frost is out of the ground, cut back the leaders and all side branches fully two-thirds of last year's growth. Currants and gooseberries if not attended to before, should be trimmed now. Cut out all weak shoots, and put two or three inches of coal ashes under each bush.

Don't allow tomatoes and cabbages in hot-beds to grow too much before transplanting. If you want stocky plants, transplant often.

The best remedy for canker worms, is to scrape a smooth place all around the tree, and put on printer's ink. Two or three applications every month is sufficient.

Sods four to six inches square cut from some tough green sward, can now be put into moderately heated hot-beds inverted, and cucumber, melons and other seeds planted thereon. These transplanted to the open ground after danger of frost is over, will give a crop much earlier than outdoor plantings.

Sow beets and onions thickly in rows in hot beds, and when size of peas or beans, transplant to open ground.

Mow lawns very early the first mowing, or at every subsequent mowing the lawn will look brown. A thin sprinkling of salt is good for the lawn, just enough salt to see the grains on the surface, about a quarter of an inch apart. An overdose will destroy the grass. Frequent rolling is one of the best ways to get a good, close sod. When coarse weeds get in the lawn, hand weeding is the best remedy.

Rhubarb may be forced by placing a barrel over the roots and banking manure around it. New plantations can be made, using pieces of the roots with buds on.—*Fruit Recorder.*

SPRING STYLES.

NEW BONNETS.

The Marie Stuart bonnet with a point on the forehead is very largely imported, and is picturesque and very generally becoming. The crown of this bonnet is large and high, making a very different hat from the flat Fan-chon shape formerly popular as the Marie Stuart style. It comes in very fine Tuscan straw and in chip, and will be used as a dress hat. White hats will, however, be worn for dress. Thus there are creamy white chips trimmed in chip bands, chip bows, cream white silk loops, and for the one glint of color, pink and tea roses, soft and crushed without foliage.

For ladies who cannot relinquish their favorite black bonnets, are models of plain Brussels net laid plainly on a stiff frame, with lace strings, lace ruche for face trimming, and, by way of stylish relief, tulle foliage made of rubber in wreaths or large clusters, or else roses in the new pale coral shades, or satin bows with sharply pointed ends made of Venise ribbon, or else bunches of mandarin yellow flowers, such as cowslips, jonquils, or buttercups, or, for an elderly lady, drooping purple wisteria or violets.

Trimming of every description is used in profusion; voluminous folds of soft silk, ostrich tips, flowers, straw trimming, satin pipings, ruffles of frayed black silk, etc. Quaint mixtures of colors, with some shade of yellow or vague red predominating usually, though for plainer tastes there is tulle, a delicate bluish green, pale blue and peach blossom. Lace is not used except for ties.

BLACK ALPACA, CASHMERE, ETC.

There is nothing so serviceable as lustrous black alpaca for the business suits that are worn daily by ladies in business, offices, etc., because no other material so effectually resists dust as this smooth-surfaced fabric. These business suits are made with long, simple shaped polonaises, or else with habit boules, round overskirt, and short walking skirt, bordered with knitted pleating of the same, or else with a wide bias band piped on the upper edge. Neck and strong buttons of vegetable ivory or else dark smoked pearl buttons are used on these dresses. The Grand Opera class is a favorite brand, because it retains its color and lustre to the last, and wears well. The same title is given to excellent black cashmere which is now being made up in more dressy Breton suits, trimmed in broad galloon in gay India colors, or in black with white figures, or else all black. This galloon differs from the Trian brails in being in vine and leaf patterns, instead of merely filled or basket-woven. Strings of pearl buttons, with eyes near the top, are chosen in shades to match the galloon, and are set about on the fronts of the waist, the collar, cuffs, pocket, etc.

SHORT SLEEVES.

Some of the leaders of fashion are again rebelling against long skirts for walking suits, and have already adopted neat and pretty suits of habit cloth or of water-proof, made with a single skirt short enough to escape the ground and a tasteful Breton jacket simply trimmed with one wide row of galloon, or else many rows of braid. These ladies do not claim to be dress reformers; on the contrary, they are gay young women of fashion, many of whom have enjoyed in Paris the short skirts that the Parisiennes have never abandoned; but they protest against the discomfort of long and clumsy skirts for walking suits.—*Harpers' Bazar.*

WATER-PROOF BLACKING.

If ever one needs a good water-proof blacking, it is at this season. The following recipe for making a water-proof blacking comes to us highly recommended: Dissolve one ounce of borax in water, and in this dissolve gun shellac until it is the consistency of thin paste; add lampblack to color. This makes a cheap and excellent blacking for boots, giving them the polish of new leather. The shellac makes the boots or shoes almost entirely water-proof. Camphor dissolved in alcohol, added to the blacking, makes the leather more pliable and keeps it from cracking. This is sold at 50 cts. for a small bottle. By making it yourself \$1 will buy materials for a gallon.

TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.—Make a thick mullage by boiling a little flax seed to which add a little dissolved soap; when the mixture cools, wipe the gloves, previously having fitted them to the hands, using a piece of clean white flannel for the purpose. Use only enough of the mixture to remove the dirt, without wetting through the gloves. Another successful way of cleaning gloves, and one that I have tried myself, is to use gasoline. Pour a little into a basin and rub the hands in it, having the gloves on, the same as in the other method. After wipe gently with a clean soft cloth; pull the gloves off carefully and put them to dry where there is a current of air; the smell will very soon disappear and the gloves will be clean.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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Bouquet of Flowers, raised by exhibitor, Ka. Fr. 1 yr.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

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

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

If by any accident the Secretary of any Fair Association has failed to receive our special offer, made through Secretaries, to the officers of the Association, a postal card, addressed to us will secure the offer, by return mail.

COLORADO FARMERS' SHAME.

Another spring has come and in our butchers' shops we see hanging Kansas beef. We had hoped this stigma upon the enterprise of our stockmen was not to be repeated, but it seems that we have miscalculated the ability of our farmers; the true reason is a few honorable exceptions, men who last fall gathered some steers, fed them hay and roots, and this spring are selling them at twice the price they could get last fall. The business to them has been profitable, and they will repeat it, but there are not half enough of such enterprising stockmen and farmers at the business to supply the demand.

With our half million cattle and three million sheep, it is a disgrace to us that we should be compelled to go outside of our own state to procure good beef to feed our one hundred thousand inhabitants.

It is true that we have plenty of beef in our shops that is Colorado raised; but it is not such as a good house-keeper desires, for all the preparation it ever had for the shambles was what it got from our bleak range of the past extraordinary hard winter, and it is good enough considering the preparation; but if five hundred of our farmers who had hay and hauled it to town this winter through snow and cold and then only realized about ten dollars per ton, would have fed it to steers and to sheep, they would have realized three the amount, and by the addition of a little grain and roots, would have been still better remunerated.

From experience we know that Colorado hay is good, the best we ever fed, and we have added to the weight of a Short-Horn bull fed exclusively on hay, one hundred and forty pounds in fifty days. Our cattle are very fat here the first of January, and if then put up in yards and given all the hay they could eat, they would hold their own and gain somewhat in weight and quality, and would about double in price.

Our farmers might as well make up their minds to do this thing, or prepare to emigrate to some other country where aliphad husbandry does better than it does here. The time is fast coming when the true farmer will crowd the come-easy-go-easy farmer from his homestead, and the sooner it comes the better for all of us.

This season we hope to see thousands of tons of beets raised for the purpose of mutton and beef production, and the number of farmers who feed cattle multiplied by scores. Take time by the forelock and commence preparations for the business this spring.—Colorado Farmer.

That Kansas presents one of the most profitable fields in the country for stock-growers there is no question of doubt. The splendid grasses, the cheap corn, the long grazing season, the mild winters and last, but not least, the unusual shipping facilities in every section of the State, are all points of excellence in favor of Kansas not found in the same degree in any other State. That we can supply Colorado, St. Louis, Chicago, New York and the English market with good beef is a well established fact. In the future there is every reason to believe that the eastern and European markets will continue to grow better every year and that first class native stock will well pay the western farmer. The time has passed for Kansas farmers to longer lose money and feed in endeavoring to fatten Texas cattle—or to further experiment in grading up these long-legged, long-horned, profitless animals. The stock that farmers want is the kind that brings the highest prices east or west and they are high grade native cattle. The markets of every year demonstrates the above fact, and those who have had the sagacity to use good thoroughbred bulls in their herds the past few years, are today beginning to reap a large percent for their good judgment. What is true of cattle is equally so of all kinds of domestic stock. Every farmer realizes that it requires just as much time and feed to raise a scrub animal as it does a good grade, while the relative profit is so largely in favor of improved stock that the wonder is that a man who breeds for profit should consent to use any but the best of blooded males.

EDITORIAL SHORT STOPS.

One of the exhortations of the press is for the farmers "to plant one more acre." In the theory this is all right, but the fact is the greatest danger we know of in western farming is that too many acres are planted for the capital of the farmer, and the result is neglect and a failure to raise as many bushels on his one hundred acre corn field as he could have done on eighty acres. What is of more importance than planting one more acre, is for the farmer to plant only the number of acres he is able to properly cultivate, and care for. Every practical farmer will sustain us in the statement that they have nearly every year been losers to a greater or less extent in having more work than they could do, or pay for, with any profit. In the building up of new farms the temptation is to plant large crops trusting to luck or Providence to get them through. For profit, and that is what men plow and plant for—we want smaller crops, better culture and larger yields per acre.

A year ago, at the risk of being considered unwise as well as unjust to Kansas we urged that the wheat mania, which had received a fresh impetus by the large crops of 1875, should not be permitted to destroy the sense and judgment of farmers to the extent of their planting or risking everything upon one crop. One successful crop that brings to the grower unusual profit is sure to work up an excitement for the next year. The press urges that people take up the crop that the year before had been a success; many hoping to secure an unusual gain leave their well established methods of farming, rush into the special crop to find themselves usually, one year behind a profitable return. One year it's wheat, the next beans, or flax or broom corn or potatoes or barley. Now the fact is, as every man can verify from his own observation among his neighbors that the men who succeed in farming best, are those who have some system of their own to which they persistently adhere.

Let the popular mania be what it may, whether grasshoppers or chinch bugs or any other pests come or not, the everlasting grumbler, will be around with the first approach of spring with his prophecies of evil, his complainings, his whinings about the country, the people, the climate and the soil and the things that are, and the things that are not. He hangs upon the fence and bores you with his fears, his aches, his pains, and his petty personal troubles and his neighbors failings. We can stand the drouth and failure of crops, fifteen per cent interest on cut throat mortgage, tramps, the chicken cholera or even an occasional shake of the ague, (if we lived in an ague country) but good Lord preserve us from the lazy, constitutional grumbler. What their mission is, what they are good for, has never been discovered. The brightest day is to them a sign of an approaching storm. The best action of their neighbor is to them only the cloak of some deep scheme of villainy. Every community has its chronic grumblers and as the busy season with its many duties presses the industrious farmer for time he should have a placard posted "grumbler not allowed to trespass on these grounds."

THE EASTERN WAR.

The telegraphic dispatches from Europe say that the impending conflict between Russia and Turkey is inevitable; seven skirmishes have already taken place, and the preparations for a bloody war between these two great powers are being vigorously pushed. It is believed by many that the complications which will naturally grow out of this war will involve other nations and powers and that a general European war is not improbable. A writer well informed on the subject says: "In Russia the reserves have been called out, contracts for immense supplies of army stores have been made, the fortress along the Black Sea and the Caucasian border have been mounted with heavy ordnance, and the coast lined with torpedoes."

The fortifications of Odessa, of Roulikoff and of the Mole, and the establishment of four batteries in the port, have cost, with their armament, 15,000,000 roubles (\$12,840,000); 21,000,000 roubles have been spent upon the works between Odessa and Akermann, at Kertech, and Nikolaev, 30,000,000 in the laying down of torpedoes, 9,000,000. Total for the defence of the Black Sea, 76,000,000 roubles, or \$60,000,000. Including the reinforcements and reserves at Kiew, the southern army numbers 300,000 troops of all arms fit for service. These are supported by a second line of 120,000 men, forty miles in their rear, who are to follow the movements of the corps of operation until their strength has been raised to 200,000, which will require about two months time."

There has been intelligent apprehension at Constantinople of the magnitude of the enterprise, and preparations have been on a corresponding scale, according to the resources of the Empire. The writer from whom we have quoted says of these preparations:

"The second and third ban of their reserves have been called out; troops are concentrated at the principal strategic points of the Danube and of Asia Minor, and contracts for arms and ammunition have been made with respectable firms in England and America. The Sofia are exciting the population to a holy war, and England, or rather the present English Administration, although profoundly neutral, is encouraging a resistance to Russian demands. In the Dobruja, that is to say in Silistria, Hirsova, Tulcha, Kustendje, Schoumla and Varna, 110,000 men are concentrated. Along the Danube, at Roustchuk, Plewna, Nikopolis, Schistowa, Terraova and Gabrova,

there are 50,000 more; and at Widdin, Lom-Palanka and Rahova, 35,000, giving for this line an effective force of 195,000 troops of all arms. As a second line behind the Balkans, another army of 200,000 men is being organized, and the Seraskier has given orders for the fortification of the defiles of the Hemus, as well as those commanding the approaches to Sofia, Teanawoda, Osman Bazar, and the route to Schoumla. The third line passes through Philippopolis to Adrianople, by the heights between Schataldgi to Balkos, and forms a species of entrenched camp defended on its right flank by a great lake."

Fortunately for the United States there is not even a remote possibility that it will in any manner become involved, whatever may be the complications among European powers. The placing of immense armies in the field will largely increase the demand for American grain and meats as well as munitions of war.

A NATIONAL STANDARD TIME.

The Western Union Telegraph Co., have undertaken to give to cities having a population of 20,000 the correct time each day at noon, as given by the astronomical clock of the United States Observatory at Washington, which will give throughout the country a national standard time. The noon signal which will be telegraphed from Washington may be adapted to each locality by learning the difference in time between Washington and their particular point. For instance, the clock of St. Louis should point to seven minutes past 11 o'clock when the Washington signal for 12 M. is made, Washington being 53 minutes faster than St. Louis. It is probable that enterprising local telegraph companies will extend this information to smaller cities and towns.

J. HAYDOCK, THE HOLLOWAY PILL FRAUD STILL AT WORK.

J. Haydock, of 112 Liberty St. New York, who has stolen the respectable name of Dr. Jos. Holloway of London, and is palming off on the people his villainous compounds called "Holloway's Pills" is the biggest, boldest and most successful fraud of 1877. He has victimized the press of the country, to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and is yet unabashedly pushing his thieving business in the face of exposures in the press of nearly every State. Haydock is an unprincipled dead-beat and the pills he advertises are not Holloway's pills, which for years have been sold by Dr. Holloway of London and his agents, but are base and worthless imitations, made by this swindling, lying thief, Haydock. His last dodge is to have his advertisement appear in some of the large eastern dailies to assist in deceiving the country press. Publishers should assist in ventilating this swindler and his worthless trash which he sells as "Holloway's Pills."

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

From Phillips County.

April 16.—There are but very few grasshopper eggs in our county. A large acreage of fall wheat and rye was sown and looks well, especially the drilled grain. A large amount of spring grain is being sown and corn planted. Everything looks prosperous and we are getting a liberal emigration.

JOHN T. ADAMS.

From Chase County.

April 22.—A large amount of winter wheat was sown last fall and all destroyed by the grasshoppers. About one-eighth was then sown and nearly all killed except that sown too late to come up in the fall. Stock came through the winter in fine condition and are now living on the prairies. Oats give promise of an abundant yield. Corn plenty and progressing finely; old crop worth 25c; wheat \$1.25. Rain in abundance and no damage from grasshoppers yet.

J. G. WINNE.

From Lincoln County.

April 18.—Winter wheat is doing finely, drilled wheat stood the winter best; a larger acreage sown than ever before. Farmers are done sowing spring grain and some are ready to plant corn. Grasshoppers are doing but little damage; there will be a large acreage of corn planted. The soil is good, plenty of timber for fuel, good building stone and land for homesteads; coal selling at 10c per bushel. Horses are worth from \$75 to \$100; stock hogs 4c per pound; corn 35c; wheat \$1.10 per bushel.

B. BELL.

From Douglas County.

April 20.—The season is opening very favorably for farmers in this section. Fall wheat is looking very fine. There are no grasshoppers here as we were east of their range last fall. The prospects for fruit could not be better. This township, Palmyra, is one of the old settled sections, and has many bearing orchards some of the largest in the State. A great deal of nursery stock has been planted here this spring. This is a good place for those seeking a home to buy improved land, cheap, but it is advancing.

WM. PLASKET.

From Pottawatomie County.

April 14.—Part of the fall wheat is good and part is being plowed up. The grasshoppers are hatching but not in very great numbers as yet, the eggs seem to be nearly all spoiled. The weather is very favorable for farming; peaches are all right and promise a very large crop, but blackberries are mostly killed.

Stock has wintered well and are now living on grass. There is no disease among any kind of stock. Short & Bros. bought eleven head of extra fine Short-horns last month and brought to this place. G. H. EVERETT.

From McPherson County.

April 19.—Winter wheat has a good appearance all over the county, and oats are up and looking well. Grasshoppers have hatched out in large numbers, but are confined to certain localities; we are preparing to fight them in an organized form; a heavy rain fell last night, we think it has killed many hoppers, though they are doing little damage at present. All farming operations are well advanced. Peach trees are in bloom; many fruit trees have been planted in the county.

J. Q. BARNES.

From Pawnee County.

April 18.—Winter wheat is looking well, grain has been needing rain but we are having plenty now. Rye, barley and oats are growing well. We have no grasshoppers nor eggs and everything is looking very encouraging in our county, and emigration is increasing. We have plenty of carpenters, and there is a good opening for a blacksmith here; 9 miles from United States land office, good grist mill etc. There is good government land here yet. Horses are selling from \$50 to \$150; work cattle, \$75 to \$125; cows \$25 to \$40; butter 80c; eggs 12½c per dozen.

C. C. CHEVALIER.

From Washington County.

March 28.—Our farmers are in good spirits; spring wheat is about all sown, and fall wheat and rye looks well. Plenty of old corn and wheat on hand; our farmers are getting able to hold one year's crop ahead. No disease among hogs; large shipments have been made this month and there is still a good supply of lighter for the April market. Cattle are coming out of winter quarters in good condition, no diseases among them so far. We are organized for the advent of the grasshoppers; so far there has been no damage and millions of the eggs have been destroyed by the elements this winter, as they are changed in color. I have been raising fruit 21 years in Kansas.

CHAS. WILLIAMSON.

From Butler County.

April 19.—The best winter wheat in this county will be much below the usual average, probably not more than ten bushels per acre; the sowing had to be done too late. As far as I can judge, all wheat that was harvested in was a total failure, I think it is not safe to sow in later than the 15th of September. There will be considerable barley, oats or corn raised on ground that was sown with wheat last fall.

The fruit prospects are very encouraging; all kinds seem to do well here, grapes included. Among insect pests the grasshopper takes the lead with considerable winter wheat to account for, and as a "remedy," their offspring will be hauled over the coals when they get into the prairie grass.

C. M. CO.

From Lyon County.

April 22.—The winter wheat in this locality is looking finely that which did not freeze out, that sown that did not come up until this spring being the best. I do not think as a rule, that wheat is a paying crop in our county, the average yield the past three years has not been enough to make the raising of wheat remunerative to the farmer; hogs and cattle raising pay better without any doubt. The acreage of fall wheat is far below that of last year; spring wheat looks well but there is not much sown. The acreage of corn that will be planted will be more than last year. Horses are selling from \$25 up to \$100; yearling steers from \$10 to \$14 per head, two-year-olds from \$18 to \$22; cows from \$18 to \$30; hogs are in good demand and rather scarce, no diseases among stock. The prospect for fruit of all kinds is good. Butter is worth 20c per lb; potatoes from 75c to \$1.00 per bushel; wheat from \$1.00 to \$1.20; corn 20c.

W. B. R.

From Osage County.

April 19.—What winter wheat we have in this county is in a very good condition; it is generally of the second sowing, the first having been taken by the grasshoppers. It was an experiment which has resulted in very valuable information to the farmers; indeed a great many are of the opinion now, that it is best to sow wheat and rye late in the fall or early in the winter so that it will not come up until spring, and by that means avoid freezing out. But I am inclined to think that we should, as a rule, sow early, so that it may get a good start before winter sets in, say by the first of September, and only resort to late sowing when circumstances render it absolutely necessary. The first sowing of winter wheat far exceeded that of last year, which goes to show that it pays to raise wheat in Osage county; but the second sowing will not amount, perhaps, to more than 25 per cent. of that of last year, and should the little pests spare it, still we will fall short of last year's crop about 75 per cent.

There will be very little spring wheat raised this season, though experiments in that direction heretofore have proved quite satisfactory. In view of all the surroundings, I would suggest to those who have a surplus of wheat on hand; not to be in too great haste to sell at \$1.25 per bushel, as the indications are, both at home and abroad, that it will bring more. The past has demonstrated that the farmer who can take care of his crop of wheat after harvesting it, can make it pay to raise wheat in Kansas.

D.

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Linn County.

April 20th.—Very little wheat sown, what there is looks well. Not much small grain. Fruit prospects never better. All kinds of stock in fine condition; some hogs dying in this county; I think worms kill many of them; I have not lost any; feed plenty of sulphur, coal and ashes. Corn planting going on briskly; no grasshoppers yet; farmers in fine spirits.

ASA SMITH.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1877.
FLOUR—Good inquiry, but checked by ill supply and firmness of holders; super western, \$7.00 to \$7.40; common to good, \$7.40 to \$7.60; good to choice, \$7.60 to \$7.75; white wheat extra, \$7.80 to \$8.25; St. Louis, \$7.60 to \$7.80. WHEAT—Unsettled; old No. 2, Chicago spring, \$1.75 to \$1.78; closing strong at opening figures; winter red western, \$1.80. RYE—Firm; western, 83 to 95. BARLEY—Scarcely any. OATS—More active; mixed western, 46 to 50; white, 48 to 50. CORN—Unsettled; western fresh 13½c. PORK—A shade easier new mess \$16.00 to 16 13½c; spot, \$16.10 to 16.25, June. MIDDLEBURY—Long clear, 8½ to 8¾c; short clear, 8½c. Lard—\$10.25 spot, \$10 3¼ to 10 38, May. BUTTER—Heavy; western 9 to 10c.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1877.
WHEAT—Sharply advanced again, but not active; No. 2 red fall \$2.00 cash; No. 1 90½c; No. 3 80c; \$1.90 to 90½c cash. CORN—Opened firm; declined nearly a cent and closed easier; 44½ to 45c cash; 45½ to 46c May; 45½ to 46½c June; 46½ to 47c July; closing at inside figures. OATS—Inactive; 36c cash and bid April. RYE—Higher at 58c. EGGS—Quiet at 9 to 14c. PORK—Better; \$16 for small lots, cash; \$16.25, June. DRY SALT MEAT—Firm; inactive; clear rib, 8½c asked. 8c bid. BACON—Higher; 8½ to 9½c, 8½ to 9c, 9½ to 9½c. LARD—Firm, summer, 9 7½c.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 22, 1877.
HOGS—Better; shipping, \$4.75 to 5.15; bacon, \$4.80 to 5.20; butchers', \$4.90 to 5.10. CATTLE—Firm; generally unchanged, but some sales a shade higher; within quotations a good demand; choice to fancy steers \$5.50 to 6; good to prime \$5 to 5.75; c; light to fair, \$4.25 to 4.75; butchers' \$4 to 4.65; Receipts 1,510.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1877.
FLOUR—Fair demand and higher; advanced 25c; western extras firm at 95.00. WHEAT—Exalted and higher; unsettled No. 2, \$1.90 to \$2.00; No. 3, \$1.80 to \$1.90; May, \$1.95 to \$2.00; June, \$1.95 to \$2.00; July, \$1.95 to \$2.00; August, \$1.95 to \$2.00. CORN—Unsettled, but generally lower; 47c cash; 46½c April; 47c May; 48½c June. OATS—Firm; 36c cash and bid April. RYE—Higher at 58c. EGGS—Quiet at 9 to 14c. PORK—Active, firm and higher; closing easy; \$15.65 cash; \$15 7½ to 15 85c, June. LARD—Steady and unchanged; \$10 cash, \$10 13½c, June.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1877.
CATTLE—Receipts 2,000; active, and firm; higher for good; cows and butchers', \$3.50 to 4.15; good to choice \$4.75 to 5.20; extra, \$5.15 to 5.60. HOGS—Receipts 13,000; active and a shade higher for packing; others steady; light, \$5.25 to 5.40; packing, \$5.30 to 5.75; good to choice Boston, \$5.50 to 7. SHEEP—Receipts 800. Quiet; common, \$3.75 to 4.25; fair to good, \$4.50 to 5; choice to extra, \$5.50 to 6.

Baltimore Live-Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, April 23, 1877.
CORN—Western, firmer and quiet; western mixed spot and April, 60½c; Mas 65c; June 60½c; steamer 74c.

Kansas City Horse and Mule Market.

QUOTATIONS.
Horses.
Auction horses and ponies, good, \$20 to 50
Auction horses and ponies, fair, 40 to 75
Plug horses, very common, 30 to 50
Plug horses, fair, 30 to 50
Plug horses, extra, 50 to 60
Plain heavy work, 25 to 35
Good heavy workers, 35 to 50
Fair to extra heavy workers, 100 to 115

Broke Mules.
Mules 13½ to 14 hands high, \$40 to 55
Mules 14 to 14½ hands high, 45 to 55
Mules 14½ to 15 hands high, 50 to 60
Mules 15 to 15½ hands high, 55 to 65
Mules 15½ to 16 hands high, 60 to 70
Mules 16 to 16½ hands high, 65 to 75
Mules 16½ to 17 hands high, 70 to 80
Mules 17 to 17½ hands high, 75 to 85
Mules 17½ to 18 hands high, 80 to 90
Mules 18 to 18½ hands high, 85 to 95
Mules 18½ to 19 hands high, 90 to 100
Mules 19 to 19½ hands high, 95 to 105
Mules 19½ to 20 hands high, 100 to 110
Mules 20 to 20½ hands high, 105 to 115
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Mules 64½ to 65 hands high, 550 to 560
Mules 65 to 65½ hands high, 555 to 565
Mules 65½ to

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

GO FEEL WHAT I HAVE FELT.

(By a young lady who was told that she was a monomaniac in her hatred of alcoholic liquors.)

Go, feel what I have felt,
Go, bear what I have borne;
Sink 'neath a blow a father dealt,
And the cold, proud world's scorn.
Thus struggle on from year to year,
Thy sole relief the scolding tear.

Go, weep as I have wept
O'er a loved father's fall;
See every cherished promise swept,
Youth's sweetness turned to gall;
Hope's faded flowers strewn all the way
That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel as I have knelt;
Implore, beseech, and pray,
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay;
Be cast with bitter curse aside,—
Thy prayers buried, thy tears denied.

Go, stand where I have stood,
And see the strong man bow;
With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,
And cold and dead below;
Go, catch his wandering glance, and see
The mirrored soul's misery.

Go, hear what I have heard,—
The sob of sad despair,
As memory's feeling fount hath stirred,
And its revelations there
Have told him what he might have been,
Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.

Go to my mother's side,
And her crushed spirit cheer;
Thine own deep anguish hide,
Wipe from her cheek the tear;
Mark her dimmed eyes, her furrowed brow,
The gray that strands her dark hair now;
The toll-worn frame, the trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose plighted faith, in early youth,
Promised eternal love and truth,
But who, forsworn, hath yielded up
This promise to the deadly cup,
And led her down from love and light,
From all that made her path way bright,
And chained her there mid want and strife,
That lowly thing—a drunkard's wife!
And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild,
That withering blight—a drunkard's child!

HOUSE-CLEANING NOTES.

No. 2.

Before using any varnish on the dingy furniture, be sure to procure a dime's worth of dark stain to touch up the scratches, it will make scarred articles look almost like new to go over them carefully with the stain, and then varnish them; but good varnish must be secured, with plenty of dryer in it, else it will be sticky for months, and if it is used before perfectly dry, dust and lint will adhere to it and nothing but scraping with glass will remove it. Many dark picture frames can be greatly improved in this way, but unvarnished walnut must be brightened with linseed oil rubbed in with a soft cloth. Very handsome frames can be made by rubbing ordinary walnut frames with sand-paper until very smooth, and then polishing many times with oil; do not leave enough oil on the wood to give a greasy appearance; any more than is absorbed will only collect dust and leave the wood looking duller than before. Gilt frames can only be preserved by great care; they will not bear much water, and we do not know any way to renovate them very satisfactorily, though small breaks of the plaster may be covered with yellow paint, and then the whole varnished.

We have cleaned some kinds of chromes very nicely by wiping carefully with a soft cloth dipped in a very little sweet oil, and others we have even wiped with a damp cloth without injuring, but it cannot be repeated often, except with the cheap varnished chromes, nothing injures them, they can be washed off with soap suds like a piece of oilcloth, a fresh coat of varnish does not injure them in the least and many of them would be improved by a coat of paint or even whitewash if it was well put on; and many of them, too, are much better than no pictures, their very defects help to teach us to know and appreciate a good picture when we see it. Never put varnish on a good German or French chrome, they have a soft delicate finish which is their greatest charm and which varnish entirely obliterates. Neither can they be covered with glass without spoiling the effect; but, let us see this isn't house-cleaning is it.

If there is only fifty cents to expend in paint for the year, we would put it on the door sills, then they can be washed off and kept clean, but if the paint is worn off and they have to be scrubbed with hot water and soap to remove every track, they will never look clean except in houses where father and the boys are martyrs.

We knew a man once who courted a girl for a long time and then deserted her and married another without any apparent cause; they lived together for forty years and raised a family of eleven children, then the wife went to her long rest and the husband married his old love, but he had to take off his boots outside the door every time he entered the house, and when he tiptoed his way fairly inside of that spick and span sitting room, he had to sit in his own stiff-backed rocking chair, which was always in the same corner, and under it was a little square of rag carpet spread over the other to catch the dirt from his clothes. It was good for him, he might have married his first love first and not left her for forty years to sweep and scrub and dust her little cottage all alone, until she forgot every other consideration but how to be clean; but that is the only case that ever came under our observation in which a woman was justified in sacrificing a husband's comfort to neatness. (We do not wish to be understood that we were acquainted with this couple in their young days.)

For cleaning very fine, brilliant white paint, a cloth dipped in warm water and a little whitening is much better than soap and water, but for real dirty old paint, or for windows, nothing equals that old and well tried mixture applied with a scrubbing brush and a strong arm. We do not think paper the best thing

for polishing glass, if there is any straw in it, it is too scratchy, and it does not absorb the moisture easily enough. If the glass is washed perfectly clean and rinsed free from soda, an old soft cloth is the best thing to wipe it with, no difference how lousy it is if you have a piece of chambray skin to rub it off and polish with. If you have not, it is easily removed with an old silk handkerchief or any cloth that will not leave lint. Many unsightly spots may be removed from wall paper by rubbing with dry bread crumbs or an India-rubber eraser, and grease can be drawn into a piece of soft paper laid over it and a warm iron held against it, and other spots or stains that cannot be removed, may often be covered with chalk or crayon of the right color.

ONE SOLDIER AND THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND HIM.

A War Sketch in III Chapters.

BY MARY W. HUDSON.

CHAPTER III.

By this time they had reached the Squire's house and there was great rejoicing in the quiet family over the story of the lost letter and Jean's enlistment, though it left them in terrible doubt as to his fate. Annie had grown more and more excited as she listened to Mr. Seales, and finally burst into tears, saying, "I always knew that Jean was in the Andersonville prison, Tom." And then her mother and father said they had thought that themselves, but none of them had ever spoken of it for fear of raising false hopes in Annie's heart; and it was so thoroughly believed by the people of Millville that Jean Kennett was a graceless scamp, that it affected their faith too.

"How was that, Tom," asked Mr. Seales, "were you at Andersonville?"

"Yes, I was detailed for a short time to attend the union prisoners there, and that was what cured me of my love of the Confederacy. I tell you I couldn't stand it to see the Yankee boys starved, and I made up my mind while there to desert and get into the Union lines as soon as possible, and the opportunity was not long coming after that; my company was pushed on to the front and I managed one evening to be caught by one of the Federal pickets. But there was one poor prisoner I never could forget; he was a fine-looking fellow then, though he was half starved and had such an anxious, care-worn look. I noticed for several days that his eyes followed me around whenever I was in his ward, but I was never more than once near enough to speak to him, then he said very eagerly in an undertone, 'Didn't I hear them call you Sergeant Blair?' 'Blair is my name, sir,' I said, but I did not dare to offer him a word of sympathy, nor to encourage him by a look even to talk with me for I was already looked upon suspiciously, many of my company knew that I was a Yankee and it had been all I could do to obey orders at the prison without showing my real feelings, but the poor fellow hastened to say, 'I thought I could tell you were a northerner; were you from—' but the next file had overtaken me by that time and his last words were either checked or lost in the tramp of feet, and we marched out with the tin cups and spoons from which they had taken their meager rations; I was only on duty in the prison a few times after that and never had a chance to go near that poor fellow again, but the last time I was in I noticed he was in bed or lying on what they called a bed, a pile of dirty straw, and I thought from his white, haggard face that his troubles would soon be over; if that fellow was young Kennett I feel as much interest in him as the rest of you, for I believe his face will haunt me as long as I live."

The war was not over and both the young men went back to the army after a few weeks at home. Tom said he must go to help undo the wrong he had done by fighting on the wrong side, and though it was hard for his old mother and father to see him go again, they said if he was brave enough to go they would be brave enough to let him, though he was their only son and the pride and support of all. After they were gone Annie's grief was harder than ever to bear; the quiet village and the still quieter home seemed unendurable to her, with the thought of both her lover and her brother in the great struggle, and the fear that Jean, if not already dead, was being tortured to death. She felt that it would not take long for his proud spirit to be worn out in the struggle, and between hope and fear and the vain, ceaseless longing for some tidings from him, the days dragged along; the nights were filled with horrible visions of battle-fields and raving prisoners of war, and what Annie suffered through them, how many many hearts in this great land know too well.

At last came news of an exchange of prisoners, and Annie could endure the suspense no longer, she told her father and mother that she must go to Washington so that if Jean was among them and sick or wounded she could take care of him. The thought of Annie, little Annie, who had never been twenty-five miles from home going to that great city alone frightened the old people and they begged her not to think of it; she would soon know, they said, whether Jean was among the exchanged, their names would be published and he would come to them if he could, or, if he was among the disabled, she could go to him. Beside their fear to have Annie undertake such a journey alone, they felt almost certain that Jean could not be alive; if Tom had really seen him he probably had died long before; but their entreaties were of no avail, and Annie set out upon her sad journey, transformed

since Jean parted with her from a lovely girl into a far lovelier woman, steadfast in her love and strong to encounter anything in the hope of helping him. She found many others at the end of her journey who had come on the same errand, mothers and wives hoping to find their lost sons and husbands among the exchanged prisoners, and some of them were rewarded; the first train that came in was loaded with convalescent and able-bodied soldiers, some hurrying home to meet wives and sweethearts, and others ready to enter the ranks and try it again immediately. Annie saw many a joyful greeting, and more than once she caught sight of an erect form that she thought might be Jean in the distance, but she always found upon coming nearer that it was some one very unlike him, and indeed she scarcely hoped to see him among these strong men. She felt that if he were only just alive it was all she could ask, and after the happy, bustling throng had all departed, she sat down to wait, with the disappointed ones, for the next train that they knew would come bearing a sad burden of disease, pain and death; but when it came, and those poor sufferers were carried off, the spectacle was almost overpowering even to those who had looked for the worst. The awful condition of those prisoners was shocking to every sense, they were maimed, and sick, and suffering in every way; some were so feeble that they fainted while being removed with the greatest care from the car, others groaned with agony until the bystanders turned sick at heart, and one poor fellow with the death damp already upon his brow, eagerly scanned the faces about him and then with the shadow of despair on his young face, closed his eyes to die, and there, with none to say farewell, the spark went out, and he was only heard to murmur "so near—and yet—so far."

They were nearly all assisted onto the platform now or carried into the waiting-rooms, and Annie still stood among them trembling with awe all this was so new and terrible to her, and she began to doubt whether she could recognize Jean if she should see him among these ghastly and emaciated beings, and to fear that it was too late to hope, when one of the attendants stepped out of the car door and called out to an ambulance driver: "Here, if you are ready for another load, we'll put this sick one right in, he'll not bear much shifting around, I tell you, but Doctor, he has brightened up wonderfully since we put him aboard the steamer at —, he was about as near gone then as any body could be and be alive; but his mind has never wandered, he lies so still you would think he did not breathe, but when we ask him if he wants water he always nods his head and takes it gratefully. All ready? Well ease him up gently now, I am afraid he will go off yet, and somehow I'd like to see him have a chance in the hospital, he says he was gobbled up by the rebels in ten days after he enlisted and has never stood in the ranks since, think of it, all these months, and he didn't even know — was taken." Annie's heart was almost bursting for his sake, as they lowered him to the platform she saw the white face and thought it was so changed and so sad, the smooth brow and brown hair were the same, his eyes were closed and motionless, and Annie thought perhaps it would be safest for her to keep out of sight until he had reached the hospital, but she feared that would be too late, so she walked close beside the couch and in a moment Jean opened his eyes, they wandered but an instant and then fell upon her; he raised his head impulsively from the pillow but it fell back helpless, he was too weak to raise a hand and through the closed eyelids great tears ran down over the hollow cheeks, his lips moved but no sound came from them; there was no time then for delays, but the noble attendant who was so used to suffering, and who had expressed his interest in Jean, saw the recognition and was silenced, and when they had lifted Jean into the ambulance he assisted Annie to beside him and sent them off. What faint, sweet words were uttered during that brief ride we need not know; and the doctors at the hospital said that what love and that beautiful girl could not do to restore Sergeant Kennett's strength they need not attempt, and they were wise, for at the end of a fortnight the old Millville coach unloaded the precious freight of two happy hearts at the little gate under the awning elms.

It was a long, long time before Jean was himself again, and with returning strength his proud spirit chafed at the thought that he had lain all those months idle and helpless in that terrible prison, where sights that could never grow dim in his memory were witnessed by him every day and where even that horrible existence was bounded by the dead line. He who had marched with his comrades so full of ambition and pride and patriotism, all expecting to come back covered with honor and glory. It was all over now, those long days and nights of agony; he had suffered a thousand deaths, but had never been in a battle and was only a sergeant after all; but among the many thousands who bore their part of the suffering caused by that cruel war, there are very many whose fate was ten-fold harder than Jean's for he had life and love left while they fell and were lost in unknown graves. The mother across the sea pined for her first-born and died, and Tom was brought home wrapped in the flag. The English legend did not bring Jean a title nor a fortune but he fills a professor's chair in a college now, and Annie is as true a wife as she was a sweetheart.

If she reads this sketch, her pure heart will yet throb for those to whom the loved ones can never, never come back.

THE END.

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

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LOW SPIRITS, a thick yellow appearance of the

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Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the

disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest

organ in the body is generally the seat of the

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for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache,

the Liver Regulator is the best remedy we have tried.

Forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator,

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and Allen. They have been appraised by

April 26, 1877.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending April 11, 1877

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by J. McD. Martin, Osark Tp. Colony, one chestnut sorrel mare, nine or ten years old, mane and tail slightly roan, small white star in forehead, with white hairs on nose, left hind foot white, indistinct brand on left shoulder, 14 hands high, had on leather halter with rope rope round about neck, no other marks or brands. Taken up March 21st, 1877.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by Ambrose Keeler, Walnut Tp. (Carson P. O.) Feb. 23d, 1877, one black mare pony colt, two years old past. Valued at \$30.00.

Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk.
 COW—Taken up by T. C. Nybro, Avon Tp. one white four year old cow, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.00.
 MARE—Taken up by C. R. Markham, Liberty Tp. one dark bay mare, six or seven years old, right hind foot white, some white scars on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.00.
 STEER AND HEIFER—Taken up by John Polley, Spring Creek Tp. one small red yearling steer, white in forehead, one yearling heifer, white in forehead, both no marks or brands. Also, one yearling heifer, white in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by W. D. Jones, one pony mare, black, thirteen hands high, about ten years old, with split in each ear, branded with S or 5, spot in forehead, both hind feet white, and saddle marks. Valued at \$12.00.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
 HEIFER—Taken up by Brougham Hayway of Lane in Potawatomie Tp. on or about Feb. 12th, 1877, one two year old red roan heifer, white on belly, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.00.

Greenwood County—W. S. Reese, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by B. Ball, Fall River Tp. one sorrel mare, about 10 years old, branded 1 F. 77 dim, on left hip, branded saddle and collar marks, blind in left eye, forward with foal.

Johnson County—Joe. Martin, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by John L. Parr, Oxford Tp. Feb. 15, 1877, one bay horse, 16 hands high, shod in front, nine or ten years old, branded on when taken up, gray hairs in mane and tail, harness marks. Valued at \$50.00.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by Jarvis Johnson, Rosch Creek Tp. one light bay horse pony, about 12 years old, white face, hind feet and legs white to the middle joint, saddle and harness marks, some white spots about the body, 13 hands high. Valued at \$15.00.

MARE—Also, of the same, one dark roan mare pony, about six years old, large blaze face, right fore and hind feet white, white hairs in tail, about 12½ hands high. Valued at \$15.00.

Montgomery County—E. T. Meers, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by Thos. L. Dewitt, Canby Tp. Mar. 24, 1877, one sorrel mare, 16 hands high, about 12 years old, three white feet, small white spot on right hip, collar and saddle marks. Valued at \$40.00.

McPherson County—John R. Wright, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by David Kenip, Groveland Tp. March 7th, 1877, one pony mare, 12½ hands high, dark roan, bob tail, saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$17.50.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.
 STALLION—Taken up by John Massey, Miami Tp. Feb. 1st, 1877, one iron gray stallion, two years old, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$25.00.
 MARE—Taken up by Julia Remington, Orange Tp. March 21st, 1877, one bay mare, four years old, with white or roan hairs mixed, under size. Valued at \$25.00.

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Wanted in exchange for 240 Acres of Land in Missouri. Address P. M. LEB, Frankfort, Kansas.

FINE STOCK FOR SALE.

I have for sale Dark Brahmas, Pea Fowls, one Berkshire Boar, of Frank Leach stock, and one Thoroughbred Short-horn Bull, four years old, or exchange for another. I make the raising of the Chester White Hogs a specialty and keep them for sale.

J. D. FARWELL, Waterville, Kansas.

\$3 WILL PAY for 6 nice plants, prepaid by mail, of the Capt. Jack, Triumph of Cumberland, Col. Cheney, Star of the West, Monarch of the West, Lord Nelson No. 30, and six each of Lowen's Prolific and Chas. Downing, the best early straw berries. This is the champion list. SMALL FRUITS A SPECIALTY. Address W. M. M. KING (Rural Office), 600 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

DEXTER PARK SERIES.

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORNS

AT DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO.

FRIDAY, MAY 11th, 1877.

WE will sell about 40 Animals, of fashionable pedigree and good show form, including the grand breeding bull.

803 20th Duke of Altride 13872.

A number of Bates-bred females and our entire line SHOW HEIFER, headed by Royal Churn 20588. From whole to consist of standard families, such as Bessie Crafts, Moss Roses, Minnas, Young Marys, Udoras, Belle Duchesses, Mazurkas, etc., etc.

Also, several IMPORTED COWS.

Terms—Credit of six months, at 6 per cent, on approved bankable paper. Liberal discount for cash.

Address for Catalogues and other information, S. MEHRDITZ & SON, Cambridge City, Ind.

Col. J. W. JURY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The undersigned will sell on the Fair Grounds, Miami, Saline County, Missouri, on

SATURDAY, May 5, 1877,

Twenty-five Head of

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

This herd consists of Eleven males and Fourteen females, of pure pedigree, Miami is the Saint Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, 76 miles from Kansas City. Conveyances from the depot and return.

The sale is positive and affords a rare opportunity for first-class animals. Catalogues giving pedigrees free to all. Address JOHN BURRUS, Miami, Mo.

THIRTEENTH

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

Golddust Horses

On WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1877,

AT EDEN STOCK FARM,

(Eight Miles East of Louisville, Ky.).

I will sell for cash to the highest bidder,

FORTY HEAD

Of Elegant High-bred Stallions,

Mares, and Geldings,

INCLUDING

10 Head of Stallions, from two to ten years old.

10 Elegant Driving Geldings and Mares.

10 Four-year-old Geldings and Fillies.

10 Three-year-old Fillies.

I also have for sale ZELADIE GOLDUST, that trotted publicly at Buffalo, at five years old, in 2:30; at six years old he trotted faster, and I challenged all stallions to trot him for \$4,000 a side; he was a winner at four years old in 3:40. His colts now two years old, won over all others when shown to the public. I have also for sale Goldust Jr., that won Great Colt Stake at Boston, at four years old, fourth time in 2:34, last half 1:14, in fourth mile he can trot close to 2:30; Hobby Goldust, and several other colts that can beat 2:30 in good shape. Very low for cash. Also, Two Fine Saddle and Harness Stallions. I can recommend the Fillies got by Goldust, to cross on the Hambletonians and Mambrians.

Mr. J. McFerran bought a filly at my sale, and broke her first colt last May, at a year old, and it trotted to harness a full mile, last season, in 3:03, and he said she could speed a \$500 gait with ease. Mr. R. S. Veach owned Price, by Woodford Mambrian; he bred a Goldust mare to him, the produce was Romance; that he gave to Mr. McDowell to train; she was broken to harness last spring, at three years old, this filly got a record of 2:38. I sold C. S. Green two fillies, Lucille Goldust and Pletty Goldust; the first one got a record, in 1875, of 2:19½, and the second a record of 2:30, at six years old. C. S. Green also bought a stallion colt, of mine, Goldust Jr., that he said he trotted in 2:32, at six years old. Send for Catalogues.

L. L. DORSEY, Jr., Louisville, Ky.

Administrator's Sale

OF

SHORT-HORNS.

The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Wm. W. Tipton, late of Coffey County, Kansas, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, therefor for CASH IN HAND, at the Tipton farm, one-half mile North of the City of Burlington, Coffey County, Kansas, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 26th, 1877,

A HERD OF

15 Head of Thoroughbred

CATTLE.

Consisting of five bulls, seven cows, and three calves. Straight pedigree guaranteed. See catalogue, vol. 14. A. H. B. Royal Lane, see catalogue, Royal Duke Burlington 1st, Royal Duke Burlington 2nd, Lass of Delaware, vol. 10. A. H. B. also vol. 1, C. H. B. Peach Blossom, vol. 10. A. H. B. and vol. 1, C. H. B. Bell of Bristol, vol. 10. A. H. B. Fashion 15th, vol. 10. A. H. B. Fashion's Royal Duke, see catalogue, Fairy Queen, vol. 10. A. H. B. Dora H. see catalogue, Annie Greenwood, see catalogue, Royal Queen, see catalogue. Also, Some high grade MILCH COWS, STEERS, YEARLINGS, and ONE BULL. Three head of HORSES. A lot of very fine BERKSHIRE PIGS. Also, The large NURSERY stock of the TIPTON NURSERY. Also, ONE CANE MILL and one EVAPORATOR. Also, Farm implements, and many other things too numerous to mention. S. J. CARTER, Burlington, April 3, 1877. Administrator.

GEM,

One-Hole Hand, and "SWEEPSTAKES,"

Two-Hole Hand, or Power,

CORN SHELLERS,

With fans attached. Not excelled, if equalled, by any other make.

Superior finish, and fully warranted.

W. G. & W. BARNES, FREEPORT, ILL.

ENTIRETY'S

PATENT

ADJUSTABLE

Animal Power

It can be adjusted to perform more or less labor.

While in Motion.

Send for Catalogue.

Manufactured by W. P. EMMERT, Freeport, Ill.

MULBERRY TREES

Morus Alba,

Morus Rosa,

Moretti, Mulberry,

Lhou or

Japanese Mulberry Trees.

The above varieties are the best for silk worm food, for forest, ornamental and fruit trees. They are engaged by insects and borers and grow in all kinds of soil. Send for Circulars.

Eggs of Silkworms \$6.00 per oz. A sample sent for 50 cents. A Treatise on Silk Culture for 50 cents.

Address L. S. CROZIER, Williamsburg, Franklin County, Kansas.

DOWN

WITH HIGH PRICES.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago Ill.

4-ton Hay Scales, \$50; old price, \$100.

All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-list.

500 Bush. Sweet Potatoes,

For seed, at three cents per pound, delivered at the depot, all best kinds. Potato Plants in their season.

N. H. PIXLEY, Wamego, Kans.

8-Ton Scales for Sale.

We offer at a great bargain, a new 8-ton Standard Scale, of most improved patent.

Will take as part pay a pony or young horse to the value of \$50 or \$60. Address DOWNS & MERRILL, Commission Merchants, Topeka.

C. H. BARTON,

Will do SURVEYING in Shawnee County, if called on at his house one-fourth mile North-east of Washburne College, on the Dover road.

Also, has a few pure Garden Seeds, to sell by the ounce or pound, at reasonable prices.

CABBAGE, TOMATO and other PLANTS, in April, May and June.

IMPROVED

EVERGREEN

BROOM-CORN

A new variety Never Gets Red. Good length, and free from curl, ripens earlier, yields better, will bring ½ more than any other. By mail, 50c per qt.; by express, \$1.50 per peck; \$4 per bushel.

Address SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicville, Bucks Co., Pa.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH,

Earliest, Hardest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1878, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail ½ per hundred, by Express \$5 per 100.

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

Seed Sweet Potatoes.

ALL POPULAR VARIETIES. For Price Lists Address

OUTTEN & WARE, Station B, St. Louis, Mo.

50

BEAUTIFUL ADDRESS CARDS, put up in Card Case and sent, postage paid, to any address for \$1.00. Two cases containing 50 each, same name or different address in each, will be sent postage paid for \$1.50. These are finely printed and elegant cards for any lady or gentleman. Address WESTERN CARD CO., Topeka, Kas.

Smith & Hale,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

BLACKSMITH GOODS,

WAGON WOOD WORK,

STOVES, PUMPS,

Fence Wire, Barbed Wire,

And Fence Bars.

AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS SCALES.

159 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FARMERS

GO TO

W. E. COOK,

247 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

AND LOOK AT THE

SMITH WAGONS,

SPRING WAGONS,

BUGGIES,

PLOWs, and

CULTIVATORS.

We call special attention to our Cultivators, which for beauty and lightness of draft are unequalled. Thousands of farmers in the East testify to their superior qualities.

MR. COOK is also Agent for the "Ellenwood" Bulky Cultivator, which has gained a merited reputation over all its competitors in Illinois and Iowa, 6000 sold last year. Don't fail to call. Remember the place,

247 Kansas Avenue,

A few doors South of the Old Cook Store, Topeka.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD, 155 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Do not Fail to Read this if you want to Save Money!

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

Corner Kansas and Sixth Avenue, Topeka. Largest Real Estate Ag'ts in Kansas

Take charge of property, pay Taxes in all parts of the State. A specialty made of taking charge of and Renting City Property. Parties having money to loan, will do well to place it with us for investment on first class Real Estate. We represent the best Fire and Life Insurance Companies in America. Agents for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Lands in the Great Neosho Valley. Send for Circulars.

PARTIAL LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE BY ROSS & McCLINTOCK.

No. 260.

160 Acres. A number one bottom land farm old frame house, good frame barn; 300 bearing apple trees; out-buildings in good condition, 4 miles good hedge fence, two miles from railway station, 10 miles from Topeka, on Wakarusa. Forty acres timber, plenty of water. \$3300 takes it—a bargain.

No. 261.

26 Acres. Four miles East from Topeka, all under cultivation, splendid hedge fence, good stone house, 5 acres, nice orchard; choice land. \$1500. Title perfect.

No. 262.

160 Acres. Choice prairie; 20 acres broke, stone wall for small house, 40 acres fenced. A great bargain at \$600. Twenty-five miles from Topeka, 14 miles from post-office and cheese factory.

No. 263.

114 Acres. Farm slope land, very choice, four miles from Topeka; 100 acres fenced, 60 under cultivation, two story frame house, four good rooms, good barn, small orchard. Title perfect. A good bargain at \$3500, cash and time.

No. 264.

160 Acre farm. Good one and a half story frame house, one story stone stable, good board, wire, and hedge fence, young orchard, shade trees; 2½ miles from railway station, Rock Creek, 6 miles from Valley Falls, 18 miles North from Topeka. A great bargain at \$3300, cash and time.

No. 265.

80 Acres. Farm. Nice smooth prairie; 1½ story frame house; forty acres under cultivation and fence, small orchard; six miles South of Topeka. \$1050, cheap as dirt.

No. 266.

80 Acres. Choice Kaw bottom, all under cultivation; one story two room frame house; three miles from Topeka. No better land in Kansas, and only \$35.00 per acre. Terms to suit.

No. 300.

101 Acre farm, all Kaw bottom, a choice farm. Eight miles West of Topeka. Choice farm and very cheap at \$30.00 per acre.

No. 267.

101 Acres, all river bottom, 75 acres under cultivation, wire and hedge fence, 1½ story frame house; three miles East from Topeka. Only \$3300, terms to suit.

No. 270.

80 Acres, on Big Soldier; good 4-room frame house and basement, 20 acres improved, plenty of water, timber, and good range; just the place for stock farm, only \$2000; two miles from railway station.

No. 271.

145 Acres. No hunting. Title perfect; 20 acres under cultivation, 15 acres timber; one story stone house. Seven miles from Alma. Only \$500—\$400 will take it.

No. 272.

Splendid 160 acre farm, good stone house and stable, large orchard, plenty of timber and water; all enclosed, splendid hedge; stone and coal quarry, 50 or 60 acres choice bottom land; only three miles from Topeka. Can be bought for \$6500.

No. 273.

320 Acre choice farm. All under fence, 200 acres under cultivation, large two story frame house complete, out buildings, good orchard, 2½ miles from railway station, 25 miles from Atchison, twelve miles from Valley Falls. This is a number one farm. \$7500 cash and time.

No. 276.

60 Acre farm. All under cultivation and fence, in Soldier Township, near Topeka; one story six room house. Price and terms to suit. A number one second bottom.

No. 277.

157 Acre farm, 90 acres under cultivation, all under fence, good frame house and barn; six miles from Topeka.

No. 279.

160 Acre farm. Sixty under cultivation, 1 story five room frame house and stable; all under fence, plenty of coal on the farm; 1½ miles from Carbondale. Price \$1800, cash and time—cheap.

No. 280.

15 Acres, joins City. Stone house and stable, etc. Price \$2100.

No. 281.

106½ Acres. 4½ miles from St. Mary's Mission; a number one bottom; 1½ story stone house, five rooms, cellar, well and stable; all under fence, 60 acres timber, 20 acres improved, 20 acres under cultivation, all bottom. Sixty head cattle, two and three years old, cows, farm implements, good span of large mules, harness and new wagon. A big bargain for \$4000, cash and time. Twenty-five miles from Topeka, on Cross Creek.

No. 284.

Let us Smile.

"My boy," said a solemn-faced evangelist to a boy who had just emerged from a hair-pulling match with another boy. "Do you expect to rove hereafter in a land of pure delight?" "No," said the lad, "I've busted a button off'n my trousers, and expect to get licked for it."

An old gentleman took up a patent-medicine almanac from a pile lying on a druggist's counter, at the same time asking the clerk: "Are these gratuitous?" to which the matter-of-fact young man replied, "Why, no, them's almanacs. Can't you read?"

A young lady being asked upon her return from church what the text was, she unhesitatingly replied, "Blessed are the dressmakers."

A lady on Washington street, who is an enthusiastic Republican, named her canary bird Jim Blaine. He did not sing much, but she loved him tenderly, until last Saturday she discovered that Jim Blaine had laid an egg. Now she declares that no dependence can be placed on a politician.

A lawyer was noticed at a recent concert enthusiastically applauding one of the singers, and trying to get up an encore. "Fond of music, isn't he?" said one acquaintance to another. "No," was the reply; "it's mere professional instinct. He's moving for a new trial."

"The baby has got a new tooth, but the old lady is laid up with a cold in the head," remarked a gentleman to a defeated candidate. "What do I care?" was the reply. "Well," said the gentleman, slowly, "Before the election you used to take me aside and ask me how my family was coming on, and I've been hunting you all over town to tell you, and that's the way you talk to me. But it don't make any difference. I voted for the other candidate, anyhow."

A few weeks ago a young lady broke through the ice of a deep skating pond near Toronto, and a young man rescued her at the risk of his own life. As the half-drowned girl was recovering consciousness her agonized father arrived on the spot. Taking one of her cold, white hands in one of his own, he reached out his other for the hand of her rescuer, but the young man realizing his danger, with one frightened glance broke for the woods and was soon lost to view. He has not been heard of since, and it is supposed that he is traveling in the United States under the false and hollow name of Smith.

Near Prospect street she dropped a little red bow with a gold pin attached, and it fluttered to the edge of the sidewalk. She stopped and looked at it. It might as well have fluttered to the edge of the universe and dropped over for anything she could do to get it. She walked around it two or three times, gazed sadly at it, and then walked a block to Bolivar street, got a small boy and paid him ten cents to come back and pick up that bow. As the boy rejoined his companions he remarked, "I never saw a woman so proud. She wouldn't pick up her own things from the sidewalk." But it wasn't pride.

The *Woman's Journal* is trying to ascertain the highest test of self-control. As far as our experience goes, it is helping a pretty girl on with her shawl and folding it about her, with her mother in the same room, looking on. This is the hardest trial we know of, excepting, of course, the one the girl has to undergo.

Mr. Emerson says: "In conversation shun the negative side," but as this is the season for summer bonnets, there seems to be a growing feeling among our best citizens that it is a subtle and ingenious effort on his part to subvert family discipline.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

CLIMAX



Mowers and Reapers

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

GIBBS & STERRETT MFG CO.,
5 South Main Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

Woolridge Patent Adjustable
LAND ROLLER

MANUFACTURED BY
Brown & VanArsdale Manufg. Co.
28 KINGSBURY ST., CHICAGO.

The cheapest and best Land Roller in the world. We make both solid oak and iron rollers. Every farmer should not only have but use one. By its use from 15 to 30 per cent. more corn or small grain can be raised to the acre. The attention of Agricultural Dealers and Farmers is respectfully solicited. Send for Circulars.

DEERE & Co.
Moline, Illinois.

A. MANSUR.
St. Louis, Mo.

O. S. WHEELER.
Kansas City, Mo.

DEERE, MANSUR & Co.

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

FARM MACHINERY,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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



The Diamond Planter with Check Rower Attached.

THE IMPROVED "DIAMOND"
CORN PLANTER.

Equal to any—Better than many.

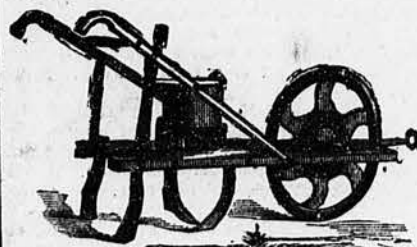
Is unsurpassed in material, construction and finish. Has WIDE STEEL RUNNERS, ADJUSTABLE DRIVER'S SEAT and ADJUSTABLE TONGUE, relieving horses' necks of all pressure. OPEN HEEL with dropping corn in full view of driver and dropman, (no Pointer required). SLIDE VALVE which can be quickly changed to drop different quantities without removing corn from the box. SPRING CUT-OFF which does not break corn or wear out. DEPTH OF PLANTING regulated by a gauge LEVER for RAISING RUNNERS easily with dropman seated, and LOCKING RUNNERS while raised. The LIGHTEST DRAFT Planter in the market.

CHECK ROWER, DRILL ATTACHMENT AND SOD ATTACHMENT WORK PERFECTLY ON THE DIAMOND.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO US for further description and prices, and BE SURE TO SEE THE PLANTER BEFORE BUYING OTHERS.

EVERY PLANTER WARRANTED.
We are also Manufacturer's Agents for the ever popular

CLIMAX CORN PLANTER.



The HOOSIER CORN DRILL

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

Very Popular Wherever Known.

These Celebrated Churns have the endorsement of the best dairymen of the country. They combine more good qualities than any other. Five sizes made. Every Churn warranted. Made only by PORTER, BLANCHARD & SONS, CONCORD, N. H.

We are their General Agents, send to us for Catalogue and Prices.



With
TWENTY
OIL TEMPERED
Spring Steel
Teeth.



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

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

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

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

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

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri.

DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery & Wagons.

BEING the Pioneers in the trade in this city, we have been able to take our choice of the best implements made, which our long experience in the business enabled us to do with great satisfaction to our customers as well as to ourselves. Having the Largest House in Kansas City we have facilities for keeping a full supply of goods on hand suitable to the wants of the trade. Manufacturers of goods, whose reputation is world-wide, have made our house their Western Depot, or distributing point; thus taking advantage of freight. We are enabled to furnish the Best Implements at a very reasonable price. We call your attention to the Celebrated Goods handled by us, all of which are warranted. We publish a "Farmers' Diary and Memorandum Book," which will be sent free to any farmer writing to us for one.

BAIN AND SCHUTTLER WAGONS.

For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draught, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are acknowledged by other wagon manufacturers to be the two standard wagons of this country and as they are the best proportioned wagons made, are used as patterns by other manufacturers. We have never heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLER. One of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the lowest priced wagon, but do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheapest in the end. Send for Circular. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND

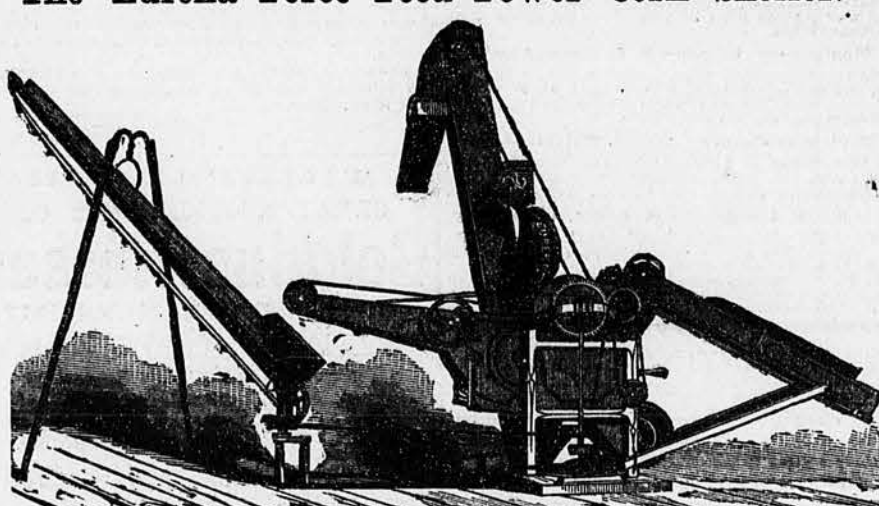
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Pannelled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Bunks, etc., made by E. BAIN, Kenosha, Wisconsin. We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United States where greater care is given to the selection of material used. A thorough system of inspection is strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be replaced without charge. A better quality of springs is used in their construction than is used in ordinary vehicles in the market.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlets giving full particulars. Any information in regard to Prices, or Freight on Wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

The Eureka Force Feed Power Corn Sheller!



Two, four, and six hole, belt or geared with or without Horse Powers. Manufactured at JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

The only Sheller that the Feeder carries the corn directly into the Feed Hopper, and that has all the latest important improvements. This class of shellers will do more work with one-third less power than Cylinder Shellers, which rub corn on corn, or press it between cylinder and concave—and their superiority in shelling damp or frosted corn is universally admitted. There are many very important reasons for the long experience of this Sheller and cannot be used by any other. The Powers are simple, strong and durable, easily repaired, and gives more effective Power from draft applied than any other.

AVERY'S SPIRAL KNIFE STALK CUTTER.

Experience has proved that Knives Spirally arranged on a cylinder cut stalks better than straight knives. The draft is much lighter, and the AVERY is the most durable cutter made. Inquire for the Avery, don't be put off with any other. If your dealer does not keep it, send to us for full particulars.

BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

Can be Attached to any PLOW.



We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market. It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to it on either right or left hand plows. It is adapted to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left loose and adjustable for very rough and stony land. This Sulky has been thoroughly tested and came off victorious at every Fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years. This is just what every farmer needs, and has been looking for.

Brown's New No. 1 Open-Heel Drop Corn Planter.

To well known and established points of excellence and durability we have added the most practical Open-heel Drop ever put upon the market, dropping the corn in full view of both dropper and driver, enabling the former to drop by the heel of the runner, and the latter to see that the work is being well done, while both attendants maintain a position of ease and comfort. We retain our standard and accurate principle of dropping, and have simply added a device for carrying the seed into full view, at the same time avoiding all danger of clogging, or leaving the corn on top of the ground, which has been the serious objection to machines of this class heretofore introduced. In addition to many other advantages that the "Brown" planter possesses over all others, there has been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can raise and lower the front part of the machine at will, lifting it out of the ground or forcing it in to any required depth, enabling him to lift the runners over an obstacle, and also to plant at a more uniform depth than can be done on any other Planter. This lever will be put on the Drill, the No. 1 and the No. 2 Planters.

THE DRILL AND CHECK-ROW PLANTER COMBINED. Is adjustable to three different widths of rows and retains all the features of the No. 1 Planter, having in addition, a self-dropping attachment, which is used extensively by some of our largest corn-growers, requiring ONLY ONE MAN TO OPERATE IT, and will plant in hills of one, two, three or four kernels each. These attendants maintain a position of ease and comfort. We retain our standard and accurate principle of dropping, and have simply added a device for carrying the seed into full view, at the same time avoiding all danger of clogging, or leaving the corn on top of the ground, which has been the serious objection to machines of this class heretofore introduced. In addition to many other advantages that the "Brown" planter possesses over all others, there has been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can raise and lower the front part of the machine at will, lifting it out of the ground or forcing it in to any required depth, enabling him to lift the runners over an obstacle, and also to plant at a more uniform depth than can be done on any other Planter. This lever will be put on the Drill, the No. 1 and the No. 2 Planters.

BROWN'S NO. 2 CHECK-ROW PLANTER. Stationary width with open-heel drop. Four years of successful operation without the report of a single failure, fully establishes its reputation as a first-class machine. For accuracy and durability we warrant it equal to the best of any other manufacture. Send for Circular.

THE HIGHEST HONORS.

At the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, the Committee of Awards, after carefully examining into the merits of the various Plows, Sulky Rakes and Cultivators, from all parts of this country and Europe, awarded us the highest honors obtainable, viz:

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR AND DIPLOMA.

ON EACH OF THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS:
Furst and Bradley's "Garden City Clipper" Plows. Furst and Bradley's "Garden City" Sulky and Gang Plows. Furst and Bradley's Sulky Hay Rake. Furst and Bradley's Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator. Furst and Bradley's Wood and Iron Beam Walking Cultivator.

When it is remembered that our goods were shown in competition with all the most prominent manufacturers of their class in this country and Europe the foregoing becomes a most significant fact, sealing the already proclaimed verdict in their favor, of the farmers and dealers throughout the country.

SMITH & KEATING,

General Western Agents,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Kansas Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.

TIMELY TALK ABOUT FLOWERS.

Occupation with our window gardens must fill up our hours for the next six weeks at least, and we will find sufficient labor with which to utilize our present for future benefit. Let us dig around them, loosening the earth quite deep down in the pots, and giving carefully, a little ammonia, bone dust, or lime, diluted freely in water; give this once a week, not often, and let the water be warm. If dust has accumulated on them, give them a thorough bath.

Watch for insects, and wage an untiring warfare with them. To destroy them, use tobacco water, or carbolic soap suds, or else powder with white hellebore, Scotch snuff, or flower of sulphur. Give the little pest a quarter. Exterminate them. Cut off the top of any plant that may have the tendency to grow weak and sickly. Do not be afraid to prune weak a little, then give them sunshine and nourishment, and they will amply repay you by throwing out new and strong shoots and soon a flower.

Keep the callas well watered, pouring boiling water in the saucers under them, and be sure they never get dry. By unwavering in your attention, you will be plentifully rewarded. You can also begin to plant seeds for setting in your open beds and borders. Take a shallow box, or cut down a soap or starch box to the requisite depth, say from two to two and one-half inches deep. Fill with part silver sand and part good, rich earth. Pat the earth gently with your hand to make it quite even, and a little compact; then sprinkle with a little warm water, using a floral atomizer or a small watering pot with a fine rose nozzle. Cover the seed very lightly with fine earth and sand mixed. Be especially careful that they never get dry, also that you do not drown them.

In this way you can have sweet alyssum, phlox drummondii, petunias, dianthus, and any quantity of the early annuals ready for the open ground as soon as the frost is over, and they will, of course, bloom so much the sooner by this early start. Petunias and zinnias can be put in the ground early in May. They seem to thrive under an adverse wind, and a heavy rain but serves to make them strike their roots firmer and deeper. They are particular favorites of mice, because of their hardy character. They will flower annually, in a sunny exposure, until December. — Aunt Addie in Floral Cabinet.

DR. C. McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC OR— VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fainting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

Mr. H. H. Buckles shipped Monday last 80 head of cattle averaging in weight 1250 lbs.—*Chautauqua News*

The Excelsior runs through about 600 bushels of wheat per day, and is shipping from six to ten carloads of flour weekly.—*Burlington Patriot*

Our farmers are seeding a much larger area this spring than last, feeling perfectly assured that an abundant harvest is coming.—*Bellevue Gazette*

The contract for furnishing 18,000 yards of striped cloth and fannel for the Kansas penitentiary, was awarded to the Enterprise Woolen Company. Enterprise wins.—*Dickinson Co. Gazette*

Mr. G. W. Adams of Iowa has planted 18,000 forest trees this spring, eight feet apart both ways. That is business. If all farmers would do likewise just think what a beautiful forest we would have in ten years.—*Jewell Co. Democrat*

The grasshoppers have commenced work on the wheat. How extensive their ravages will be, cannot now be estimated. Every neighborhood should organize against them. Coordinated action will save the farmers thousands of dollars.—*Conley Co. Telegram*

On Wednesday, the 4th day of April, there was a breaking bee on the N. W. quarter of Sec. 8, Town 19, Range 15, for the benefit of the family of the late Bloomer Arnold. There was present, 27 teams, 40 acres were broke, and 10 acres planted in corn.—*Great Bend Register*

Last winter J. W. Powers, Esq., wintered two hundred, three-year-old steers, feeding them eight hundred pounds of millet per head. The experiment worked so well that next winter he will keep six hundred head of steers, feeding them two thousand pounds of millet per head, and he expects to have fat beefes for the spring market. He will sow this spring 400 acres of millet.—*Ellsworth Reporter*

An army of young locusts, last week threatened to invade Charley Deshler's wheat fields. When informed of the fact, his neighbors to the number of twenty or more turned out, and in a few hours destroyed the entire detachment of hoppers, by setting fire to the dry grass and straw which they had previously spread on the border of the field and upon which the little marauders had gathered.—*Sumner Co. Press*

Quite a serious accident happened to the Peerless Mill last Monday night. The water from the race has been slowly undermining a portion of the mill for sometime, and last Monday night it broke loose, letting a portion of the floor down, together with considerable of the machinery. The damage amounts to about \$500. It will be two weeks before they get to running again.—*Council Grove Democrat*

Messrs. Burton, Moser & Bro. put up for Peter Kimpler, last week, about \$50 worth of spouting on his barn and house. Mr. Kimpler came here about two years ago, bought 1,040 acres of railroad lands. He has now 200 acres under cultivation, 150 in small grain; of this, 110 is in winter wheat. He has a fine two story frame dwelling, and is said to have the finest barn in Barton county, 36x52 feet, painted, and with all the modern improvements.—*Barton Co. Tribune*

Commission Merchants. DOWNS & MERRILL.

Dealers in Grain and Country Produce. Orders for produce promptly filled at lowest market rates. Consignments of any kind of goods or farm machinery solicited. Prompt and careful attention given to the clearest of all consignments.

We have on sale, Cultivators, Reapers, Mowers, and Harvesters. We are State Agents for the Mann and Harvester. We have superior Wood and Steel Beam Plows. We are ready to fill orders for one plow or a car load. In lots of five plows and upwards, we sell at greatly reduced prices. Send for prices. We have Farm and Spring Wagons. A fine Platform Spring Wagon at \$125.00.

Office and Warehouse on Seventh Street and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Track. Sample Store where our implements may be seen, is on Sixth Street, between Kansas Avenue and Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas.

A NEW DISCOVERY!

Gold and Silver Made

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

J. B. WOOLSEY,
BLOOMFIELD, IOWA, Box 208.

For Circulars and full information.
\$500.00
FORFEIT IF

Woolsey's Universal Washer

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

Terms so liberal that the high or low, rich or poor, can make money by corresponding as above.

State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

Write to J. B. WOOLSEY,
Bloomfield, Iowa.

Sewing Machine Needles.

For dozen by mail, 50 cents.
Tuckers, Goodrich or any other, \$1.00 each.
Rufflers, Johnson or any other, \$1.50.
One Agent made \$52.50 in two days, \$32.50 in one day. TRY IT.

For 150 pages, facts, put two green stamps on back of Postal Card, or in Letter, and mail to PATENT AGENCY WORKS, LOWELL, MASS.

A. A. RIPLEY & SON,

Topeka, Kansas,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND

Agricultural Implements.

We are Agents for the sale of the

Selby (or Union) Corn Planter,

Described in this paper, Feb. 23rd, 1877. Also the

NEBRASKA CITY PLOWS,

La Harpe Cultivator.

AND THE

PIERPONT SU KY PLOW.

The lightest and strongest Sulky Plow made, all

Wrought Iron and Steel.

6000 AGENTS WANTED.

Six new Patents, selling everywhere.

Sole agencies given. One Agent made \$52.50 in two days, \$32.50 in one day. TRY IT.

For 150 pages, facts, put two green stamps on back of Postal Card, or in Letter, and mail to PATENT AGENCY WORKS, LOWELL, MASS.

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

TOPEKA BANK

—AND—

Savings Institution,

Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

Correspondence solicited.

JACOB SMITH, Pres't. JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r.

B. ROBERTS, Asst. Cashier

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,

BANKERS,

Topeka, Kansas.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Money to loan on Real Estate, in any

Amount from \$100 upwards.

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance

and title perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please

send for a blank form of application.

We pay the highest rates for

SCHOOL BONDS.

Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will

save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct

to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate

Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and

waiting.

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

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.,

Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negotiated on improved property, County,

Township and School Bonds; also County and Town-

ship Warrants bought and sold. Correspondence

solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small

amounts of money safely, to 10 to 12 per cent per

annum.

G. F. PARMELEE, Vice President.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES

Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in Amer-

ica situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and

Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West,

on 11 years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 20

per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land.

For Circulars, with map, giving full information,

sent free. Address,

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

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

IN

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's,

KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf

Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per

cent. annual interest.

NEEDS FOR CASH IN FULL AT

20 Per cent. DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark,
LAND COMMISSIONER

Fort Scott, Kan.

SEWING MACHINES,

AND ATTACHMENTS.

Farmers should bear in mind that every thing in the

line of Sewing Machine Attachments, Needles, Oil

and the different parts of Machines are kept con-

stantly on hand at the Singer Office in Topeka. These

goods are bought direct from the different Companies

and are, therefore, perfect, every part warranted.

Needles 50cts. per doz. by mail. Pure Sewing Ma-

chine Oil put up in any quantity. Old Machines re-

quire Oil put up in any quantity. Old Machines re-

paired at reasonable prices or taken in exchange for

new ones. Orders by mail filled promptly the day re-

ceived.

The following is a list of Machines for which

Needles and parts are kept constantly on hand.

Singer, Howe, Bliss, Domestic, Grover & Baker,

Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, Wilcox & Gibbs, Wood,

Wilson Shuttle, Victor, Remington, Aetna, Manhattan,

American, Elliptic and Hand Machines.

Office 233 Kansas Avenue. Address,
Singer Agency Topeka, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED EVERY WHERE

FOR OUR NEW CENTENNIAL

PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE

and Biblical Encyclopedia.

The best and cheapest in the market. Nearly 3000

articles, illustrations. Liberal commission allowed.

For terms and circulars write immediately to the

ST. LOUIS BIBLE PUBLISHING CO.,

305 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

ATTENTION! ALL

GREAT FAILURE

OF THE

MILTON Gold JEWELRY

COMPANY IN LONDON.

WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM WHO SELL MILTON

GOLD. TAKE NO NOTICE OF OTHER ADVER-

TISEMENTS OFFERING MILTON GOLD. AS

THESE ARE NOTHING BUT COMMON PLATED

WARE.—The entire stock of the Milton Gold Jew-

elry Co is consigned to us to raise money as soon as

possible.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD Jewellery. It

has been sold in this market for the last ten years,

and was by the best and richest class of our popu-

lation. Still, it takes an expert jeweler to discover MIL-

TON GOLD. These goods are not

BRASS OR PLATED BUT MILTON GOLD. The fol-

lowing articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of

50 CENTS.

ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with In-

dependence Hall engraved.

ONE SET SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS.

ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN.

ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, latest

pattern.

ONE COLLAR BUTTON.

ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, very heavy.

Remember, we will send you the above-named six

articles, which we have retailed for \$1.50, by mail, post

paid, for 50 cents, or 4 sample lots for \$1.00.

We also put up lots for \$1.00, and \$5. and for

\$15. We send each of the above and ONE SOLID

SILVER WATCH, FREE.

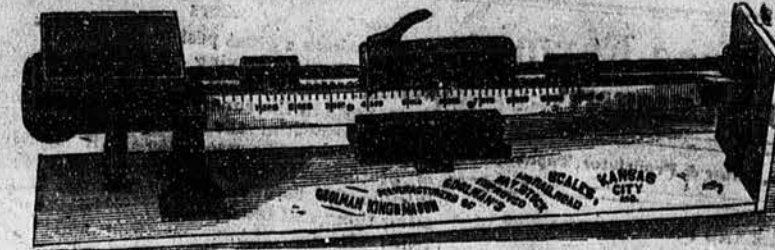
Address all orders to

JOLLY & CO.,

Importers of Watches and Jewellery,

619 Broadway, New York City.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.



GOOLMAN'S Improved Standard Scales,

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874.—MANUFACTURED BY

The Goolman Company,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Corner of Walnut and 20th Streets,

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED.

These Scales are superior in workmanship, accuracy, and durability, weighing from one pound to full

capacity of the scale, with the utmost precision, and will be sold on as good terms as any good scale

We also manufacture Goolman's Folding and Stationary Top SCHOOL DESKS, and Warrant

same to be the strongest and most convenient yet offered to the Western people.

Address for Circulars and lowest terms,

The Goolman Co.

WEANING BITS.

FOR CALVES AND COLTS, OR

WEANING BITS, PATENTED June 21st, 1870

THESE BITS ARE HOLLOW AND PUT IN THE ANIMAL'S MOUTH, SO THAT IN SUCKING IT SUCKS AIR, THE VACUUM BEING BROKEN.

THE BIT DOES NOT PREVENT ANIMALS FROM EATING OR DRINKING.

RETAIL PRICE OF BITS. Discount to the trade. State and county rights for

For Cows, : : 35 cents. sale. JAMES LILLIE, LOUISBURG,

For Calves and Colts, : : 25 cents. Miami County, Kansas.

FREE MOTHS.

BIRDS

of several kinds, such as the king-bird, the light-colored martin, and swallows, are sometimes very destructive to bees, yet not to such an extent as is generally supposed. It is a question whether the benefit in destroying other insects is not more than counterbalanced by an occasional meal of bees.

so that light cannot be seen through it. Have
the entrance into the upper box and light so
as to attract.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

PAOL'S
ELECTRIC VIBRA-
TION CHAIN
BELT

Electricity in Life.
As supplied by Paolo's Belts,
cures Rheumatism, Prostrati-
on, Debility, and all Chronic
and Nervous Diseases.
Circulars free, P. J. WHITE,
37 Bond Street, New York.

BREEDER OF
Thoroughbred English
BERKSHIRE PIG.
—ALSO—
Dark Brahma and White Leghorn
Chickens.
None but first-class stock shipped.

Jack stands 14½ hands high and is sound in every respect. Address the undersigned at Smithfield, Jasper county, Mo.

THOS. HEATHWOOD.

All orders will receive prompt attention and V.I. will be sent soon as safe to do so.
Money may be sent by express, registered letter or post-office money order or draft.
Address W. W. C., care of FARMER Office, Town

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